REPT. No. 96-351
VOLUME II

# IN THE MATTER OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

## REPORT

together with

### SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS

[To accompany H. Res. 378]



JULY 19, 1979.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON . 1979

48-023 O

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(II)

96TH CONGRESS | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1st Session |

Rept. 96-351 Vol. II

## IN THE MATTER OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

JULY 19, 1979.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 378]

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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

#### FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ]

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v. | Criminal No. 78-142

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,

Defendant. ]

Washington, D.C.

September 27, 1978

The above-entitled matter came on for further hearing at 9:35 o'clock a.mi. before:

HONORABLE OLIVER GASCH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

### APPEARANCES:

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

JOHN KOTELLY, ESQUIRE ERIC MARCY, ESQUIRE

ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:

DAVID POVICH, ESQUIRE ROBERT WATKINS, ESQUIRE BERNARD CARL, ESQUIRE

-000-

REGIS GRIFFEY
Official Court Reporter

1	THE COURT: Well, I see no reason why he
2	shouldn't go into it if he wants to.
3	MR. POVICH: Okay.
4	MR. WATKINS: May I be heard?
5	MR. POVICH: That is fine.
6	THE COURT: When I have ruled in your favor,
7	you don't want to dis-persuade me; do you?
8	MR. WATKINS: No, I don't.
9	THE COURT: Sometimes that happens, you know.
10	MR. WATKINS: I know that, Your Honor. Thank
11	you, sir.
12	(In open court.)
13	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Bring in the jury, Your
14	Honor?
15	THE COURT: Yes.
16	(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in
17	the jury box and the following proceedings
18	were had in open court:)
19	THE COURT: You may proceed.
20	MR. KOTELLY: The Government's first witness
21	is John Lawler.
22	Whereupon,
23	JOHN LAWLER
24	was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Govern-
<u>2</u> 5	ment and after having been first duly sworn was

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A Our office handles financial accountability for the United States House of Representatives, disburses all of the funds, including payroll and the non-personnel expenditures, in addition we budget for the funds of the United States House of Representatives.

My particular position is administrative, serving as the Chief of that office. Part of the office is also associated with providing the personnel records for the employees of the House.

Q How many persons do you have working for you in the Office of Management of Finance?

A 60.

Q Mr. Lawler, you have indicated that you have, your office has some connection with the payroll; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q What type of records or documents do you make or maintain as part of that function?

A Our office maintains all the original source documents that are, in a sense, a request to pay employees, down to the accounting records that are given to the United States Treasury accounting for those funds that are paid.

Q Could you state to the jury the types of 000004

records these are?

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A Yes. In the area of personnel pay, it would include the request for us to disburse funds to an employee. That form is called the payroll authorization form, and all other related personnel papers to effectuate an appointment, these would include your papers such as a tax statement, mailing addresses, your health benefits, retirement and life insurance forms.

The other related copies include summaries of financial information for each particular Congressman so that we know that we are within their allowed budget. Other records would include those transmitted to the United States Treasury inasmuch as we actually write the checks at the House of Representatives, so there are summary documents, check numbers and those types of accounting documents.

Q What status or regulations govern the operations of the Office of Finance?

A We operate under regulations that have the effect of law that are promulgated by the Committee on the House of Administration, a committee comprised of members of Congress. Other applicable codes, statutes may also come into play.

Q The regulations from the House office, the House Committee on Administration relate to what as far

as the functioning of the Office of Pinance?

A These are the regulations that specifically establish an expense allowance or set a fund that a member may have to spend, and some of the rules and regulations or parameters surrounding that allowance.

Q Mr. Lawler, are you familiar with the Clerkhire allowance?

A Yes.

Q What is the Clerk-hire allowance?

A The Clerk-hire allowance is a description of a set of funds that each member of Congress has available to pay his employees in the discharge of their official duties.

Q And these employees, is there any limitation as to where they can be located as far as their employment is concerned?

A The regulations, again this Committee on House Administration established that the employees are to perform their services in the Member's district or their state.

Q Are there any limitations regarding the employee's salaries regarding the Clerk-hire allowance?

A The limitation on the Clerk-hire allowance is one of a dollar amount. That is, the member of Congress cannot exceed so many dollars in a given month, as well

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Mr. Lawler, could you state to the jury 000007

exactly how an individual staff employee's salary would be generated?

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member in the House of Representatives is at the discretion of the individual member of Congress. So, our office, the Finance Office, is a disbursing office handling only the accountability of the funds and the generation of the checks, the directives that we receive in order to know who to pay and how much money and out of whose account that the funds should be taken from are given to us in a form called the Payroll Authorization Form. This is signed by the appointing authority, and in the case of employees serving on a Member's staff, it would be the signature of the Congressman.

Committee chairmen, likewise, will sign off on their responsibility; Senators Committee Chairman. This form, together with the other personnel papers that establish the deductions for the employee, again referring back to the W-4 statements, for Federal withholding, life insurance or retirement, other personnel benefits, mailing address, home address, things of this sort, are received by our office in the Cannon Building. This is the procedure that is followed then for a full appointment. That is, somebody that has not been on the staff before and they are merely making a change. These

papers -- then the employment, plus each employee's individual papers are reviewed by the Personnel Section and we go back to look at prior service, benefits they may have had at another agency and so forth. They may or may not have had something in this area.

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After we determine the prior benefits available, and the salary of the staff person to insure that he is not receiving a level of pay greater than that established by law, the forms then go to our Payroll Department.

In the Payroll Department, the appointment form of the member is reviewed where we are ensuring at this point that the limitation on the number of people, as well as the dollar limitation for the Member, is not exceeded by that particular appointment.

Our payroll system is one that is automated, so information is then added or entered into a computer. The information will remain the same month after month or pay period after pay period until we effectuate a change to the system.

After this information is entered into the payroll system these original documents are returned to a personnel file section still within the Office of Finance in the Cannon Building.

Q After the original appointment of an employee

or person on the staff, what if any changes can be made in that individual's salary?

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A Once an employee is appointed as a staff person, changes may be made any time in rate of pay, again assuming that it is within the prescribed limitations. Rates of pay are governed by the Member of Congress. Other personnel information, that could be changed, would include tax withholding and the address information. Certain type of benefit information may not be changed once elected, but that again is on the employee's side. It is not something that is determined by the hiring Member.

Q In order to change a salary, what type of form has to be submitted to the Office of Finance?

A The same form, the Payroll Authorization Form, and there is another box that tells you what acts need to be taken. Instead of checking "appointment", in the event it was a salary change, the box electing salary change would be marked. The form is dated, received by our office and is also one that requires a signature of the Member of Congress.

Q And what, if any, forms would have to be submitted regarding a termination of an employee?

A It is the same form, multipurpose form, really a Payroll Authorization Form, and again another election

area that says, "termination".

The procedures that you have described have been for the employment of the personal staff of a Member of Congress.

Is there any difference in the procedures followed for an employee of a Committee?

No, sir, not in the actual appointment. the -- or at the end of the month, a certain summary, information that would be produced regarding the Congressional payroll is sent out to the appointing authorities. In the case of the Committee, that summary also had to be approved by another committee, the Committee on House Administration.

Now, the Clerk-hire allowance for each individual congressmen, did it vary from congressman to congressman?

The Clerk-hire allowance in terms of both dollars and numbers of persons was constant throughout this area.

- As far as each member of Congress?
- Right. A

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Would the Congressman's salary itself be part of the Clerk-hire allowance?

Α No. The funds paid each member of Congress 25 | for their salary is a distinct operation, separate from this.

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Q As far as staff members on a Committee, where would those funds for the payment of staff members come from?

A The allowance, itself, that a Committee has to pay for its staff is established by what we call a "resolution" each year.

Monies are specifically earmarked for the use by committees rather than by members. So, what we really have are three kinds of pools of money that can pay the employee as far as members of Congress or the committee chairmen are concerned.

One pool of funds, which we are calling the Clerk-hire funds, pay the individual staffs. The committees have two separate pools of funds. One term is just called standing committee employees, and another term, investigating committee employees, but they are employees of the committees of the House of Representatives.

- Q Who is authorized to sign the Payroll Authorization Forms for committee staff members?
- A The chairman of that committee is the authorizing official.
- Q Mr. Lawler, regarding the Payroll Authorization Form itself, to your knowledge were there any changes

any in the form, the printed form between the beginning of 1973 and the end of 1976? No, the form remained the same. A Are you familiar with that form? Yes, sir. MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government has an exhibit which it has not premarked, and asks that it now be marked as Government Exhibit 63 for identification. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 63 marked. THE COURT: Has counsel seen it? MR. KOTELLY: I don't believe so. We just got it late last night. THE COURT: Allright. Show it to him. BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Lawler, I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 63 for identification and ask you if you can identify the form? It is an enlarged facsimile of the Payroll Authorization Form used by us for the appointments. How accurate is this enlarged chart? Q It appears to be identical. A MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time we would

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ask to have moved into evidence Government's Exhibit

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THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard, Mr. Povich

MR. POVICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It will be received.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit No.

63 received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 63 was received into Evidence.)

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q I would ask permission to put the chart on the board so that Mr. Lawler can demonstrate to the jury exactly what the form requires to be filled out.

THE COURT: Yes.

Locate the board in such a way that it is visible to the defense and to the jury, if possible.

MR. KOTELLY: Can everyone see?

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mr. Lawler, I would ask you at this time to step down to Government's Exhibit 63.

Can it be seen by everyone now?

Mr. Lawler, I ask you to take this pointer and indicate to the jury the boxes that have to be filled out in order to perpetuate either appointment change of salary, or termination of an employee.

A Okay.

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Q Speak in a loud voice toward the jury, please.

A In an appointment, an appointment requires several bits of information. So, we will discuss that first. Changes are relatively straight forward.

Our office would need the employee's name, the social security number, what office or committee or, in other words which group of money that we need to charge this appointment to. The effective date of the appointment. This form may be received at any point during a month or the case of an appointment, salary change or termination. But the effective date could have a date prior to receipt. As an example, we could receive one of these appointing somebody September 15th. They would have to be serving prior to the effective date of the receipt of the form.

The type of action in smaller print here is

"appointment, salary adjustment, termination." The

latter two, I will discuss in a moment. The position

title is usually designated by the appointing authority.

It would not necessarily be an integral part of an

appointment, however the gross annual salary is the

rate of pay in annual terms, and the House of

Representatives pays on a monthly basis. This particular

area refers to the appointment of a committee employee.

We talked about first there being a group of funds that Members had available to themselves for congressional appointment. That is, working on the personal staff, and then two groups of funds available if employees were serving at the pleasure of a Committee.

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One box elects standing committee. The other box, special or select committee. Again, it is just telling us which particular set of funds the employee's salary is to be charged to. One of the two areas must be elected if this is a committee appointment. wouldn't be no election if the employee were serving on the congressional staff of the individual Member. form is dated. This particular area is for the signature of the appointing authority. Again, either the Congressman or committee chairman. This is the district and state representation. If the appointment were for the investigating staff of the committee, that is an election where I am indicating by the pointer, the appointment would also have to be approved by one other House committee, the Committee on Administration. information at the bottom is internal for use by the Office Finance. Once this information, then, an appointment is in the system, in our payroll system, we know the employee name and social security number and so forth So, the election of the other two do not require as many

blocks to be filled out.

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In the case of a salary adjustment, it is important that we have the employee name and the social security number, although the social security number wouldn't be required, because we know which office they are working for, so we could identify them in the case of a salary change. Next we need to know the effective date of the salary change, and again this is at the option of the appointing authority. It can come at any time. He or she may wish to change the salary. And lastly, the signature of the appointing authority.

If this particular employer were serving on more than one payroll, we would also need to know which office they are referring to that the salary should be changed. In the case of a termination, again the employee name, so we know who to terminate, social security number again is helpful, but not required, so we are sure we've got the right person. And the effective date of termination and the authorization or Payroll Authorization Form is signed by the appointing authority.

Q Thank you. You may resume your seat, please.

Mr. Lawler, in your explanation you made

reference to certain information that was needed if an

employee was on more than one payroll.

Could you explain exactly what you meant by being on more than one payroll?

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A Yes. Even though an employee is an employee of the United States House of Representatives, there are in a sense 439 different members of Congress, including the delegates and residence commissioner and also committees that they can be paid from. An employee may serve on more than one payroll. That is, could be on the payroll of two congressmen or in some cases certain positions on a committee and that of a congressman.

Q Are there any regulations or rules which relate to the way that the payment is made if an employee is on more than one payroll?

A There are no such rules about the method of payment, although the combined salary rates of both offices cannot exceed what a person can be paid from one office. There is a maximum limitation of pay that is is on the employee, and the sum of his payments cannot exceed that maximum.

You have also indicated that either the Member of Congress or a chairman of a committee must sign the Payroll Authorization Form.

Do the regulations or rules of the Office of Finance allow that duty to be delegated to someone else by the Member?

A The rules and regulations are again established by the Committee on House Administration and in our administering of the rules it is required that the members' signature be there.

Q Mr. Lawler, do you have any functions in the Office of Finance relating to the actual payment of a salary to employees?

A Yes. Our office, based on the information received from the payroll appointing forms and other personnel information actually generates the paycheck for each employee.

Q Was that true from the period of, beginning 1973 through the end of 1976?

A Yes, sir.

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Q Could you tell the jury, step by step, exactly what is done to initiate the payment of a check for an employee?

A Yes. When this information on appointment is entered by our payroll department into the computer system, approximately five days before the end of the month all the checks are written by the computer.

It is an in-house computer facility located in a building that is an annex of the House of Representatives.

After these checks are printed one of my

over the signature plate, will affix the signature to the check, goes over to the in-house computer facility and all the checks are bursed or cut and signed.

These checks then were physically brought back to our office, usually under the accompaniment of a police escort, and in our office are then divided.

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In the time period that you referred to, after 1973 and prior to March of 1977, I believe, the check addresses were sorted so that all the checks would be by office code and whether or not they would be outside our mail system or inside our mail system. These two mail systems, I refer to one, the outside mail is an address that is away from our House Office Building. The inside mail refers to an address of room numbers in several of the House buildings.

After the checks were sorted, manually inserted in the envelopes and then sealed by machine we would call the House Postmaster's Office who would come to our office in the Cannon House Office Building and physicially pick up those checks that were designated outside or inside mail.

In the case of checks that may be going to banks, and there were four or five financial institutions at that time. These were also sorted and they were

personally picked up by the banking people.

Q What banks were there that would pick up these checks for the employees during the period 1973 through the end of 1976?

A There were, again as I recall, five financial institutions. The Riggs Bank, the National Capitol Bank, the National Bank of Washington and the American Security and Trust Company and the Credit Union at the House of Representatives.

Q Mr. Lawler, again regarding the Payroll
Authorization Form, did the submission of a Payroll
Authorization Form to you relate to any other month
than the one it was submitted to you for?

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A Only in effect future months, but could not relate to prior months.

In other words, when the Payroll Authorization Forms came in with an effective date of say September 1st, that will continue to generate an action in October November and so forth until we receive another form changing that action.

Q If you received more than one Payroll
Authorization Form for one particular employee in one
particular position, how would you treat that?

A The office would be contacted. Now, this -I am assuming are two Payroll Authorization Forms for

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- A The office would be contacted and determined when it superseded the other. Usually, in these cases the latter appointment or the latter action is the one that would take precedence.
- Q Mr. Lawler, if during the period of 1973 through the end of 1976, if a member of Congress did not use the entire Clerk-hire allowance for that month, what would happen to the monies that were left over?
- A Only one-twelfth of his annual allowance is available in any one month. If a balance existed at the end of the month it could not be used in succeeding months. Two and a half years later, any of these residual funds, in accordance with normal Treasury procedures, were returned to the United States Treasury.
- Q During that period of 1973 through the end of 1976, the amount of money stated on the Payroll Authorization Form, for what purposes was that amount stated based on the regulations of the House Committee on Administration?
  - A Could I have you repeat the question, please?
  - Q Let me rephrase it.

The amount of salary indicated on a Payroll

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Q Mr. Lawler, let me repeat the question:

Regarding the salary amounts listed on the

Payroll Authorization Form what allowable purpose would

that be for the amount listed on the Payroll

Authorization Form?

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Q And the Payroll Authorization Forms that you turned over apply to what type of employment for Ms. Stultz, what positions, if you know?

A Appointments both at a committee employee position and at the congressional office level.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government has premarked as Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L --

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 1-A through 1-L marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 1-A through 1-L was marked for identification.

THE COURT: For the record, have they been made available to defense counsel?

MR. KOTELLY: They have been previously made available, yes, sir, Your Honor.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mr. Lawler, while defense counsel is looking at the exhibits, let me ask you another series of questions.

Was there any way to change an employee's salary other than through the Payroll Authorization?

A Yes. Each year, usually in October and in this time period it was October of each respective year, the Government's cost of living could be passed on to the employees. However, it was optional for members or committee chairmen to authorize that increase.

Q What type of forms would be submitted regarding the cost of living changes?

A The change could be effectuated by the Payroll.

Authorization Form.

However, it was more common to submit a blanker form wherein the appointing authority elected either to give it the cost of living, that is to all of their employees, some or none.

Q Mr. Lawler, I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L and ask if you can identify those documents.

A Yes.

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Q How do you identify Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L for identification?

A The Exhibit 1-A through 1-L is identified by my initial on the back of the form.

Q What is Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L?

A Exhibit 1-A through 1-L is an exact copy of the original Payroll Authorization Form appointing or changing salary or other payroll action on Jean Stultz by Congressman Charles Diggs.

Q For what position is that?

A This is for a position on the congressional staff. The position title has been listed as:
Legislative Secretary.

Q And for what time periods does Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L encompass?

- Q What action was taken on exhibit, Government's Exhibit 1-L?
  - A 1-L is a termination.
- Q Have you compared Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L with the original documents which you have testified are in your custody?
  - A Yes.

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- Q How do they compare?
- A They are identical.
- Q Mr. Lawler, were you also requested to obtain information regarding the Treasury checks that were issued for Jean Stultz as a result of the Payroll Authorization 1-A through 1-L for identification being submitted to the Office of Finance?
  - A Yes.
- Q What type of information did you have in your care, custody and control that would reflect such information?
- A Our office provided the employees under my direct supervision, and myself provided summaries for the employee including rates of pay and the check

number from original payroll journals of the House. And were these prepared under your direction Q 1 and supervision and at your request? ٠; λ Yes. 4 MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 2 for ā identification, Your Honor. 1, THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 2 ĩ marked for identification. × (Whereupon, Government's 9 Exhibit No. 2 was marked for 10 identification.) 11 BY MR. KOTELLY: 12 Mr. Lawler, I ask you to look at Government's 13 Exhibit No. 2 for identification and ask you if you can 14 identify that document? 15 λ Yes. 16 How do you identify it? Q 17 By my personal initial and date on the back. A 18 What is Government's Exhibit 2 for identifica-Q 19 20 tion? Government's Exhibit 2 is a summary of United 21 States Treasury check numbers and amounts issued to 22 Jean G. Stultz between August of 1976 and September, 23 1974. 24 And for what position would that relate to? 25 000028

- For the positions authorized by the Payroll A Authorization Forms in the earlier exhibit. Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L, you are Q referring to? Yes, sir. Government's Exhibit 4-A through MR. KOTELLY: 4-E for identification, Your Honor. Government's Exhibit 4-A THE DEPUTY CLERK: through 4-E marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 4-A through 4-E was marked for identification BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit 4-A through 4-E for identification and ask if you can identify those documents? A Yes. How do you identify those? By my initial and date on the back of each copy. What is Government's Exhibit 4-A through 4-E for identification?
- A Exhibit 4-A through 4-E are copies of original Payroll Authorization Forms appointing, or otherwise effectuating some payroll action for Jean G. Stultz on

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- Q During the period, what period of time did those Payroll Authorizations relate to?
- A Government Exhibit 4-A has an effective date of April 1st, 1973, and Government Exhibit 4-E has an effective date of September 30th, 1974.
- Q During that period of time do you have knowledge as to who was the chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Who was that?
- A Congressman Charles Diggs.
- Q Have you had an opportunity to compare

  Government's Exhibit 4-A through 4-E with the originals

  that are in your care, custody and control?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How do they compare?
  - A They are identical copies.
- Q Regarding the employment of Jean Stultz on the District of Columbia Committee, did you cause to have a summary made as to the payments by check to her for those duties?
  - A Yes.
- Q From what records did you obtain the information?

•	A The summaries were prepared from Payroll
-	Journals of the House.
. ;	Q Did you have an opportunity to compare that
; ;	with any of the documents?
.5	A Yes.
٠,	Q How did it compare?
	A They agreed.
.	MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 5 for
,	identification.
10	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 5
, i	marked for identification.
12	(Whereupon, Government's
1 }	Exhibit No. 5 was marked for
14	identification.)
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	BY MR. KOTELLY:
17	Q Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit
`\	No. 5 for identification and ask if you can identify it?
9	A Yes.
20	Q How do you identify it?
! 1	A By my initial and date on the back of the
د:	form.
: :	Q What is Government's Exhibit 5 for identifica-
14	tion?
25	A Government's Exhibit 5'is the original summary
	000031

prepared by our office on United States Treasury checks issued to Jean G. Stultz, paid from funds of the Committee on the District of Columbia indicating the date, dollar amount and Treasury check number.

- Q Mr. Lawler, I believe on Government's Exhibit 5 for identification that there is one date for which there was no information furnished; is that correct?
- A Yes. On Exhibit 5, the disbursement for January, 1974 in our payroll journal was not legible.
- Q Were you able to determine independently as to whether, in fact, a check was disbursed on that date?
- A Yes. A check was issued for January, 1974 by other accounting records in our office.
- Q Regarding the salary as to Jean Stultz on the District of Columbia Committee --
  - A Yes.

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- Q -- Mr. Lawler, were you also subposensed to bring with you any copies of these cost of living increases for Jean Stultz as to her employment either on the District of Columbia Committee or her employment for Congressman Diggs?
  - A Yes.
- Q As to the employment on the District of Columbia Committee, were you able to find any cost of

# living information?

- A The original form that authorized the cost of living increase in October, we could not locate.
- Q Did you independently try to ascertain as to whether there was any cost of living increase for Jean Stultz as far as her employment with the District of Columbia Committee?
- A Yes. We were able to ascertain by other accounting records a salary increase effective in October.
  - Q Of what year?
  - A 1973.

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- Q And what type of records were you able to produce to reflect an increase with the -- for the cost of living?
- A A monthly payroll summary, as well as a document from the computer facility showing us what cost of living or salary increases have been updated that particular month.
- MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, as our next exhibit I would ask to have marked for identification 4-F and G.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 4-F and 4-G marked for identification.

### BY MR, KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Lawler, I show you what has now been marked as Government's Exhibit 4-P and 4-G for identification and ask you if you can identify those documents?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How do you identify them?
- A By my initial and date on the back of each one.
  - Q What are those documents?
- A Government's Exhibit 4-F and 4-G are payroll, or copies of payroll change confirmation forms.

These are documents that are received by our office during that particular time period assuring us that the changes that we wanted in the computer system regarding payroll had been made.

- Q And for what dates did the Government Exhibits
  4-F and 4-G for identification apply to?
- A Government Exhibit 4-G is confirming certain payroll changes. The document is dated October 31st, 1973, and information on the document would refer to any changes in the month of October in '73.

Government's Exhibit 4-F has the effective

date confirming changes, dated June 29th, 1973. In the absence of any documents in between it would indicate the information stayed the same.

Q And to what employee and what position did these two documents relate to?

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- A Government's Exhibit 4-F and 4-G both relate to Jean G. Stultz as to her employment on the District of Columbia Commission.
- Q And what salary changes is reflected in those documents?
- A There is a salary change reflected. Government Exhibit 4-G is confirming a salary increase of \$14,000, rather -- not an increase, but a new salary rate of \$14,667.18, from a previous salary of an annual rate of \$14,000. \$14,000 is confirmed by Government's Exhibit 4-F.
- Q And from your having reviewed the documents how was the change reflected in 4-G effectuated, if you know?
- A Under normal procedures it would have been from a single form signed by Chairman Diggs of that committee authorizing increases for the month of October, probably related to the cost of living.
- Q Would that have been the proper frame. That a cost of living change would have occurred?

Yes, in 1973 that change took place in A October. MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 3-A through 3-N, Your Honor. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 3-A through 3-N marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 3-A through 3-N were marked for identification.) MR. KOTELLY: And 6-A through 6-P for identification, Your Honor. THE DEPUTY CLERK: 6-A through 6-F, Government's Exhibits marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 6-A through 6-P were marked for identification.) BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Lawler, I would like you to look at Government's Exhibit 3-A through 3-N and merely ask you the form of the document. I ask if you can identify the form of the document? 3-A through 3-N? Yes. And do you recognize the form of those

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- A Yes, Government's Exhibit 3-A through 3-N are original Treasury checks issued by our office.
- Q How do you identify them as being issued by your office?
- A Our checking account number symbol is in the upper right corner, the facsimile signature for the authority to sign the paycheck, as well as other format on the check, including the color is that of the United States House of Representatives paycheck.
- Q In the regular course of business in the Office of Finance, what documents would have caused you to create those Treasury checks, Government's Exhibits 3-A through 3-N?
  - A The Payroll Authorization Form.
- Q In the ordinary course of business what would have been done with 3-A through 3-N after the Office of Finance had created the Treasury checks?
  - A They would be distributed to the recipients.
- Q When you say "distributed to the recipients," are you referring to your testimony earlier as to how they were distributed?
- A Yes. We would have signed the checks, inserted them in the Finance Office, and also sorted them according to the inside or outside mailing, then

they would have been picked up by the House Postmaster. 2 | I show you Government's Exhibit 6-A through Q 6-F for identification and ask you as to the form of : [] those documents, whether you can identify them? Yes. A What are Government's Exhibits --Government's Exhibits 6-A through 6-F are A original Treasury checks of the House of Representatives paid for salary. And do you identify them in the same manner as Government's Exhibit 3 for identification? Yes, including the Treasury check symbol number. And as to their distribution, would that also be in the same ordinary course of business as documents you refer to in Government's Exhibit 3? A Yes. MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 7-A through 7-R for identification. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 7-A through 7-R marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 7-A through 7-R were

marked for identification.)

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Lawler, were you also subpoensed to bring with you certain documents in your care, custody, and . control as to an employee, Felix R. Matlock? Yes. What type of documents did you turn over to Q the Government pursuant to that subpoena?
  - Copies of all of the documents pertaining to A the appointment, salary changes, including Payroll Authorization Forms, and personnel related papers and summaries of Treasury check numbers.
  - I show you Government's Exhibit 7-A through 7-R for identification and ask you if you can identify those documents?
    - A Yes, I can identify the documents.
    - How can you identify them? 0

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- A By my initial and date on the back of each copy.
- What are Government's Exhibit 7-A through 7-R Q for identification?
- Exhibits 7-A through 7-R are Payroll Authorization Forms relating to the employment of Felix R. Matlock on the congressional payroll of Congressman Charles Diggs.
- What time period is covered by Government's Exhibits 7-A through 7-R for identification?

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Government's Exhibit 8 is a copy of a summary, A schedule of United States Treasury checks issued to relix R. Matlock from January, 1972 to May 30th, 1977. And the information on Government Exhibit 8 for identification, where did that come from? These were prepared by my staff at my -- under Α my supervision and myself from original payroll journals of the House. Q Have you checked it for accuracy? Yes. How does it compare with the journals of the House? It is identical. A Mr. Lawler, I believe there is one date in 1976 that there is no information on. Do you see that on Government's Exhibit No. 8? Government Exhibit 8? In May of 1976 we were not able to ascertain the check number. Were you able to determine as to whether a Õ in check was, in fact, issued for that month? Yes. Α Was one issued? Q A Yes.

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How would the amount correspond to other

months that are reflected on either side on that summary?

It was the same dollar amount as the month A preceding and the month following. This information was : obtained from other accounting records in the payroll confirmations in our office. I believe I failed to ask you on Government's Q Exhibit 7-A through 7-R, regarding the Payroll Authorization of Felix Matlock, did you have any occasion to compare that with the original documents in your care; custody, and control? Yes. Õ How do they compare? A They are identical. MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 9-A through 9-I for identification. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 9-A through 9-I marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 9-A through 9-I were marked for identification.) BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit

9-A through 9-I for identification and ask if you can identify these documents as to the form of the document?

A Yes.

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  :	A The Exhibit 9-A through 9-I are original
	Treasury checks issued by our office for salary purposes
	Q For whom were they issued?
li Li	A The checks are made payable to Felix R.
	Matlock.
	Q What would have caused the issuance of those
	particular salary checks, Government's Exhibits 9-A
	through 9-I?
	A The Payroll Authorization Forms.
	Q That you have previously identified?
	A Yes.
	MR. KOTELLY: Government's 10-A through 10-P
	for identification.
	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 10-A
	through 10-P marked for identification.
	(Whereupon, Government's
	Exhibits Nos. 10-A through
	10-P were marked for identi-
	fication.)
	BY MR. KOTELLY:
	Q Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit
	10-A through 10-P for identification and ask you if
	you can identify those documents?
	000043

Q What are Government's Exhibits 9-A through

How do you identify them? Q By my initial and date on the back of each A 4 copy. What are those exhibits for identification? ā Q ł. Government Exhibit 10-A through 10-P are A 7 copies of original Payroll Authorization Forms. Who did they relate to? Q 4 Ofield Dukes. A For what position? 10 Q 11 Otherwise, changing salaries. A 12 What do they pertain to? Q On the congressional role of Congressman 1: A 11 Charles C. Diggs. Were copies of this document submitted to the 15 Q Government pursuant to a subpoena for those documents? 16 17 A Yes. 18 Have you had an opportunity to compare them with the original documents in your care, custody and 10 20 control? 21 I have. A 2.7 How do they compare? 0 Government's Exhibit 10-A through 10-P are 23 identical to the original Payroll Authorization Forms. 45 Mr. Lawler, were you further requested as to 25 000044

Yes, I can identify those documents.

A

the employee, Ofield Dukes, to make a summary of the actual salary check which were paid to Mr. Dukes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was such a summary prepared?

A Yes..

Q I show you Government's Exhibit -- that is Government's Exhibit 11 for identification.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 11 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 11 was marked for identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q I show you Government's Exhibit 11 marked for identification and ask you if you can identify that.
  - A Yes.
  - Q How do you identify it?
- A By my initial and date on the back of each copy.
  - Q What does that document relate to?
- A Government Exhibit 11 is the originally prepared summary of Treasury check numbers and applicable months of payment for payroll checks issued to Ofield Dukes between April of 1973 and December of 1977.
  - Q Have you compared that for accuracy with the 000045

A Yes.

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- Q How does it compare?
- A The information is identical to the payroll journals of the House.

MR. KOTELLY: 12-A through 12-R, Your Honor, for identification.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 12-A through 12-R marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 12-A through 12-R were marked for identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mr. Lawler, I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 12-A through 12-R and I ask you as to the form of those documents, whether you can identify them?
  - A Yes, I can identify them.
  - Q And what are those exhibits?
- A Exhibits 12-A through 12-K are original
  United States Treasury checks issued on behalf of the
  House of Representatives from our office for salary
  purposes.
  - Q And who are they paid to?

- A The checks are made payable to Ofield Dukes.

  Q What would have caused the issuance of those
  Treasury checks?

  A Again, the Payroll Authorization Forms.
  - Q That you have previously identified?
  - A Yes.

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Q I believe, Mr. Lawler, in identifying these that you have indicated the last one was 12-R. I would ask you to look --

THE DEPUTY CLERK: He said "K"-

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q I asked you to look at Government's Exhibit 12-R and ask you if you can also identify that.
- A Yes. Exhibit 12-R is an original Treasury check issued by our office for salary purposes. It is made payable to Ofield Dukes.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, next Government Exhibits 13-A through G for identification.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 13-A through 13-G marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 13-A through 13-G was marked for identification.)

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Q Mr. Lawler, were you also subpoensed to bring and turn over to the Government any records relating to Jeralee Richmond?

A Yes.

Q What type of documents did you turn over to the Government?

A Copies of the contents of the personnel file folder containing personnel information and Payroll Authorization Forms, related summaries, scheduling our Treasury checks.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 13-A through 13-G for identification and ask if you can identify those documents?

A Yes.

Q How do you identify them?

A By my initial and date on the back of each form.

Q What are Government's Exhibits 13 for identification?

A Exhibit 13-A through 13-G are copies of original payroll authorization forms pertaining to the employment action on Jeralee G. Richmond for the office of Congressman Charles C. Diggs.

Q For what period of time do they relate?

1974. ļ What type of action was that? Q That was an appointment. Government's Exhibit A 13-G is a salary adjustment effective June 1st, 1977. What type of action was that? I am sorry. You already indicated --7 Salary adjustment. A MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 14. 4 THE DEPUTY CLERK: 14 marked for identification 10 (Whereupon, Government's 11 Exhibit No. 14 was marked for 12 identification.) 13 BY MR. KOTELLY: 11 Mr. Lawler, as to Government's Exhibit 13, 15 Q did you compare those with the original documents in 16 your care, custody and control? 17 18 A Yes. 19 How did they compare? 20 They are identical to the original forms. A 21 I next show you Government's Exhibit 14 for -12 identification and ask you if you can identify that document? 2: 4 A Yes. How do you identify it? 25 Q 000049

Exhibit 13-A has an effective date of July 1,

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Q Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit 14-A through M for identification and ask you if you can identify those documents?

think it is getting kind of warm in this courtroom?

(Jury nodding heads affirmatively.)

THE COURT: See if we can get a little air conditioning. Go ahead.

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Lawler, can you identify the form, those documents?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What are those documents?
- A Exhibits 15-A through 15-M are original Treasury checks issued on the House of Representatives by our office for salary purposes.
  - Q To whom are these documents issued?
- A The checks were made payable to Jeralee Richmond.
- Q What, if any documentation caused the issuance or the creation of those checks by the Office of Finance.
  - A Again the Payroll Authorization Form.
  - Q That you have already identified?
  - A Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 16-A through 16-T for identification. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 16-A through 16-T marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 16-A through 16-T were marked for identification.) BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit Q 16-A through 16-T for identification and ask you if you can identify that? Yes, I can identify that. A What are those Government's Exhibits 16-A Q through 16-T, I believe? 16-A through 16-T are copies of original Payroll Authorization Forms appointing or otherwise effectuating salary changes on George G. Johnson to the congressional role of Congressman Charles C. Diggs. Were you subpoensed and did you turn over Q those copies to the Government? Yes. Α Have you compared those with the original Q documents in your care, custody and control? Yes. They are identical to the original form.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 17 marked for identification.

> (Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 17 was marked for identification.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit 17 for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?
  - A Yes.
  - How can you identify it?
- By my initial and date on the back of the form.
- What is Government's Exhibit 17 for identification?
- Exhibit 17 is a summary, similar to the other ones of United States Treasury checks issued to George G. Johnson, including dollar amount and check number for the period July, 1973 through December of 1974.
  - For what position does that Government Exhibit 17 relate to?
    - It pertains to appointment to the congressional A

: payroll.

office for salary purposes or, they are identified again by an exact format of our checks, including our checking account or symbol number.

- Q What payee are on those checks?
- A The checks are made payable to George G. Johnson.
- Q And pursuant to what documents would those checks have been issued, Government's Exhibit 18?
  - A The Payroll Authorization Forms.
  - Q That you have just identified?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Mr. Lawler, as to the printing of these actual -- of the checks, themselves, you have indicated after they are issued or printed by the Office of Finance that they are sorted; is that correct?
- A Yes. The actual printing takes place at the in-house computer facility, which is not a part of my office, but it is an office within the United States House of Representatives.
- Q Are you familiar with any coding of designation on the Treasury checks, themselves, for purposes of sorting these documents?
  - A Yes.
- Q And as far as checks that are to be mailed in the United States Postal Service what type of a code or

printed a numerical code was used to designate the mailing sequence. A code seven designated to our office and the outside mail address, again the checks were manually sorted by our office, so people recognizing a seven would put those in a pile for the outside mail.

Q Where would this number appear?

A On the salary checks during that time period it appeared in the lower left side of the paychecks.

MR, KOTELLY: May I have your indulgence for one moment?

THE COURT: Yes.

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mr. Lawler, were you also subpossaed to bring with you any cost of living changes for the staff of Congressman Charles Diggs during the period 1973 through the end of 1976?

A Yes.

Q Did you turn over such documents to the Government?

A Yes. we submitted copies of the original documents.

MR. KOTELLY: I would ask these be marked as Government's Exhibits Nos. 19-A through E. Your Honor.

they have not been premarked.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 19-A through 19-E marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits 19-A through 19-E

were marked for identification

THE COURT: Will this be a convenient time to take a ten-minute break?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ten minute break, ladies and gentlemen. The same admonition I have given you all along. Even if I don't give it, it still applies throughout the trial. Do not discuss the case among yourselves or let anybody talk to you about it and do not talk to anybody about it.

(Whereupon, at 3:05 o'clock p.m. a short recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had at 3:15 o'clock p.m.)

THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

(Defendant present in open court.)

(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. KOTELLY: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Does counsel wish to be heard?

MR. POVICH: Which ones? Are those the only ones you are moving in at this time? Could I see them?

THE COURT: If you do object come to the Bench.

MR. POVICH: No, Your Honor, I would just like to look at them for a moment.

> Your Honor, can we come to the Bench? THE COURT: Yes.

(At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, what disturbs me about this is first, 19-A says, "all employees" but 19-B, for instance, says "all employees on my payroll as of September 30, '76, with the exception of those which included Payroll Authorization Forms are attached are granted" and I don't know whether any were attached or not.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, if there were Payroll Authorization Forms submitted, they would be in · | evidence here now.

MR. POVICH: Are you saying there were none attached?

MR. KOTELLY: All of these which were attached are part of the exhibits that have already been in --MR. POVICH: John, can you answer my question? Were there any attached to this?

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MR. KOTELLY: I don't know.

MR. POVICH: I think before this goes in as representing a situation, Your Honor, where with the form speaks of attachments or possible attachments, there should be some information as to whether there were or were not any attachments.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, as I just explained if there were attachments they would be Payroll Authorization Forms, which are in evidence as to the employees we are interested in, if they have Payroll Authorization Forms attached that had some other employers we are not interested in. We submit it is irrelevant whether they were attached or not attached.

MR. POVICH: My problem, Your Honor, is just to be perfectly blunt about it, it says, "Authorization for a payroll increase." There are two sections for it.

One, it says, "all employees."

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: Which is checked in some instances. The other says: "All employees whose authorization forms are attached." Now, I don't know whether these --

THE COURT: Perhaps your witness can explain that. I think that is admissible as such. I think it

ought to be explained.

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, I will do so.

THE COURT: All right. I will receive it.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: I will receive it.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 19-A through E received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 19-A through 19-E were received into Evidence.)

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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O Mr. Lawler, I first show you which has now been admitted into evidence as Government's 19-A, and ask you to state what is that document, specifically?

A Government's Exhibit 19-A is a copy of a form that has been completed with the name Charles C. Diggs, Jr., as the congressional name, 13th District of Michigan, and there are four elections possible on this form.

What this form does is each October, to prevent having to submit 15 or 16 separate forms to raise somebody's salary for a cost of living or pay comparability, one form may elect a combination of those. The various combinations include all employees on my payroll as of a certain date gets the

. comparability increase.

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All employees on my payroll with certain exceptions gets the increase. Only those papers whose Payroll Authorization Forms are attached will get the increase, and the last option is paraphrased as none of the employees will get the pay increase.

This particular form, Government Exhibit 19-A, the election is that "all employees of my payroll as of September 30th, 1977 be granted the 7.05 percent increase effective October 1st, 1977." A parenthetical enclosure follows, is on the form: "No additional payroll authorization forms need to be submitted."

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 19-B and ask you if you would specifically relate what that document is?

A Government's Exhibit 19-B, again is a copy of an original document that provides the same aforementioned four options for the payroll comparability increase.

This particular one pertains to the October pay period, 1976. It is signed by Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. relating to the congressional payroll and the option that is elected by this form, Exhibit 19-B is, "All employees on my payroll as of September 30th, 1976, with the exception of those completed Payroll

Authorization Forms are attached, are to be granted the pay raise based on the sliding scale effective October 1st, 1976."

- Q Mr. Lawler, upon receipt of a document like 19-B, what procedures would be followed by the Office of Finance in changing the salaries for cost of living?
- A Only those salaries for which Payroll

  Authorization Forms were not attached, only those

  particular salaries would get the pay comparability

  increase October 1st.
- Q And upon review of a personnel file, if there was no Payroll Authorization Form in that file for a staff member or of Congressman Diggs for the effective date of that document, what would that mean to you in the Office of Finance?
- A That would indicate that they did in fact receive the pay raise October 1st.
  - Q Of what year?

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- A For Exhibit 19-B, October 1st, 1976.
- Q And if a Payroll Authorization Form did appear in the personnel file of the particular employee for Congressman Diggs that was effective date October 1st, 1976, what would that reflect?
  - A It would supersede any action on this particular document, and we would have whatever action

had been indicated. In the event of a salary change, the Payroll Authorization Form could have actually given an employee a greater increase than the cost of living, or the member, or appointing authority could have held the member back at their salary level that existed in September. Either of those options was available.

Q Mr. Lawler, I will show you again what you previously identified as Government's Exhibit 7-A through 7-R for identification relating to Felix R. Matlock, and I would ask you to look and see whether there is any Payroll Authorization Form effective October 1, 1976?

A There is no form in Exhibit 7-A through 7-R that pertain to any salary action for October of 1976.

Q Mr. Lawler, were you requested to turn over any documentation which would reflect as to whether or not Mr. Matlock received a cost of living increase for October, 1976?

A Yes, we were.

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MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 7-S, a new document, Your Honor.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 7-S marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 7-S was marked for identification.)

- Q Mr. Lawler, I show you Government's Exhibit
  7-S for identification and ask if you can identify that
  document?
  - A Yes.

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- Q How do you identify it?
- A By my initial and date on the back of the form.
- Q What is Government's Exhibit 7-S for identification?
- A Exhibit 7-S is a copy of a document generated by the computer confirming to our office that a cost of living took place. The sentence on the top of the form is an annual pay raise confirmation sheet. It is dated October 20th, 1976.
  - Q When would it be effective?
- A October 1st, 1976 and the effective date is confirmed on this document.
- Q Have you had an opportunity to compare that with the original document under your care, custody and control?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How does it compare?
- A It compares to the original document for Felix Matlock on the congressional payroll of Charles

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time we would move Government's Exhibit 7-S into Evidence.

THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard on that, sir?

MR. POVICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Received.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 7-S received.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 7-S was received into Evidence.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mr. Lawler, Government's Exhibit 7-S, which is now admitted into evidence, what does that reflect as far as the salary of Mr. Matlock?
- A Exhibit 7-S reflects an increase effective October 1st from an annual salary rate of \$37,000 per year to \$39,600 per year.
- Q Also I would show you again what has been admitted into evidence as Government's Exhibit 19-C, D, E, and ask you if you would relate to the jury what those three documents reflect?
- A Again, Government's Exhibit 19-C, D, and E are the standard forms to make the election regarding pay

comparability in October of each year. Exhibit 19-C pertains to Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. It is signed and is electing this option: "Only those employees whose Payroll Authorization Forms are attached herewith are to be granted a salary adjustment as indicated thereon."

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Exhibit 19-B is the same form. This pertains to 1974 and the option that is exercised on this form is the same: "Only those employees whose Payroll Authorization Forms are attached herewith are to be granted the salary adjustment as indicated thereon."

This form 19-B is pertaining to Congressman Charles C.

Diggs. The last exhibit 19-C relating to pay comparability and elects the following option: "Only those employees whose Payroll Authorization Forms are attached herewith are to be granted the salary adjustments indicated thereon."

And again pertaining to the congressional payroll of Congressman Charles C. Diggs.

Q Mr. Lawler, as to Government's Exhibit 19-C, D, and E, as to the effective dates on each of those documents, if you were to look in the personnel file of an employee of Congressman Diggs and found a Payroll Authorization effective on the date of each of those instruments, what would that effect?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time I am Agoing to move into evidence all the Payroll Authorization forms and summaries and any payroll change information that has been identified by Mr. Lawler. Since there is such a bulk, I did at least enumerate the exhibit numbers.

THE COURT: Have you seen these?

MR. POVICH: Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: I did not know whether Mr. Povich had any objection or not.

MR. POVICH: May I examine him on them?

THE COURT: You want to examine the forms or examine him?

MR. POVICH: I would like to examine him, briefly.

THE COURT: All right, briefly.

You are going to have a full opportunity to examine him on cross examination, of course.

MR. POVICH: Do you want to wait until after I've finished?

MR. KOTELLY: As to Jean Stultz I would like to have the testimony regarding the Payroll Authorization and how they interrelate as to the committee and as to the personal staff, Your Honor.

THE COURT. You have some more questions of

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MR. KOTELLY: That would have been my next line, then going into a totally different area for a short period.

THE COURT: I just want to move along as rapidly as possible. How extensive of an examination do you wish at this time?

MR. POVICH: It should not be too long.

THE COURT: I think the official records are admissible.

MR. POVICH: I think I ought to see. My concern will just take a couple of questions.

MR. KOTELLY: Are they relating to admissibility?

MR. POVICH: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, a couple of questions. (In open court.)

### VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

# BY MR. POVICH:

Q I just have a couple of preliminary questions.

I don't want to delay this matter.

You testified, I believe, that Exhibit 14 is a list that you made of Treasury checks which had been issued to Jeralee Richmond; is that correct?

A Yes.

- Q And the inclusive dates that you were given on that list were what?
- A The dates included on this list, which I testified to earlier, was July of '74 through May of '77.
- Q Fine. And then you were shown a set of checks for Jeralee Richmond, which were marked 15-A through, what?
  - A 15-A through 15-M.
- Q What were the dates of the checks, the inclusive days of the checks that you were given?
- A 15-A, if these are in chronological order, is dated July 31, 1974. The last exhibit, 15-M --

THE COURT: Would you give that date again?

THE WITNESS: July 31, 1974. And 15-M is July 30th, 1976.

### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q Well, was the list that you were given go far beyond the checks you were given, date-wise? It goes into 1977; doesn't it?
  - A Yes.
  - Q You don't have checks there for that?
- A No, the checks are again, if they are chronological, let me review the Exhibit 15-A, to be sure that the last date is July 30th of '76.

that right?

Right, and the exhibits -- there are no 1977 A checks.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, with that on the record let me get one more.

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Do you know why we have this?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I am going to object . | unless the question is to his immediate knowledge.

> MR. POVICH: Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: I object to the form of the question that Mr. Povich is starting.

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Do you have any information as to why you do not have all the checks for the ones that you have listed and Payroll Authorization Forms? Why they don't all match up?

The care and custody of the original Treasury A checks, after they are issued and cleared are not in the control of the Office of Finance. These are maintained by the United States Treasury Department.

These checks, the originals were not provided by our office after they were cashed. The dating of the subpoenas, as far as copies of Payroll Authorization Porms would probably answer that question. Again, I would want to look back to the exact date of the documents but they were provided throughout many different times in 1977 into 1978. What could have happened then was that this subpoena was one that was received prior to providing this information.

No, I am sorry. I don't want you to try to Q

explain it. I just wondered, essentially then you have not been given then the checks, or the actual checks for the ones which have been listed and which would relate to the Payroll Authorization Forms; is that correct? You don't have them here in front of you? The list of checks generated is greater than the number of checks, but the checks that are here pertain to some of those listed on the schedule. MR. POVICH: That is all, Your Honor. I just want to point out the listing went beyond the checks that were available and the Payroll Authorization Forms as well goes beyond the checks. MR. KOTELLY: I submit that has nothing to do with the admissibility of the payroll --THE COURT: Do you offer these into evidence? MR. KOTELLY: Yes. THE COURT: They will be received. MR. POVICH: We have the same problem with Matlock. I don't want --THE COURT: You may come to the Bench. (At the Bench.) MR. KOTELLY: The question is: Are these

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documents admissible?

THE COURT: The Court feels they are admissible. Now, there may be additional documents that either of you want to bring out. I don't know.

MR. POVICH: The problem, Your Honor, is what I am trying to do is keep it clear, because the poor jury sits over there. They hear a person saying, "Here is a list of documents. Here is a bunch of checks. Here are Payroll Authorization Forms." They assume they are all going to match up. I simply want to indicate on the record that the listings, although where you have the check, obviously is Mr. Kotelly's list and the listings go beyond into 1978.

THE COURT: I understand. I don't think that goes to admissibility.

MR. POVICH: Well, --

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THE COURT: It may go to weight. You can't argue that. As far as the documents are concerned, it is admissible.

MR. KOTELLY: On the record --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. I have ruled on it. We don't have colloquys.

MR. KOTELLY: I am sorry.

THE COURT: The Court has ruled on the admissibility of certain documents. You offered them. It is the Clerk's duty to pronounce that to the reporter.

MR. KOTELLY: I didn't ask for the admissibility

of the checks yet. We don't feel --

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THE COURT: What have you offered?

MR. KOTELLY: Merely the Payroll Authorization Forms and the summaries relating to all five employees. Mrs. Stultz, Mr. Matlock, Mr. Dukes, Mr. Johnson and Ms. Richmond.

THE COURT: They will be received.

MR. POVICH: 13-A through 13-G and Government's 14 --

MR. KOTELLY: I have offered the Payroll Authorization and summaries for all five employees, Your Honor, that has been identified by Mr. Lawler.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Povich only wished to examine as to certain ones of those documents, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: I am sorry, Your Honor, my problem -- could you tell me the exhibit numbers you are putting into evidence so that I may have a record of them?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 1-A through 1-L received in evidence. Government's Exhibit 2, Government's Exhibit 4-A through 4-E, Government's Exhibit 5, 4-F, 4-G, 8, 10-A through 10-P, 11, 16-A through 16-T, 17, 7-A through 7-R, Government's exhibits

received in evidence.

THE COURT: You are offering those exhibits?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court has received them.

(In open court.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q If the Court will indulge me one moment.

Mr. Lawler, I return to you now Exhibits which have been admitted into evidence, Government's 1-A through 1-L, 4-A through 4-F, which relate -- you have identified them relating to Ms. Jean Stultz; correct?

- A Yes, that is correct.
- Q The Government's Exhibit in series of number one relate to her employment on the Committee or on the personal staff?
- A Exhibit 1 relates to employment on the congressional staff. Exhibits 4 to employment in the District of Columbia Committee.
- Q Mr. Lawler, in looking at those documents, do they reflect as to whether Mrs. Stultz was on both payrolls at the same time?
- A Yes, sir. There seems to be some concurrence, multiple employment.

MR. LAWLER: I would ask you to relate to the jury the history of the employment of Mrs. Stultz

as to whether she was on a single payroll or on both payrolls. I would ask you to relate the dates, effective dates and annual salary reflected on the Payroll Authorization for each position.

THE COURT. I think you had better break that question down. First, as to whether she was on more than one payroll than the dates on which she was on more than one payroll.

MR. KOTELLY: Certainly, Your Honor.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

O So, Mr. Lawler, can you indicate to the jury the periods of time that Mrs. Stultz was on both payrolls?

THE COURT: He has not said that, or has he?

MR. KOTELLY: He has testified that there was
a period --

THE COURT: Is that your testimony, she was on more than one payroll?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q All right. Now, the dates she was on more than one payroll.

A From October 1, 1973 there doesn't indicate the total employment, but rather when Jean Stultz was being paid out of the congressional appointment funds

and the committee funds. October 1, 1973 through July 31, 1974. That was the inclusive period. The rest of the appointment papers pertained to separate appointments as to congressional payroll and the committee payroll.

Q That was October 1 of 1973 to what was it, Mr. Lawler, I am sorry.

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A There is a lot of forms. October 1 of 1973 to July of 1974.

Q During that period of time from October of 1973 through July of 1974 could you indicate to the jury her annual salary as to the staff salary and to the committee salary?

A Yes. Effective October 10th, 1972, Jean Stultz was appointed to the congressional payroll of Congressman Diggs at an annual salary rate of \$11,000 effective January 1, 1973.

There was a salary increase at an annual rate to \$11,565.40, effective February 1st, 1973. A new annual rate of \$14,000, effective March 31st, 1973. Jean Stultz was terminated from the congressional payroll of Congressman Charles Diggs.

We have an appointment at that time effective April 1st of 1973 appointed at \$14,000 per year to the District of Columbia committee.

May 1st, 1974 the salary was raised to an annual rate of \$17,500 still on the District of Columbia Committee. I am sorry. Mr. Lawler, what was the date of that last document? May 1st, 1974. A Was that during the period of time that she Q was on both payrolls? A Yes. THE COURT: Just a minute. Didn't you say as of March 31 she was terminated from congressional status? THE WITNESS. Right. She was then reappointed integrating now two separate sets of authorities. Now one as committee and one as congressional. October 1st, 1973 she was again reappointed to the congressional staff at an annual salary of \$19,000. BY MR. KOTELLY: As of October --I am sorry. Α As of October of 1973, what was her position as to the committee? She was receiving an annual salary rate of \$14,000 per year. As of October, 1973? Q That was based on her April, 1973

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appointment to the committee. Jean Stultz was now on two payrolls. One at an annual rate of \$14,000, which is charged to the District of Columbia Committee. The other annual rate being charged to the congressional staff was \$19,000. That was effective October 1 of '73.

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I will follow these in chronological order. It will be easier to understand. Effective May 1st, 1974 Jean Stultz' salary was raised on the congressional -- I am sorry -- was adjusted on the congressional payroll to an annual rate of \$16,210. Effective that same date, May 1st, 1974 on the Committee, the salary rate went to \$17,500. July 31st, 1974 Jean Stultz was terminated from the congressional position. There is a note on the Payroll Authorization Form indicating from Congressional Payroll Office the same date, July 31st of '74 is the effective date Jean Stultz was transferred to the standing committee. That is not a different committee, now. It is just the other set of funds that committees have available that still pertains to an appointment to a committee under the District of Columbia.

- Q And her annual salary rate at that time?
- A The salary rate is not indicated on this form.

  The transfer on this particular one, just indicating the transfer effective July 31st, to switch to another

pool of money, actually took a new appointment form.

This is effective August 1st, 1974 on the District of Columbia Committee at an annual rate of \$36,000.

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September 30th, 1974, terminated from the District of Columbia Committee. October 31st, 1974 appointed on the congressional staff of Congressman Charles C. Diggs at an annual rate of \$35,574.46.

October 1st, 1975 a salary change on the congressional role to an annual salary rate of \$37,355.

April 1st --

THE COURT: What payroll is that?

THE WITNESS: This is on the congressional payroll.

THE COURT. All right.

THE WITNESS: Still on the congressional payroll, a salary adjustment for Jean Stultz effective April 1st, 1976. The new annual salary rate is \$22,700.

On July 1st of 1976 the salary rate was increased for Jean Stultz on the congressional payroll to \$37,355.

THE COURT: Is that '76?

THE WITNESS: July 1st of 1976.

Two months later effective date of August 31st, 1976 a termination of Jean Stultz from the congressional payroll.

Q Mr. Lawler, in addition to the Clerk-hire allowance, are congressmen in general allowed other allowances for official expenses during the time period of January, 1973 through the end of 1976?

A Yes.

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Q What type of allowances in addition to Clerk-hire were the congressmen allowed?

A The other allowances are funds of money for non-personnel type of expenses. Since 1973, and the allowances have changed and have been adjusted from time to time, but they would include those types of expenses necessary in fulfilling congressional duties, including travel for the member, for the staff, postage, stationery supplies, expenses in the District Office, rental of District Office space, a constituent communication or newsletter allowance, telephone in Washington, D.C. and the District for toll charges and the service contracts, the purchase of office equipment and the leasing of electrical, mechanical equipment and computers.

Q Were these all separate allowances or a single allowance?

A They were separate allowances, separately stated in those time periods.

A Yes, sir, with the exception of some allowances. Certain ones are specifically earmarked such as travel. That, of course, is for travel. When we talk about the stationery store allowance and the allowances for expenses in the District Office, those funds could have been used to buy stationery. This would be an example of two separate funds, but both were for the purpose of buying stationery.

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Q Mr. Lawler, you referred to the allowances for a member of Congress. Was there the same or different allowances for the Committee assignment?

A Committees are handled differently. Rather than having specifically enumerated groups of money that are like expense accounts to spend from, there is one dollar amount and any official duty or official expense of that committee would then be paid from the group of monies.

Q In referring just to the time period of 1973 to the end of 1976, you indicated that one of the allowances was for the official expenses in the District, the member of the District; is that correct?

- A Yes, that is correct.
- Q How were those funds from the allowances

obtained by the member of Congress during that time period I referred to earlier?

All of the disbursements out of this non-A personnel set of accounts that we are talking about took place on a standard form signed by a member. In the vernacular of accountants it is referred to as a voucher. We have a voucher pertaining to that type of an allowance.

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The Congressman would sign the voucher and the dollar amounts that varied quarterly, that particular allowance, they start reimbursements every three months on a quarterly basis. In the allowance that was for expenses in the District, they would just sign the voucher with a certification as to the reimbursement and get a check made payable to them. No other receipts or supporting documentation were required to be submitted with a voucher on that particular allowance.

- How frequently would this allowance be paid?
- The allowance was available quarterly. In any given calendar year they could ask for the three-quarters | or four-quarters if they wished, or ask for the quarterly allowance for the first quarter in the first quarter. It was not possible to obtain future quarter allowances, however.
  - Q And in a particular quarter, again this time

period of 1973 through 1976, when during the quarter could a member of Congress request reimbursement for his official office expenses?

- A Any time during the quarter.
- Q And as to the maximum amount allowed in that quarter, at what point in time during the quarter could he ask for it?
  - A I am sorry.

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- Q As to the maximum allowable voucher expenditure reimbursement during the quarter, at what point in time could the member ask for the reimbursement?
- A Well, again, it was at any time during the quarter.
- Q Was there any regulation or requirement as to the relationship between the reimpursement and the actual monies expended?
- A The only relationship would exist in the certification language, which is the regulation surrounding that allowance, and paraphrasing the use of the form, again this is going back. The members certified that he was entitled to reimbursement for official office expenses incurred in his District Office
- Q What, if any, documents were submitted to you in order to obtain the quarterly allowance for the District Office expenses?

Were you subpoensed to produce such a document

Α Yes.

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Did you furnish these documents to the Government?

represent?

There are payments listed here from December A 31st of 1969 through December 31st of 1976. And who does it relate to? Q Congressman Charles Diggs. A What information is reflected on that document? What type of information? We indicate the quarterly period for which A the reimbursement applies, which particular fiscal year, and appropriation account that it pertains to and that is an internal bit of accounting information for our office. The dollar amount of the check, the date paid and the United States Treasury check number. Q Have you compared that with the original documents in your care, custody and control? A Yes. And how does it compare? A They agree. I show you Government's Exhibit 21-A through 21-F for identification and ask you if you can identify those documents? Yes, I can identify the documents. Q How do you identify them? By my initial and date on the back of each A copy. What are Government's Exhibit 21-A through F? Q 000089

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, for identification Government's Exhibits 22-A, B, C, D, and F.

> THE DEPUTY CLERK: Marked for identification. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 22-A, B, C, D

> > fication,)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

- I show you Government's Exhibits 22-A through D and F and ask if you can identify the form of those documents?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - And as to the form, what are these documents? Q
- A These are original Treasury checks drawn on the United States House of Representatives and prepared by our office that pertain to nonpersonnel type of expenditures. It is identified by format and our checking account symbol number.
  - And those Treasury checks are payable to whom? Q
  - A Charles C. Diggs, Jr., on each exhibit.
- Mr. Lawler, I would ask you to compare Q Government's Exhibits 22, those five Treasury checks, with Government's Exhibit 20, which have been admitted into evidence, and ask you if you can identify the

A The original Treasury check, Exhibit 22-C,

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payable to Charles C. Diggs, Jr., in the amount of \$500 represents reimbursement for the official office expenses incurred in the congressional district for the quarter ending March 31, 1976. This check was issued January 21st of '76.

Q Exhibit 22-D for identification. Can you

- Q Exhibit 22-D for identification. Can you determine for what purpose that Treasury check was issued?
- A Exhibit 22-D, again the original Treasury check payable to Charles C. Diggs, Jr. in the amount of \$500 was issued May 5th, 1976 for the quarterly period ending June 30th, 1976.
- Q And Government's Exhibit 22-F for identification. Can you identify for what purpose that check was issued?
- A 22-F, again, is our original Treasury check in the amount of \$500 payable to Charles C. Diggs, Jr., dated October 2nd, 1976, for the fourth calendar quarter of 1976.
- Q Mr. Lawler, is it correct that there is no check among those exhibits which relate to the third calendar quarter of 1976?
  - A That is correct.
- Q And do your documents reflect as to whether in fact a check was issued for the third calendar

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A Yes, sir. Our financial records indicate a payment, July 6th, 1976 in the amount of \$500 for the third calendar quarter on Treasury Check No. 70320086.

Q What exhibit are you referring to that has that information?

A Exhibit 20. It is the summary of the congressional office account payments.

Q Thank you.

Mr. Lawler, as to the last two quarters of 1975 and the four quarters of 1976, do you know what the maximum allowable for District Office expenses was for the allowance?

A Yes. It was \$500 per calendar quarter or \$2,000 per year.

Q After the checks were made up by the Office of Finance, what, if anything, was done with them?

A The checks -- when they were made up by our office, were inserted in an envelope together with a copy of the voucher to be returned to the payee. The envelope was addressed to the payee's address indicated on the voucher.

In the event of an inside mailing, the check was just dropped into the inside mailbox. It was an outside mail check, it was dropped in the outside mail

distribution box.

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Q Mr. Lawler, the checks that were issued to pay for District Office expenses were made out to the member of Congress; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Were there any other allowances that a check was made out directly to the member of Congress, again during that period of 1973 through the end of 1976?

allowances that were on a reimbursement basis, where a member may incur the expense and then be reimbursed for. One other allowance that the check could be made payable directly to the member without regard to any other expenditures. One of the allowances I indicated was the stationery allowance. That allowance in its entirety in any unused balances from any prior years can be withdrawn, personally, by the member of Congress. Other allowances that were of the reimbursable type include travel where the member or the staff would incur the travel expenses directly and then be reimbursed for it.

And the District telephone account, where the bills were paid by the congressional office and the member sought reimbursement through our office.

Q Regarding a district telephone bill, what if

any proper documents were required for that allowance?

A With that particular allowance our office requires supporting documentation, canceled checks, copies of canceled checks, that the telephone bill was paid or any other supporting evidence that in fact the telephone bill in the District had been paid. This particular allowance is differentiated from the Washington telephone allowance. This will just be the telephone charges incurred in the District.

Q And, as to the member of Congress' personal salary, would it come out of any of these other allowances that you have explained?

A No.

Q During the period 1975 through 1976 when you were in charge of the Office of Finance, do you have any knowledge as to what the salary was for a member of Congress during that period of time?

A The salary rates changed during that period. The present amount?

Q I was asking for 1975, 1976 for that period.

A Yes, as I recall it was forty-two five, then it increased during that time period to another level, and increased to the present level.

MR. KOTELLY: If the Court will indulge me a moment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. POVICH:

Q Mr. Lawler, Mr. Kotelly has addressed all of his questions to you to the period of 1973, '74, '75 and '76. Did there come a time in January, January 3rd, 1977 in which it was possible within the rules that you are speaking of, for a member to transfer out of Clerk-hire allowance a sum of totaling say, \$15,000 into other accounts?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I object on the grounds that this is outside the scope of direct examination.

THE COURT: I will permit Mr. Povich to go into it.

MR. POVICH: Pardon?

THE COURT: I said that I would permit you to go into it.

THE WITNESS: Yes, the regulations -- BY MR. POVICH:

Q The answer is "yes". Okay. Maybe I can do it very quickly.

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The regulations would permit, would it not, \$12,000 would be removed from Clerk-hire and put into what is called "commuter expenses funds"; is that correct?

A The funds weren't actually moved, but they had a computer allowance of up to \$12,000, or for saying \$12,000 Clerk-hire.

\$12,000 out of Clerk-hire put it into commuter funds?

A Yes.

And in addition you could take \$3,000 out of Q Clerk-hire and put it into leasing the equipment; could ' you not?

A Yes.

And from those two funds you could transfer into the other fund; is that correct?

Yes, effective January 3rd of '77. A

Q Fine. Thank you.

So, in effect the restriction on transferability as of that time really was substantially reduced by reason of this means of funneling money out of Clerk-hire and into the other expenses through these two specific funds?

A Yes.

You say that the restrictions that your office Q

is concerned with, when a Congressman authorized payments of funds for an employee, were whether or not that authorization exceeded the amount that he was allowed for Clerk-hire funds; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And whether or not that the hiring of that person exceeded the number of persons that he'd have, isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q That essentially when the authorization came in is what your office was concerned with, to make sure that the total authorization for Clerk-hiring was not exceeded and the number of people he was entitled to was unauthorized?

A Yes.

Q Have you had an opportunity to look at Mr. Diggs' allowances during that period of time to determine whether or not Mr. Diggs on any occasion from '73 through '77 exceeded the amount of his Clerk-hire?

- A Yes, we have.
- Q And did he?
- A No, our study indicated that he did not.
- Q Did he ever exceed the number of people he was entitled to hire?

A No, he did not.

Q I believe you addressed yourself, briefly, to the matter of how a check is caused to be mailed. You talked about inside mail or outside mail; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Essentially, without getting too detailed, inside mail was mail that was delivered not through the United States Post Office in the sense it was mailed in and went out through the Post Office, but was delivered by a system within the Government, more or less; isn't that correct?

A That is my understanding, but not under my control.

In addition to those items of mail, there were items that were deposited in banks that never went into the mail at all? For instance, the five banks you spoke of, Riggs, American Security, First National Bank, et cetera?

A Yes.

Q Now, did the congressman -- Let me ask you this:

What was the authorization that determined whether the check went into the United States mails in the sense that we know them, mails, the outside mail, or went into the inside mail, or was automatically deposited

## BY MR. POVICH:

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One last question, Mr. Lawler, with respect to this form you were not concerned, were you, with the salary which the Congressman set for a particular

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that correct?

That is correct. A

Nor were you concerned with the position or Q job title which was assigned there if any, indeed, was assigned; is that correct?

Α Yes.

Just one last thing: Q

You mentioned a stationery allowance. stationery allowance was an allowance during this period of time, 1973, '4, '5 and '6 of approximately how much money?

It ranged from \$3,500 to the present level of \$6,500 per calendar year, per session.

Do you know what I mean by the term "cash out or "withdrawal cash"?

Withdrawal of stationery funds.

What did that mean with respect to that particular allowance?

The withdrawal on the stationery allowance A meant that the member had elected to take a portion of his allowance out, or unused balance from prior years. So, we would just simply write a check for a dollar amount.

It was perfectly all right, he could draw that Q

Regarding the stationery allowance, if a

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member of Congress drew down the entire amount of his allowance for the calendar year, what, if anything, could that member do regarding charges, additional stationery expenses on his allowance?

A He would have to have a balance in the stationery balance in order to charge supplies against. So, if a member withdrew all of the balance in this stationery allowance, he would have to make a subsequent deposit in order to charge.

- O Is it correct that as to the stationery allowance there was no requirement as to how the money would be used if it was drawn out?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Is that true of any other allowance that you have referred to in your testimony?
- A The other allowances were reimbursements of a type.
- Q So, is it correct then that the stationery allowance is the only allowance that is unquestioned as to what the use of the money was for?
  - A Yes.
- Q Regarding the decision as to whether a check would be mailed or delivered, Mr. Lawler, delivered internally, if an employee was living in a district far from the Washington, D.C. area, what means did the

Office of Finance have of getting such checks to the employee? What means?

on the address form. If they elected outside mail, we of course put it in the outside mail. If they elected inside mail, that would be beyond the scope of how we would know the check would get to them.

Q Did the Office of Finance or House of Representatives have any facility of personally delivering checks in far-reaching districts in the United States?

A That is at least not in the Office of Finance, we didn't.

Q Regarding the Clerk-hire allowance, you testified as to a change that occurred in January, January 3rd, 1977 on as to their being able to transfer funds out of the Clerk-hire allowance?

A Yes.

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- O Did I misstate the date, or --
- A No, January 3rd of '77.
- Q The changes in the use of the Clerk-hire allowance were they, to your knowledge, made retroactive from periods before January 3rd, 1977?

A No. It is not possible to use unused Clerkhire funds of any preceding month, even. Q This period of 1973 to the end of 1976, as far as the Clerk-hire allowance was concerned, could it be used in any other manner other than the payment to employees for their official salary?

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MR. POVICH: Objection, Your Honor. Can we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: I will permit the question.

MR. POVICH: How the funds were to be used?
The Clerk-hire funds?

THE COURT: Prior to the change in the law.

MR. POVICH: Well, Your Honor, if you are asking this man for an opinion --

THE COURT: I am not asking him anything. I am just permitting the Government to ask him about how Clerk-hire funds can be used prior to the change which you brought up.

MR. POVICH: I didn't say how it could be used. I said: "How they could be transferred."

THE COURT: You may be heard at the Bench.

(At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: My understanding of the question is how certain funds were to be used once disbursed. I believe that is outside his competency, Your Honor.

THE COURT: State your question. Let it be

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MR. KOTELLY: The question is, prior in the period of '73 to '76 for what purpose could the Clerk-hire allowance be used, for the years prior? I thought it was disbursed for a purpose.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think if you asked this person whether or not it was within his competence of how they were to be used he would say: That is not a matter within his competence. That is a matter for the Committee on House Administration.

MR. KOTELLY: As to Clerk-hire allowance?
MR. POVICH: Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: That is the first time I have ever heard such a statement. I don't believe it is 'true. In fact, but even if it was, the Clerk-hire allowance has a stated purpose for what it was for, and I wanted to make clear exactly what that purpose was according to the regulations.

THE COURT: I will permit the question.
(In open court.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q I will repeat the question.

on the regulations of the Committee on Administration in the House of Representatives, for what purpose could

A The regulations stated that it was for the disbursement to employees for the performance of official duties.

MR. KOTELLY: Thank you. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Recross?

### RECROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q One last question. Would you tell me,
  Mr. Lawler, would a congressman even know whether a check
  of an employee was to be mailed or not?
  - A No, not under usual circumstances.
- Q Is there any indication in this case, after your review of the records, with respect to Congressman Diggs and the employees with which we are concerned that he knew whether or not the employee had elected to have his checks mailed or not?
- A There is nothing in the personnel file folders that would indicate that he would have that knowledge.
- Q Under normal circumstances that is a matter personal to the employee to which the Congressman normally would not be privy; isn't that correct?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q And there is nothing to prevent the employee

from designating anyone in the District of Columbia or elsewhere from receiving the mail; is that correct, the check in the mail for within the inside mail?

A The address is totally at the election of the employee.

MR. POVICH: Thank you.

MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused,

gentlemen?

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MR. KOTELLY: No objection, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: Yes, he may be excused.

THE COURT: You are excused. Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. MARCY: I call Elmo Boydston.

THE COURT: Would any member of the jury like a recess at this point? If so, just raise your hand.

All right, we will take a brief recess.

(Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m. a short recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had at 4:45 p.m.:)

(Defendant present in open court.)

THE COURT: Mr. Marcy, how long do you anticipate this interrogation to last?

MR. MARCY: The next two witnesses will be five minutes, at the most.

 $\Gamma$ MR. POVICH: Do you have any indication of how late you want to stay? THE DEPUTY CLERK: Bring in the jury, Your Honor? THE COURT: All right. 5 (Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in ١, the jury box and the following proceedings ï were had in open court;) Whereupon, 4 ELMO BOYDSTON 10 was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Govern-11 ment and, having first been duly sworn was examined and 12 testified as follows: 1; DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. MARCY: 15 Mr. Boydston, in a loud voice would you please Q 16 tell us your full name? 17 Elmo Boydston. A 18 Where do you live? Q 19 Upper Marlboro, Maryland. A 20 And what is your job? Q 71 Assistant Postmaster to the United States 7:3 House of Representatives. 23

Would you briefly describe what your duties

are as Assistant Postmaster of the House of Representa-

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- A Making sure that the mail is safely delivered, dispatched and collected on time.
- Q Does one of your duties include picking up mail from the Office of Finance in the House of Representatives?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What type of mail do you typically pick up from the Office of Finance?
  - A Just general, I would assume, vouchers throughout the month, at the end of each month we have a payday which we are paid at the last day of each month.
  - Q What type of mail do you pick up when you pick up for payday?
  - A Outside checks are most generally picked up the night before, which is dispatched directly to the Washington, D.C. Post Office for separation. Inside mail checks are picked up the following day at 10:00 o'clock and are dispatched on our 2:00 o'clock mail delivery.
  - Q On the outside mail, would you describe what your office does with it?
  - A When we receive -- are you referring to any mail or just mail from the Finance Office?
    - Q I will refer to the mail from the Finance

- A Outside of the Payroll Check Section?
- Q Yes.

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A The Finance Office, Mr. Lawler or one of his assistants calls and I dispatch an employee over there immediately. We bring them back. We put them in mail sacks addressed to our superintendent on the first dispatch, leaving the House Post Office and we turn them over to the United States Postal Service.

Q Do you have any means of delivering outside mail out of -- do you have any means of delivering any mail outside of the House of Representatives?

A No, sir.

MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: Cross examination will be by Mr. Watkins.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q You said your job was Assistant Postmaster, is that right?
- A Of the House of Representatives, that is correct.
  - Q You are not an employee of the United States

- A That is correct.
- Q You are an employee of the House of Representatives?
  - A Of the House of Representatives.
- Q And so your duties are for the House of Representatives and not at all for the United States Postal Service?
  - A That is correct, sir.
- Q Now, Mr. Boydston, from whom do you take directions about how to perform your duties?
  - A Directly, the House Postmaster.
- Q From the House Postmaster, and have you ever had any direction from Congressman Charles Diggs as to how to deliver any mail?
  - A No, sir.

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- Q Have you ever had any direction from Congressman Charles Diggs on where to deliver any mail?
- A One time back when he became Chairman, yes, sir. He asked that all mail addressed as Chairman go to the Committee, not his congressional Michigan seat.
- Q Did you ever have any other direction from him with regard to mail delivery outside of the District of Columbia?
  - A No, sir.

- Have you ever had any directions from Q Congressman Charles Diggs with regard to delivery mail to persons known as Jeralee Richmond, Pelix Matlock? The names do not ring a bell to me. A You don't take any direction about where to deliver the mail from Congressman Diggs; is that correct? That is correct. Well, if he instructs all mail for -- as Chairman, yes. It will go to the Committee, not to his congressional office; right. Q Let me clear this up. Do you take any instructions from Congressman Diggs to deliver any mail to the United States Post Office? A No. Thank you, Mr. Boydston. MR. WATKINS: THE COURT: Anything else? MR. MARCY: Just one question, Your Honor. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MARCY: This is more on the line of direct. Q Mr. Boydston, the methods that you described of picking up mail, was that the same as the description that you
  - gave -- did that apply from 1973 through 1977?
    - A Yes.

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MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. MARCY: No, Your Honor. We ask the

witness be excused.

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THE COURT: Mr. Watkins?

MR. WATKINS: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may be excused.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. MARCY: I call Charles Hopson.

Whereupon,

# CHARLES T. HOPSON

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. MARCY:

- Q Mr. Hopson, will you please give us your full name?
  - A Charles T. Hopson.
  - Q Where do you live, Mr. Hopson?
  - A 7835 16th Street, Northwest.
  - Q Where do you work?
  - A The City Post Office, Washington, D.C.

	Q How long have you worked for the Postal
. };	Service?
	A 19 years.
:	Q What is your present position with the Postal
	Service?
t <sub>i</sub>	A Superintendent of Government Mails.
7	Q Would you briefly describe what your
`	responsibilities are as superintendent of Government
*,	Mails?
111	A My section delivers and checks all of the
11	mail for all of the Government agencies, including the
12	White House, the Senate, and House.
1:	Q You do collect mail from the United States
1+	House of Representatives?
15	A Yes, we do.
16	Q Would you describe how you collect the mail
17	from the House of Representatives?
is	A We have carriers who go to the House platform
19	at the House platform post office and picks up the
20	mail.
21	Q Who do they get the mail from at the House
2-	Post Office?
2;	A From the crew that works in the mail room, the
24	House Post Office.
25	Q Where do they take that mail?

- A To the Main Post Office in Washington, D.C.
- Q Okay. Where is that located in Washington?
- A North Capitol and Massachusetts Avenue.
- Q To your knowledge has that been a procedure for the last four or five years?
  - A Yes. Yes, it has.

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MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Watkins?

MR. WATKINS: No questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, you are excused.

MR. KOTELLY: I can Jean Stultz, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench.

(At the Bench.)

THE COURT: How long do you think Ms. Stultz' examination will take?

MR. KOTELLY: This will be a lengthy witness, Your Honor. I imagine about an hour and a half.

that we will recess. It is now five minutes of five, according to the clock, and this is the jury's first day. They have been down here since about 9:30, so I think we will start up with the witness tomorrow morning.

Mr. Patterson, what do we have on tomorrow?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: We have five or six matters

Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Any of them lengthy?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: No, sir. All of them are brief.

THE COURT: I hate to put any more burdens on you, but can you check with counsel and see if you can't get them in here a little early, at least promptly?

THE DEPUT! CLERK: I will try to do the best I can.

to push the preliminaries along. I don't think any of them require any particular expenditure of time. Usually we are just checking on the people on probation and see how they are getting along. So, let's say 9:30 tomorrow morning.

MR. POVICH: Thank you for adjourning today.

I am exhausted.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: Ms. Stultz, it is five minutes of five. We think we will recess at this point. Be here tomorrow at 9:30, please.

JEAN STULTZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I recognize this is your

first day and I don't want to take advantage of the fact that you all are here and we might hear another witness, but I am willing to excuse you for the day.

Your usual admonition: Do not talk about the case among yourselves. Do not let anybody talk to you about it, and do not talk to anybody about it. You are excused until tomorrow morning at 9:30. The Marshal will bring you here so that we can start promptly. All right.

(Whereupon, the jury retired from the courtroom and the following proceedings were had
out of their hearing and presence:)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, is there anything that either of you wish to bring to the Court's attention at this time?

MR. KOTELLY: No, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: No, sir.

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THE COURT: Nothing?

MR. POVICH: Nothing.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 5:00 o'clock p.m. hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, September 28th, 1978.)

CERTIFIED:		OFFICIAL	REPORTER
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1 i	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 .	FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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ļ	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ]
4 1:	
5	v. ] Criminal No. 78-142
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6	CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,
7	Defendant. }
-	•
8	
	Washington, D.C.
9	Hashington, D.C.
10	September 28, 1978
j	
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	The above-entitled matter came on for further
12	
13	hearing at 10:00 o'clock a.m. before:
	HONORABLE OLIVER GASCH
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
15	
	APPEARANCES:
16	ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:
17	
ì	JOHN KOTELLY, ESQUIRE
13	ERIC MARCY, ESQUIRE
(3)	ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:
31	
	DAVID POVICH, ESQUIRE
·1.	ROBERT WATKINS, ESQUIRE
	BERNARD CARL, ESQUIRE
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2.	
	REGIS GRIFFEY
24	Official Court Reporter

THE DEPUTY CLERK: May I call the case on trial, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Criminal case 78-142, the case of the United States of America v. Charles Diggs.

For the Government, Mr. John Kotelly and Eric Marcy.

For the Defendant, Mr. David Povich, Robert Watkins and Bernard Carl.

(Defendant present in open court.)

MR. POVICH: Good morning, Your Honor.

· THE COURT: Good morning, gentlemen.

Are counsel ready to proceed?

MR. KOTELLY: The Government is ready.

MR. POVICH: We are ready, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentle-

men.

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THE JURY: Good morning.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

	MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government's
. •	next witness will be Melvin Chrisman.
	Whereupon,
1	MELVIN CHRISMAN
5	was called as a witness by and on behalf of the
٠,	Government and, having first been duly sworn was
7	examined and testified as follows:
	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	BY MR. KOTELLY:
10	Q Would you please state your name for the
11	record?
12	A Melvin L. Chrisman.
13	Q Mr. Chrisman, where are you presently
14	employed?
15	A At the Riggs National Bank in Washington,
16	D.C.
17	Q How long have you been employed at the Riggs
18	National Bank?
יין	A Since June of 1946.
50	Q What is your present position?
٠,	A Senior vice-president, cashier.
,	Q How long have you held that position?
	A For two years and five months.

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president and cashier?

What are your present duties as senior vice-

- A As cashier of the National Bank I have some legal responsibilities among other responsibilities of care and control of the assets and records of the bank.
- And requested to bring to Court certain money orders and cashier's checks in the care, custody and control of yourself?
  - A Yes.

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- Q As an officer of the Riggs National Bank?
- A Yes.
- Q During the period of 1973 through the end of 1976 did Riggs National Bank sell money orders and cashier checks?
  - A Yes, we did.
  - Q How were they designated?
- A I don't understand what you mean by "How were they designated".
- Q Did they have the name of the bank on the money order and cashier's checks?
- A All bank money orders and bank cashier's checks showed the name Riggs National Bank.
- Q Would you state to the jury during that period of time how money orders and cashier checks were sold by the Riggs National Bank?
  - A Yes. Cashier checks were sold when a

customer came in and asked for one, gave us the information as to the payee of the check. One of our employees would type the check up, take payment for the check, get it signed by an officer, and deliver it to the customer.

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In the case of money orders the customer merely came in and asked for a money order in the dollar amount that he wanted. That amount was coded on the check and the check was handed to the customer in blank.

These cashier checks and money orders, were Q they paid for at the time they were given to the customer?

A Yes. They were always paid for at the time that they were delivered.

Would the name of the customer appear on either of those documents?

A On the cashier's check it would not appear on there. On the money order it might appear if the customer chose to sign it after he purchased it.

- But as far as the bank is concerned, would the bank put the name of the customer on the money order?
  - A They would not.
- What, if any copies of these documents would ..., you give to the customer?

A On a cashier's check, just give the original check to the customer. In the case of money orders they get a file copy for their own records.

Q Mr. Chrisman, is there a regular procedure that is set by the Riggs National Bank regarding the return of these cashier's checks and money orders after they have been sold to a customer?

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A Well, when a customer negotiates them, like any other check, eventually gets back to the payment system and paid by the bank and filed.

Q What, if any indications are there on these cashier checks or money orders as to the amount of the documents, what, if any?

A On a cashier's check the amount is typed in by the bank employee. It is also cut in on a check writing machine. In the case of money orders it is just checked in on the writing machine.

- Q This would reflect the amount?
- A The amount of the check, yes.
- Q The amount -- would the bank place anywhere else on the money order or cashier's check the amount of the document?

A Not on a money order. On a cashier's check it would be typed in by the bank employee who issued it.

Q After the document has been sold to a customer, does the Riggs Bank or to your knowledge, the banking practices of other banks, place on the documents the amount of the instrument?

Well, again in a case of a cashier's check it is filled cut in its entirety. And in the case of money orders, the amount is cut in.

Mr. Chrisman, I am referring to after the Q bank has sold the documents. At some later time, according to banking practices, is there any indication put on the money order or cashier's check?

In a case of a cashier's check it is usually A delivered to the payee, and eventually endorsed and redeposited.

In the case of money orders, the individual who purchased it may sign it, date it and deliver it to and fill in the payee line and deliver it to someone.

The documents that you have previously turned over to the Court, from their appearance were they handled in the normal banking practices?

> A Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, for identification, Government's Exhibit 45-A through 45-Z. 46-A through 46-G.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 46-A

through 46-G, 45-A through 45-Z marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 45-A through 45-Z and 46-A through 46-G were marked for identification.)

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Chrisman, while defense counsel is still looking at those documents. Does the bank have any identifying numbers on cashier's checks or money orders?
- A Yes. The cut shows the dollar amount, shows the branch designation.
  - Q How about as to numerical sequence?
  - A Our branches are numbered numerically.
- Q I am referring to the instrument, themselves, the money orders and the cashier's checks before --
- A Well, money orders are brought from the check printers in sequential numbers and they are kept in the bank vault sequentially and delivered out to the various branches, and we keep a record of who has which blocks of numbers.
- Q Is there a practice at the Riggs Bank regarding the dating of money orders and cashier's checks?
  - A Yes. The tellers that issue them are

- 0 How about the cashier's checks?
- A That is typed in. That check is filled out entirely.
- Q Mr. Chrisman, I show you Government's Exhibits 45-A through 45-Z and ask if you can identify those documents?
- A Yes, they are all microfilm or photostatic copies of money orders that the bank sold.
- Q Are those the documents that you produced in court last week?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Mr. Chrisman, I also show you Government's Exhibit 46-A through 46-G and ask if you can identify those documents?
- A. Yes. These are the microfilm or Xerox copies of cashier's checks sold by the bank.
- Q Are those documents the documents that you turned over to the Court last week?
  - A Yes.
- Mr. Chrisman, in addition to those documents were you also subpoensed to bring with you several additional cashier's checks and money orders?
  - A Yes, I was.

- Q Were you subpoensed to bring a cashier's check dated October 1, 1975, cashier check No. 442441?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Have you brought that document with you?
- A Yes, I have it here.
- Q Also cashier's check dated December 5, 1973, No. 247548.
  - A Yes, I have that.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I ask that they be marked Government's Exhibits 46-H and I.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 46-H and 46-I marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 46-H and 46-I were marked for identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mr. Chrisman, while defense counsel is looking at those documents I ask you, were you also subpoensed to bring with you a money order purchased December 5, 1973, No. 689522?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Have you brought that with you?
  - A Yes, I have.

Q Were you also subpoenaed to bring a money order purchased on December 5, 1973 which is either No. 689521 or 689523 in the amount of \$51.06?

I have it. It is numbered 689523, and I have that here.

- Q Is it in the amount of \$51.06?
- A Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask that these two be marked as Government's Exhibit 45-AA and BB THE COURT: Very well.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 45-AA and 45-BB marked for identification.

> (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 45-AA and 45-BE were marked for identification.)

MR. POVICH: I am sorry, Your Honor, we have not seen those.

MR. KOTELLY: They have been brought for the 20 | first time to court, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

Mr. Chrisman, I return to you, Exhibits 45-AA and 45-BB, 46-H and I, and ask you if those documents were kept in the ordinary course of business by the Riggs National Bank?

- A Yes, they were.
- Q And those documents were under your care, custody and control?
  - A That is correct.

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- Q At the time that the cashier's checks or money orders are cut, you have indicated that there is a cutting stamp that prints the amount of money on the cashier's checks and money orders; is that correct?
  - A That is right.
- Q Besides the amount of money, is there any other identifying mark placed on these instruments?
- A Yes. The words of Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., and the branch number, 16 or 18 appears to be the two branch numbers on these documents
- Q To your knowledge, do you know which are branches 16 and 18?
- A 16 is our Southeast office and 18 is the L'enfant Plaza office.
- Q Does Riggs National Bank stamp or mark the items when they are returned to the bank after they have been negotiated in the ordinary course of business?
- A. When they are presented for payment there is depaid stamp placed on the face of the check bearing 000131

the date that it was paid.

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Q Mr. Chrisman, on some of the documents you have turned over, the Riggs stamp partially obliterates the amount of the money from the plate that they were printed on. Is there another location on that document which you could tell the amount of the money order or cashier's check?

A Yes. On a cashier's check the amount has been typed in at the time it was sold. In both the cashier's check and the money order the amount is microencoded in the lower right-hand corner of the check before it is processed.

Q Mr. Chrisman, as far as the identifying money order numbers and cashier's check numbers that you have indicated were printed, is there any practice as to when these money orders and cashier's checks are sold, as to the sequence of numbers on the documents?

A No. When we get our check supply order from the check printer they go to the warehouse. When a branch needs a new supply they are drawn from the warehouse and shipped to the branches so they get blocks of numbers at the time they need them.

Q As far as each branch, when it receives a block of numbers, is there any practice within the bank as to how they are sold as far as the identifying numbers

on the money orders or the cashier's checks?

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A They are supposed to tell, of course, the earliest numbers first in sequence and then report in every night of their sales as to the numbers that have been sold.

Q I also show you, return you to Government's Exhibit 45-Q, R and S, and ask you if these documents were negotiated at the Riggs National Bank?

A Well, yes and no. They were originally sold to apparently Jean Stultz. She apparently turned them back in on the date that she purchased them and asked for three additional ones in exactly the same amount.

- O So that those documents were not --
- A They were never actually delivered to the purchaser. They were canceled by the bank and it is so indicated.
- Q Mr. Chrisman, I would next show you and identify, ask Your Honor that they be marked as Exhibits 24-A, B and N. They have been premarked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 24-N, 24-B and 24-A marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 24-N, 24-B and 24-A were marked for identification.)

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Mr. Chrisman, I show you Government's Exhibit 24-A, B, and N and ask you if you can identify those documents?

A Yes. These are microfilm copies of checks of Jean Stultz. She had a checking account at the Riggs National Bank and these are checks that she drew for cash and negotiated at the bank.

Were those microfilm copies previously Q provided by the Riggs Bank?

> A Yes.

Now, Mr. Chrisman, is there any way, any indication made by Riggs Bank on those documents which would reflect as to how they were negotiated?

Yes. There is a teller stamp on the face of e ach of the three of them, which is indicative they were negotiated at a teller's window and purchased or payment of something.

Would there be any identifying marks which would reflect as to whether those checks were deposited or in payment of any loans or any other such bills at the Riggs National Bank?

Well, there is no indication on the face of A any of these checks as to what they were used for, but the fact that they were cashed by a teller means that

the customer either received cash or received -- made a payment on a note or received some document in return for this check.

Q When you say "some documents in return," would that mean money orders or cashier's checks?

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A Either a cashier's check or money order.

Q Mr. Chrisman, while defense counsel are looking at the next group of documents as to checks drawn on a checking account at the Riggs National Bank, what documents do you maintain at the bank regarding the actual checks themselves?

A Well, we maintain for five years photostatic copies or microfilm records of all checks paid by the bank on the checking account. We maintain the signature cards on the account. We maintain the monthly statements on microfilm, and the deposit tickets for five years.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I ask that these which have been premarked 24-C through M, O through S, I would ask that they be marked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: You say 24-C through 24-O?

MR. KOTELLY: C through M and then O through

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits

24-C through M and O through S marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits 24-C through M and
O through S were marked for
identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Chrisman, I also show you Government's Exhibits 24-C through M and O through S and ask you if you can identify as to whether these documents were negotiated at the Riggs National Bank?
- A Yes. These are original checks of Jean Stultz on her account at the Riggs National Bank and they all bear a Riggs teller's stamp which would indicate that they were negotiated at the bank.
- Q And when you indicate that they were negotiated, can you tell from that earlier stamp as to the manner that they were negotiated?
- A They were cashed at a teller's window, either branch 16 or Branch 18.
- Q And do the branch numbers appear on those checks?
  - A It appears on the teller's stamp.
- Q Where, on each of those checks does the teller stamp appear?

A On the left-hand side of the check. The tellers validate the stamp in this manner.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask to identify what has already been premarked as Government's Exhibit 22-A, 22-B and 51-B. I am sorry, 22 series have already been identified yesterday.

THE COURT: All right.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: That is correct.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Mr. Chrisman, I will show you first Government's Exhibit 22-A and 22-D, which were identified yesterday as voucher checks and ask you if you can identify whether those two instruments were handled at the Riggs National Bank?

A Yes. They both bear Riggs National teller stamps, Branch 18.

- Q Would they indicate the same as you previously mentioned that they were negotiated at the teller's window?
  - A Yes, negotiated at the teller's window.
- Q I show you 51-E, which is a Bank of the Commonwealth cashier's check and ask you if you can identify that, whether that was negotiated at the Riggs Bank?
  - A Yes. It also bears the Riggs teller stamp.

It is indicative of the -- of it being negotiated by the teller.

MR. KOTELLY: If the Court will indulge me.

No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: Give me a moment, Your Honor.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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Q You were shown some canceled money orders that had been canceled that bear the name of Jean Stultz, and I believe you testified that they were given back to the bank and she would have been credited that. Did you indicate what, if anything, was done with the money?

A She purchased three additional money orders in the next sequential numbers for the same amount as these three.

THE COURT: Were you shown those checks?

THE WITNESS: I wasn't looking at them that closely. I don't know whether I did or not. I presume they are.

# BY MR. POVICH:

- Q And these were 175, 176 and 177, 178 and 179 and 180; is that correct?
  - A I believe so.

Now, are the checks, are they always, I believe you testified that sometimes the checks were not sequential, because they were divided up among the banks; is that correct?

A Well, each bank gets a block of numbers and that branch sells its numbers sequentially, but if Branch A gets a block of numbers in earlier, sells them faster than Branch B, the bank could be paying them out of sequence.

But, we keep records to that effect.

- Q Do you receive subpoenas for this information?
- A Yes.

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Q How many subpoenas did you receive from the Government for the production of documents in this case?

A Oh, let's see. One, two, three, four, five, I believe it is five is what I seem to have here, five or six.

Q Would you hand to me the subpoents which you received?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor --

THE WITNESS: You will give these back, I trust. This appears to be all.

BY MR. POVICH:

- Q These are all the subpoenas?
- A There are other documents attached to them.

Well, were the documents attached to these Q subpoenas? They are just there. I've put them A No. Do you want to look just at the subpoenas? I don't want to mess up your records. If you Q could just set aside the subpoenas you received from the Government in connection with this. I think this is it. That is the ones I have Α in this file of Congressman Diggs. Now, in connection with the receipts of these Q subpoenas, did you on occasion find that some of the subpoenaed information really had nothing to do with this case and therefore you did not produce it? A Yes. MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. A subpoena calls for documents to be produced. A witness cannot decide what it relevant and irrelevant THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. POVICH: Well, would it be fair to say, Mr. Chrisman, that there are documents which are called for in the subpoena which were not turned over to the Government?

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MR. KOTELLY: I have to object to that on the grounds of relevancy, what is and isn't turned over to the Government. It is what documents are in

evidence. If Mr. Povich wishes to put documents in evidence, we have no objection to that.

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THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench.

(At the Bench.)

THE COURT: What are you trying to do?

MR. POVICH: It is important, especially with the next witness that we ascertain the extent of the Government's production of documents with respect to her accounts and transactions. The completeness of the information which they have with respect to that, it is very important, I think it is simply going through the subpoena, what documents were produced, not simply what was turned over and not introduced into evidence, documents which were available, and it is a simple --Your Honor, I don't mean to cause a problem. simplest way to do that is, of course, to get the subpoenas. These should be filed as part of the Court's record and there shouldn't be any problem. I just want to make sure if there is something called for here that was not turned over that I don't want to charge the Government with having. That is all.

THE COURT: Well, the Government is interested only in the evidence as relevant to the charge in this indictment, and if something else comes up, the Government isn't required to produce that and

say, "Well, that is not relevant to this case."

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MR. POVICH: I am not suggesting for a moment they are required to produce something that isn't relevant. I just want to make sure something that was called for was turned over to the Government, something that was not, then we know the reason why. Otherwise, I could take these subpoenas and say, "Yes, this material is relevant to the Government, the material called for here."

MR. KOTELLY: May I be heard?

Your Honor, the Government would submit that these subpoens are totally irrelevant to the issues of the trial of this case. Documents turned over to the subpoens have to be admitted into evidence. The subpoens themselves are not evidence of anything.

The Government has requested certain documents. It can receive certain documents and ask that certain be marked and certain ones not be marked. I would submit that this has nothing to do with the issues in this case and Mr. Povich is trying to create some new issue.

I would submit part of the subpoenss are Grand Jury subpoenss and not trial subpoenss, and clearly have nothing to do with the production of evidence at trial, which is the issue here.

MR. POVICH: Are you suggesting that

information you obtain at trial is not during the course of the Grand Jury investigation, is not relevant to the trial?

MR. KOTELLY: Only if it is admissible in evidence at trial is it relevant.

THE COURT: I am going to have to ask you gentlemen to stop having colloquy between yourselves and address the Court.

MR. POVICH: I will stop here. I will simply have him identify the fact that these were the subpoenas issued and responded to them and introduce the documents.

(In open court.)
BY MR. POVICH:

Q I don't wish to belabor it, is it fair to say the documents which you have handed me are the subpoenas which you received on behalf of the Riggs Bank and in response therato you produced the documents called for?

A Yes.

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MR. POVICH: Your Honor, may I just have them marked for identification purposes?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POVICH: Defendant's Exhibit --

THE WITNESS: You have to count them again. I

think there are six.

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MR. POVICH: Thank you. I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Chrisman. You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

MR. KOTELLY: The Government would call Jean Stultz, Your Honor.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant's Exhibits 1 through 6 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.)

Whereupon,

### JEAN AUDREY GILLETTE STULTZ

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- O Would you please state your name for the record?
  - A Jean Audrey Gillette Stultz.

- Q And, Ms. Stultz, where do you presently live?
- A In the State of New Jersey.
- Q How long have you lived in New Jersey?
- A Two years.

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- Q Prior to that, where did you live?
- A In Washington, D.C.
- Q How long have you lived in the Washington, p.C. area?
- A All my life, approximately 45 years until moving to New Jersey.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, do you know an individual known as Charles C. Diggs, Jr.?
  - A I would like to address the Court, please.
  - Q Mrs. Stultz, just answer the question.
  - A Yes.

THE COURT: Do you know Mr. Diggs?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q All right. And how do you know Mr. Diggs?
- A As a former employee.
- O How long were you an employee of Mr. Diggs?
- A Approximately four years.
- Q The person that you know as Charles C. Diggs, Jr., do you see him here today in court?
  - A Yes, I do.

Q Would you point him out, identify him, please? Mr. Diggs, sitting at the table. : A MR. KOTELLY: Is there any objection to the 1 identification? ā ti MR. POVICH: 7 MR. WATKINS: No. BY MR. KOTELLY: Mrs. Stultz, in what capacity were you ٠, Q 161 employed by Mr. Diggs? 11 As his office manager. 12 Q Where were you located when you were the office manager? 1: In the congressional office. 11 15 Where? Q 111 In the House of Representatives. A 17 In Washington, D.C.? Q 1. A Yes, sir. į u Prior to that time, Mrs. Stultz, could you ۱ . indicate briefly to the jury your educational background and your working experience before you began to work for Congressman Diggs? I am a high school graduate. I have taken a

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- Q When did you first meet Mr. Diggs?
- A In July of 1972.
- 0 Where was that?
- A In Miami, Florida.
- Q Where were you working at that time?
- A With the Democratic National Committee.
- O And did you have any conversation with Mr. Diggs at that time?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q How much later was it that you went to work for Mr. Diggs?
- A Approximately three months, in October of 1972.
- Q When you first began to work for Mr. Diggs, what was your position?
- A I went on board with Mr. Diggs as a legislative assistant.
  - Q What was your starting salary?
  - A \$11,000 a year.
- Q When was it that you actually started, what date was that?
  - A In October of 1972.
- O How long did you remain as a legislative assistant?

A Three to four months, approximately four months.

- Q And then what position did you attain?
- A His personal secretary.
- Q And was there any change in your salary at that time?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q What was your changed salary?
  - A \$14,000, maybe fourteen and some.
  - Q Per year?
  - A Yes, sir.

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- Q Did you also obtain any additional duties in working for Mr. Diggs besides being his personal secretary?
  - A I'm not sure I understand.
  - Q Let me rephrase that question.

First of all, as to your position as Mr. Diggs' personal secretary, what were your duties?

A I was responsible for his appointment calendar. I took care of all of his personal affairs.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I am sorry,

Mr. Kotelly. May we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(At the Bench.)

MR. WATKINS: I was informed by Mrs. Stultz'

lawyer, when she called me on Saturday that Mrs. Stultz was attempting to assert a constitutional right when she asked to address the Bench, that was the problem when she asked to address the Bench, the Court, and I am informing the Court of this. I think we ought to have a voir dire of some kind out of the presence of the jury as to why.

Mrs. Roundtree is Mrs. Stultz' lawyer. She is here in the courtroom and she is the person that advised me.

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THE COURT: Mrs. Roundtree knows how to bring such matters to the attention of the Court.

MR. WATKINS: I think that is something that ought to be addressed at some stage before something happens that cannot be repaired.

THE COURT: Do you happen to know what the basis of the assertion of the constitutional privilege is?

MR. WATKINS: I don't know. I have a suspicion, but I don't know what the basis is. Your Honor, I think Mrs. Roundtree might know. I think that she is probably the person that ought to handle this matter.

THE COURT: All right.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you may step into the juryroom, briefly.

(Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m. the jury retired to the juryroom and the following proceedings were had out of their hearing and presence:)

THE COURT: Call Mrs. Roundtree.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Ms. Roundtree.

MS. ROUNDTREE: Yes.

THE COURT: You may come to the Bench, Ms. Roundtree.

(At the Bench.)

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THE COURT: Good morning. The Court has been advised that you wish to make a representation on behalf of Mrs. Stultz?

MS. ROUNDTREE: Yes, I do, Your Honor.

I spoke with Mrs. Stultz this morning. She inquired of me if I had received from the Government an assurance of immunity for her, and I advised her that other than the oral representation I was to receive a letter, a memorandum some two weeks ago and I had not received it, and I advised her that she does have certain constitutional rights, that her testimony certainly will incriminate her and that I thought that should be brought to the attention of the Court so that she might be advised, formally on the record of this.

Her testimony certainly involves her, Your Honor. She would be totally convicted on what she says from this stand as to what she has represented to me.

THE COURT: Of course I don't know the nature of her testimony. I haven't had access to her --

MS. ROUNDTREE: I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- Grand Jury testimony or what-

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What is the situation?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at the time that Mrs. Stultz first came to the Grand Jury to testify she was advised of her rights. She indicated she wished to waive her rights, which she did under oath and testified fully and freely at the Grand Jury.

A week or two ago Ms. Roundtree did come to our offices with Mrs. Stultz and asked us as to the testimony at trial whether we intended to prosecute Mrs. Stultz based on her testimony. We advised Ms. Roundtree at that time we certainly would not intend to prosecute her, and she had our word that she would not be prosecuted for her testimony.

Ms. Roundtree was concerned if anything happened to Mr. Marcy or to myself that there would be nothing on the record that would reflect that the Government has told Ms. Roundtree, told Mrs. Stultz that

she would not be prosecuted for her testimony relating to her employment with Congressman Diggs as far as the salary was concerned, which is the only issue that we can see that she has any concern on.

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Ms. Roundtree said she would be satisfied with our representations, also that she would like a memorandum in writing in order to effectuate that.

I was under the impression, I told Ms.

Roundtree as soon as this trial was over we would give her a memorandum. Obviously, her understanding is different, that she expected one immediately. If I had realized that, of course I would have provided her with a memorandum, immediatly. But I would submit that my formal representation is binding on the United States Government that we will not prosecute Mrs. Stultz for any of her testimony regarding payroll practices during her employment with Congressman Diggs.

MS. ROUNDTREE: With that being on this record, , , I am satisfied.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. ROUNDTREE: I am most satisfied. I am more satisfied than I would be with a memorandum, with it on the record. I thank the Court.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Roundtree.

MS. ROUNDTREE: All right. I request the

Court relate that to Mrs. Stultz. May that be done in the witness room.

THE COURT: Would you please relate that to Mrs. Stultz?

MS. ROUNDTREE: Yes. Thank you.

(In open court.)

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THE COURT: You may bring in the jury.

(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: You may resume the stand, Mrs. Stultz.

# DIRECT EXAMINATION -CONTINUED by Mr. KOTELLY:

- Q Mrs. Stultz, would you state to the jury what your duties were as personal secretary to Congressman Diggs?
- A I maintained the Congressman's appointments, calendar. I took dictation. I spoke with his constituents and also handled his personal affairs.
  - Q For how long a period of time did you do that?
- A From when was it? From the time I received the appointment as secretary, February of '73 until I left in August of '76.
  - 9 You indicated that you handled some of the

A That is correct.

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Q And what specifically -- what type of records of Congressman Diggs did you handle regarding financial matters?

A His personal -- his bills and his accounts, not just personal bills, but also the office expenses of bills and accounts, the Congressman's personal bills.

- Q To your knowledge did the Congressman have any personal checking accounts during that period of time?
  - A Yes, he did.
  - Q How many checking accounts did he have?
- A Mainly one at the House Sergeant at Arms Bank.
- Q What, if anything, do your duties include regarding the Congressman's checking account at the Sergeant at Arms?

A I would make deposits into that account as instructed by him, and I would pay his creditors from his, you know, checks that were drawn on that account.

- Q And what, if anything, did you do regarding the making up of checks from the personal checking account of Congressman Diggs?
- A Usually I would draw checks -- I would prepare checks to those creditors that the Congressman would

indicate he wanted to pay for that particular month, or whatever, present these checks to the Congressman for signature and then would mail them to the creditor.

- Q Did you have authority to sign the Congress-man's name to any of his personal checks?
  - A No, I did not.

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- Q And did you ever do so?
- A No, I did not.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, you also indicated that you were the office manager for Congressman Diggs; is that correct?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q And at what time did you assume that duty?
- A I don't remember the exact date, but it was when Mrs. -- his former administrative assistant, who is now deceased, Ms. Dorothy Quarker was moved to the House District Committee Staff.
- Q Could you spell Ms. Quarker's name for the record?
  - A Dorothy, D-o-r-o-t-h-y, Quarker, Q-u-a-r-k-e-ri
- Q Could you give us some indication as to when this occurred?
- A I would guess it was around April or May of
  - Q Is it at that time that Ms. Quarker went over

to the District Committee that you took over the office manager's responsibilities; is that correct?

A That is correct.

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- Q What additional duties did you have as office manager?
- A I was responsible for the operation of the office, supervision of the staff, and at the same time I maintained a secretarial function for a good portion of the time.
- Q Did you receive any increase in salary when you assumed the additional duties as the office manager?
- A I can't remember exactly. I did receive an increase in salary, but I can't remember whether it was exactly at that point or later.
- Q Now, Ms. Stultz, during the time that you were the office manager and personal secretary of Congressman Diggs, was this on a committee or as to his personal staff?
- A It was his congressional staff, not the committee staff. I was located in the congressional office.
- O Did you have offices in the committee for the District of Columbia suite of offices?
  - A No, I did not.

- Q Mrs. Stultz, were you ever on the payroll for the House of Representatives, committee on the District of Columbia?
  - A Yes, I was.
  - Q How do you have knowledge of that?
- A I was told that I was going on the District

  Committee payroll. Sometimes I would be on the District

  Committee payroll and sometimes I would be on the

  congressional office payroll.
  - Q Who told you this?

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- A The Congressman would tell me that I was being switched from one payroll to the other.
- Q What, if any duties did you have regarding the Committee on the District of Columbia?
- A Well, at one time I was -- I don't remember exactly when I was supposed to be liaison, a liaison person between the District Committee Office and the congressional staff, but as far as having actual duties or specific assignments, I didn't have any.
- Q Did you have any liaison functions between the District Committee and the congressional staff?
- A None that I could particularly identify other than talking with the staff, occasionally.
- O Mrs. Stultz, did the Congressman indicate to you why he was putting you on the Committee staff?

- A I don't recall any specific reason.
- Q Now, Mrs. Stultz, did there come a time when you were on both the Committee staff and the congressional staff of Congressman Diggs at the same time?
  - A Yes, there was.

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- O When did that occur?
- A The best of my recollection it was about -- it was in 1973, I believe, late.
- Q Could you tell the jury what, if any conversations, you had with the Congressman, Congressman Diggs prior to the time that you were put on both payrolls?
- A Well, the Congressman called me in his office one afternoon. It was just one day. It was just two of us in the office, and he said that there was certain items, certain bills that needed to be paid, and he wanted to increase my salary and the increase, he would tell me what bills should be used for.
- Q What response, if any, did you have when he made this suggestion?
- A I objected to it. I told the Congressman I didn't think it was legal. I don't want to get into that.
- Q What did the Congressman respond to that, if anything?
  - A His response was that an employee could do

whatever she wanted or whatever the employee wanted with their salary.

- Q And what happened in that conversation after that?
- A I finally agreed. We discussed it more. I don't remember what was said, but I finally said, "All right, I will do it." And I said, "I don't want to do this for long." He said, "It will only be for a couple of months."
- Q At that time, Mrs. Stultz, were you aware of any financial problems or difficulties of the Congressman?
  - A Yes, I was very much aware.
- Q What was his financial condition at that time?
- A Well, he was delinquent in most of his charge accounts or bills or whatever they may have been, and since I handled those accounts I was often in contact with his creditors. I should say were in contact with me about payment of the bills.
- O Now, you have indicated that these were the conversations that preceded your being put on the payrolls of both the Committee and the Congressman's staff; is that correct?

λ Yes.

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Q And what, if anything, occurred when you began receiving checks from both the Committee and the congressional staff?

A Well, both of my checks I had sent directly to my bank account.

Q Where was that?

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A At the Riggs National, the checks that I had been receiving all along, my own salary, around \$800 something a month, the supplemental check or the check, the additional check that I got, that also went straight to my checking account and that was somewhere around \$1,200 a month. That was the check that was used for whatever purposes the Congressman indicated to me.

Q What, if any documents would you receive from the Riggs National Bank to reflect your salary?

A From the Riggs National Bank I simply receive a deposit slip that my check had been deposited in my account. Attached to that was -- I am not sure that came from Riggs, but I did get each month a salary statement indicating my amount of taxes, that kind of thing.

Q During the time you were on both the Congressional payroll and the staff payroll, how many deposit tickets would you receive each month from Riggs Bank?

- A I received two.
- Now, Mrs. Stultz, did there come a time when you were no longer on the payroll of both the Committee and the personal staff, congressional staff?
  - A Yes.

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- Q What, if anything, occurred during that period of time regarding your salary, itself?
- A My salary was substantially increased, almost to a figure, or at least to a figure to cover the total amount that I was receiving in the two checks. In fact, my salary went almost to the maximum, I believe.
- Q What was the maximum? What was your salary that you recall receiving?
- A It was in the area of \$35,000 a year. I don't remember the exact figure.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, of the money which you received each month from the House of Representatives, what portion of that money did you consider to be your own to spend as you wish?
- A The portion that I knew was mine in the beginning. It was very easy. The portion that I knew was my own salary, the \$800 and some.
- Q And do you know what the gross annual salary would have been that would have reflected that \$800 and some figure?

A \$14,000 -- \$14,000 and something.

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Did you, during the time that you were employed by Congressman Diggs, did you have increased this portion of the salary that you used for yourself for your own purposes?

A Yes, at one point, and again I can't recall the date without seeing some documents, but at one point I recall my salary went to, oh I believe \$19,000 -- \$17,000, \$19,000. I am not sure just which, and when it became one check with my increase and the overage it was very difficult for me to determine what my take home should have been. I used to call the Finance Office to try to get some indication from them what the take-home would have been at whatever salary I was at that point. And they wouldn't give me the information.

They wanted to know why did I want to know. Of course, I didn't feel I should tell them so I simply had to assume based on my best accounting.

O Could you indicate to the jury what portion of your salary you considered your own at the time that you received an increase from either \$17,000 or \$19,000?

A Oh, gosh. I just can't remember what portion. I do know at one point the Congressman was getting approximately -- the overage was around \$800 and some a month after I got an increase, but I don't

know what salary that was.

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Q Mrs. Stultz, after you first began this procedure with the -- with Congressman Diggs when you were first put on both of the payrolls, was there a practice, uniform practice as to how it was determined what was to be done with the overage in your salary checks?

A Yes. Each month I made a listing of all of the Congressman's accounts that I had in my possession from his creditors. Some he would bring into the office and hand me.

Each month I made a itemized list and at whatever time the Congressman was ready to review the list, usually around the first of the month, we would go over this list and the Congressman would indicate to me which bills on that list he wanted paid.

I would indicate to him the amount that I had, what we referred to as the special account, which was the overage of my own salary, and he would point out also which bills were to be paid from that fund.

- Q During that time were bills being paid out of Congressman Diggs personal checking account also?
  - A Yes. At one point -- initially they were being paid from both.
    - Q And you have indicated "initially". Did that

change at some later time?

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A Well, there was a period of time when the Congressman was not receiving a salary because of some arrangement that he had with the House Finance Office. The last six months, I think of an election year he was able to draw on his salary in advance.

In other words, something like an 18-month salary within the 24-month period which left him the last six months with the Congress with no income. It was at that point that -- in most instances, I believe, he stopped writing checks on his account. Maybe occasionally a check would be written, but as a routine business, no.

- Q After the Congressman indicated to you which bills were to be paid, did you have a regular practice as to what you did after that?
- A Yes. I would know what amount, as I said I would know what amount was in the special fund, which was incidentally my own bank account. I would go to the Riggs Bank and write a check for cash and at the same time purchase a money order or certified check, come back to the office, prepare the money orders, attach them either to a letter or to a stub from the bill and mail them to the creditors.
  - Q And whose name would appear as the person

paying the money order or cashier's check?

- A The Congressman's name would appear.
- Q Who would place that name on the money order or cashier's check?
  - A I did.

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- Now, Mrs. Stultz, you have indicated that you would go to the Riggs National Bank. What branch would you go to cash this check?
- A Most of the time I went to the L'enfant Branch. Occasionally, I would go to the Southeast Branch which was closer to my home.
- Q Was there any reason for going to one or to the other?
- A None other than I may pick up the money orders in the morning on my way into work and stop at the Southeast Branch.
- Q You have also indicated that you would purchase money orders or cashier's checks. Was there some reason for purchasing one or the other?
  - A Well, there was really two reasons:

First of all, money orders cannot be purchased in more than \$300. So, if the bill to be paid was more than \$300 I might get two money orders or the -- certain creditors at times would not accept any form of payment other than a cashier's check, or if it was more

expedient to purchase the cashier's check I would do that.

Q Now, Mrs. Stultz, as to the -- you have indicated that you did get -- let me ask you this:

Mrs. Stultz, as far as the money orders, what if any records did you keep after these money orders were purchased and sent to the creditor?

- A I kept the customer copy of the money order.
- Q Where did you keep those?

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"Personal Accounts" for the Congressman, and I usually had a file for each of his creditors, and the money order would be in the appropriate creditor's file.

O As to the cashier's checks, what, if any, records did you maintain regarding those?

A I often made Xerox copies of the cashier's check. If I remember correctly, we didn't get a customer copy.

Q What would you do with the Xerox copy of the check?

A I would file it the very same way as I did / the money order.

Ω You also indicated that sometimes you sent letters to the creditors?

A Yes.

- Q Did you maintain any records of those letters that you sent?
  - A Yes. Yes, I did in the same file.
  - Q What type of record as to letters?
- A The letter that I would send to the creditor would usually be attached in some way with the file -- I am sorry, with the money order. An indication would be made. I would place it in the file.
- Q The record that you would keep, would it be a copy of the original letter?
  - A Yes.

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- Q These files that you are referring to, where, physically, were they located?
- A They were physically located near my desk, but within the suite of offices of the Congressman.
  - Q Who had access to those files?
  - A I did.
- Q Was that true up to the time that you left the employment of Congressman Diggs?
  - A Yes. It was a secured file.
- Q At the time that you left Congressman Diggs, did you turn these files over to anyone?
- A I just sort of left them. I gave Ms. McDaniel the key. She had the key. Beyond that there was no assignment made on my part.

- Q But did you take any of these records with you at the time that you left the employment of Congressman Diggs?
- A No. No. They were all left within the Congressman's office.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, was there any other way that you would pay for creditors of Congressman Diggs other than the money orders or cashier checks?
  - A And the Congressman's checks.
  - Q Any other way besides those three manners?
- A Occasionally there would be the House Reimbursements, checks for allowances.
- Q I mean as far as the money out of your special account, was there any way that you paid other than by money order or cashier's check?
  - A No. No.

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- Q You never used your own personal checks?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q Could you indicate on what occasion you would use your own personal check?
- A If it was an occasion where a bill was extremely pressing, the creditor may be threatening to sue or the Congressman may have been away and I couldn't reach him, I would pay the bill with my personal check.
  - Q The bills that you paid with your personal

check, did you receive them later in your monthly statement?

A Yes, I did.

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- Q What did you do with those checks after you received them?
  - A I kept them with the rest of my own checks.
  - Q Did you later turn them over to anyone?
- A Yes. I turned them over to the prosecutor's office on request.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask to have identified Government's Exhibit 23-A through 23-KK which have been pre-marked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 23-A through 23-KK marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 23-A through 23-GG were marked for identification.)

MR. KOTELLY: I misread Mr. Marcy's writing. It is GG, not KK. the last exhibit is 23-GG.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: That is correct. 23-GG.
BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 23-A through 23-GG and ask if you can identify those

A Yes, I can.

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- Q How do you identify them?
- A I recognize them as my own checks. They carry my signature and they are imprinted with my name.
  - Q What are these documents, 23-A through 23-GG?
- A They are my personal checks that I have written out to various creditors of the Congressman to pay his bills.
- Q Are those the same documents that you would receive in your monthly statements from the Riggs National Bank?
  - A Yes, they are.
- Q Have you altered the face of those checks in any way since the time that you received them in your monthly statements?
  - A The face of the checks? No.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time we move Government's Exhibits 23-A through 23-GG into evidence.

THE COURT: Counsel wish to be heard?

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 23-A through 23-GG received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits 23-A through 23-GG were received into Evidence.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I would ask you, taking those Government exhibits that are now in evidence, 23-A through GG, I would ask you to indicate to the jury each of those instruments as to who the payee was, the date, the amount, and the purpose of each one of those checks.

A February 3rd. The date of this check is dated February 3rd, 1975 in the amount of \$456. The payee is Perpetual Building and Loan Association. The purpose of the check, to the best of my recollection, was to pay the mortgage on his home, 322 Second Street, Washington.

The second check is dated August 6th, 1975 to Perpetual Federal Savings and Loan in the amount of \$521. It indicates one payment for 322 Second Street, Southeast.

The next check is dated September 1st, 1975 in the amount of \$204.21 made payable to Riggs National Bank. I had made in the memo, I have indicated account number 062-62327 (Diggs). I cannot recall which creditor it is by the account number.

Q Do you know whether Congressman Diggs had any

obligations to the Riggs National Bank?

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A He had a -- what do you call it? A Riggs
Line Account at the Riggs National Bank.

Q Do you know whether he used the Riggs Line
Account to draw on any credit it might have had at the
Riggs Bank?

A Yes. I believe he did use it. I am sure he did. I don't know how many times, but he did.

The next check is dated 2/27/76 for \$147.68 made payable to the Riggs Bank. The memo shows CCD, account number 06262327.

The next check is dated November 18, 1974 to Citizen's Bank of Maryland in the amount of \$102. Account number 624-60711 C. C. Diggs, which is the memo.

- Q What was the purpose of that check?
- A As best I can recall this was his car payment.
- Q An automobile loan?
- A Automobile loan.

The next check is October 11th, 1974, \$157.21, to Inker Finance. The memo on the check reads, "Account of Charles C. Diggs, Jr." To my knowledge this was a personal finance loan the Congressman had.

The next one is dated October 11, 1974,

\$267 made payable to Industrial Credit Corporation. The

memo on the check reads, "For account of Charles C.

Diggs, Jr." This was also, to the best of my knowledge,
a personal loan the Congressman had.

This next check is November 30th, 1974 in the amount of \$185, the First National Bank of Washington, account number 00017671. The First National Bank of Washington, I believe, was a personal loan that the Congressman had.

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This second check dated February 3rd, 1975 to the First National Bank of Washington in the amount of \$119, account number 0017671, C. C. Diggs, Jr., is my notation, which I think was also this personal loan.

The next check is dated September 1, 1975, \$294 to the First National Bank of Washington. The memo shows, "Account number 00176771 in parentheses, C.D. Diggs."

- Q What was the purpose of that check?
- A That was my way of letting myself know that it was his bill, not my own bill, not a bill of my own.
  - Q What was the date of the check?
  - A I am sorry. I think this was a personal loan at First National. November 24th, 1975.

A check in the amount of \$57 to the First National Bank of Washington. I think this was also a personal loan.

November 30th, 1974 a check for \$121.40, account number 1767615, and I have also indicated -- C.C. Diggs, Jr., October 10th payment. City National Bank I believe is in Detroit, and if I can recall this was also for a car payment for another loan.

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The next check is February 27th, 1976, \$492.72

The memo reads -- I am sorry. It is payable to City

National Bank. The memo on the check reads, "For

Charles C. Diggs, Jr." I again think this is an auto

loan. The next check is November 5th, 1974 for

\$183.98. The National Bank of Washington. Account

number in the memo shows 017421842, and to the best of

my recollection, this is a personal loan, a bank loan.

March 10th, 1975, \$467.96, the National Bank of Washington. My memo shows, "C. C. Diggs account."

This is in payment of a personal loan.

June 9th, 1975, \$484, National Bank of
Washington. Account number 017421842. I believe this
was a personal loar.

October 15th, 1974, \$260.56, Metropolitan

Life Insurance Company. My notation on the check reads:

"C.C.D. insurance/three policies." This is for the

Congressman's personal life insurance and I believe it

may have also been for one of his children.

November 26th, 1974, \$322.50, Metropolitan

Life. The memo on the check reads, "Policy number 740423920E2." This is for payment on a life insurance policy.

Q Of whom or on behalf of whom?

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A On behalf of the Congressman. I couldn't say it is his, personally.

March 28th, 1975, \$121.72. The memo reads, "Account No. 3498316-3." The payee is Geico. To the best of my recollection this is probably the car insurance, his automobile insurance.

May 7th, 1974, \$18.20 payable to Delmar and Company. My notation on the check reads, "Mrs. Diggs' funeral bill." I am sorry. "Mrs. Diggs' flower bill."

The next check is dated June 10th, 1974 in the amount of \$31.25 to the Wayne County Democratic Committee. The notation on the check reads: "Congress-man Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Wayne, C.D.C. program ad."

Q What was the purpose of that check, if you recall?

A As best I can recall they were having a political function of some kind and the Congressman purchased air space in their program.

The next check is June 20th, 1974 made payable to George Bennett, \$151. The memo on the check reads, "Charles C. Diggs, Jr., rent balance on Mac Avenue."

Q What was the purpose of that check?

A This was, as I can recall, an advance payment.

The Mac avenue office rent was not totally paid by the

House of Representatives. The Congressman had to pay a

portion of that each month.

Q Do you remember what portion the Congressman had to pay each month?

A I believe it was \$25 each month.

Q All right.

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A June 20th, 1974 in the amount of \$100 payable to the Friends of Urban Alliance. The memo reads, "For Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr." I don't recall this organization at 'all.

The next check is June 20th, 1974, \$141.45, payable to Brazleton Florists. The memo reads, "Account of Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr." Brazleton Florists, to the best of my recollection is a floral shop in Detroit where the Congressman maintains an account.

Ω Do you personally buy any flowers and charge Brazleton Florists?

A Personally, no.

The next check is July 1, 1974, paid to the order of Charles C. Diggs, Jr., in the amount of \$900, and it bears just my signature. There is no memo.

The next check is dated 30 July '74 for \$17 made payable to the District of Columbia, Chapter of Hillsdale College Alumni. There is no memo on the check. To the best of my recollection this was a contribution by the Congressman's wife.

October 31st, 1974, \$300 to Liberty Loan.

The memo reads, "C.C.D. account No. 9030."

- Q Do you know the purpose of that check?
- A In payment of his personal loan.

February 3rd, 1975, Detroit Edison Company, \$47.55. The memo reads, "For Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr." This check was in payment for the electric bill probably at the Woodward Avenue or Mac Avenue office.

Q In Detroit?

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A In Detroit, yes.

March 28th, 1975, \$59.67 payable to the Detroit Edison Company. The memo shows the account number, and this is also in payment for the electric bill at one of the district offices.

memo reads, "C.C.D. transfer title." As best I can recall this is when he transferred the title of his car from -- maybe from Detroit to Washington registration. I am not really sure.

The next check is the 20th of June, 1975 in the amount of \$5 paid to Money's Worth. The memo reads: "One year's subscription." This was a monthly publication of some kind the Congressman subscribed to.

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The next check is dated September 5th, 1975 in the amount of \$25 to American Express. It shows the American Express account number, 0862060795. This check is in payment for a bill to American Express that the Congressman had. The last check is June 5th, 1976. I am sorry, is January 5th, 1976 in the amount of \$20 payable to Central Charge Service for account number -- the memo reads, "For Account No. 281438697, Charles C. Diggs, Jr." This was in payment of the Congressman's personal Central Charge account.

Q Mrs. Stultz, you have indicated that you were the one who handled the bills from various creditors of Congressman Diggs.

To your knowledge, did you ever write any of your personal checks, Government's Exhibits 23-A through GG in which there was -- in which the check was not credited on future statements that you received from creditors?

- A Not to my knowledge, no.
- O Mrs. Stultz, you have also indicated that when you purchased various money orders and cashier's checks

at the Riggs Bank that you would write a check for cash in which to purchase these documents; is that correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q Did you have occasion to go through your personal checks to pull these, the various checks you believed were the checks to cash that were in payment of money orders and cashier's checks?
  - A Yes, I did.

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I would show you Government's Exhibit 24.

THE COURT: May I interrupt you a moment? Would this be a good time for counsel to take a recess?

MR. KOTELLY: Absolutely, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(Whereupon, at 11:20 o'clock a.m. a short recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had:)
(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: You may retake the stand, ma'am.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED

BY MR, KOTELLY:

Q Mrs. Stultz, I now show you Government's

Exhibit 24-C through M, O through S, and ask you if you can identify those documents?

A Yes, I can.

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- Q How do you identify them?
- A They are my personal checks. They carry my signature and also imprinted in most cases with my name.
- Q Did you receive those documents back in your monthly statements from Riggs?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q What did you do with each of those checks that you have in your hand when you first received them?

I am sorry. When you first made them out, what did you do with those documents?

A I used them to pay the Congressman's bills, made to the creditors of the Congressman. Oh, I am sorry. Wait a minute. The majority of the checks are made out to cash. These are the checks I would have cashed to purchase money orders, certified checks, whatever.

Q Mrs. Stultz, you said the majority. Do you see any in there that are not made out to cash?

A Yes. There is one made out to Riggs National Bank, but I am pretty certain this was one that was drawn from the special funds which was used to purchase money orders and certified checks.

Q When you received these in your monthly statements from Riggs National Bank, what did you do with those checks, the Government's Exhibit 23 Series?

A When I received them in my monthly statement from Riggs Bank?

Q Yes.

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A I retained them in my possession until I was requested to turn them over to the prosecutor's office.

Q Mrs. Stultz, were you able to find all of your checks you had written to buy money orders and buy cashier's checks?

'A No, I don't believe I was, no.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 24-A, B, and 24-N and ask if you can identify these documents?

A Yes, I can. These are also copies of my personal check, which bear my signature and imprinted with my name.

Q What do they represent?

A These represent cash withdrawals from my checking account.

O Do you remember what, if anything, you did with the originals of those documents when you first made them out?

A I would take, to the best of my recollection, the original of this document was carried to one of

the Riggs' branches, cashed for the amount of cash and the money orders or certified checks or whatever was purchased.

Q That would be true for each of those three checks, copies of checks?

A Yes, sir.

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Q Mrs. Stultz, as to Government's Exhibit 23-A through 23-GG, which you previously identified, your personal checks to creditors and Government's Exhibit 24-A through S for identification, where did the money come from that was used for each of these checks for payment?

A From my salary from the House of Representatives.

Q Thank you.

Your Honor, at this time the Government would also move into Evidence -- strike that, Your Honor.

Mrs. Stultz, I again show you Government's Exhibit 24-A through S. I would ask you to look at the backs of two of those documents, 24-D and 24-L.

A Yes.

- O Do you have those two checks, 24-D and 24-L?
- A Yes.
- Q I would ask you to look at the back of those checks and ask you if you can identify the writing on

the back of those checks? First of all, is that your writing?

- A On the backs of these checks?
- Q Yes, ma'am.

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A No. Well, on 24-L, this appears to be the bank teller's notation.

- Q 24-D, is that your writing on the back of that document?
  - A 24-D appears to be my writing.
  - O What does that reflect?
  - A It shows a cashier's check number, 247913.
  - Q Thank you.

Your Honor, at this time we would move into evidence Exhibits 24-A through 24-S, I believe is the last number.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich, do you wish to be heard?

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 24-A through S received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 24-A through S were received into Evidence.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I have a series of

exhibits ad seriatim. I ask to be identified as 25-A, B, 26-A and B, 27-A and B. We will start with those, Your Honor.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 25-A, B,

26-A, 26-B, 27-A, and 27-B marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits Nos. 25-A, 25-B,

26-A, 26-B, 27-A, 27-B were

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 25-A for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?

marked for identification.)

- A Yes, I can.
- Q How do you identify it?
- A I recognize it as a copy of a letter that I wrote, and I also recognize the notation on the bottom, which is my handwriting.
- Q What is Government's Exhibit 25-A for identification?
- A It is a letter addressed to -- it is a letter addressed to Mr. Joseph Daniel Clipper indicating payment of a bill incurred by the Congressman.
  - Q Who prepared the original of that document?
  - A I did.

- Q Who was the original sent to?
- A The original was sent to Mr. Joseph Daniel Clipper.
- Q Does the letter or your notation reflect as to any attachments that were also sent to Mr. Clipper?
  - A Yes.

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- Q What was sent?
- A A cashier's check in the amount of \$1,000 was sent to Mr. Clipper.
- Q Is there any identification of the cashier's check by number or any other indicia on that letter or your memoranda?
- A Yes, my notation shows, "Cashier's check 2473421 dated 11/2/73 in the amount of \$1,000, Riggs National Bank in parens, SEPR, which means Southeast Branch, payable to Daniel Clipper."
- Q When did you put that notation on Government's Exhibit 25-A for identification?
- A At the time I mailed this letter or sent this letter.
- O I show you Government's Exhibit 25-B for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?
  - A Yes, sir, I can.
  - Q How do you identify it?

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- To whom was the original of that document sent?
  - It was sent to Mr. John Y. Cannard, who is Α

Q Did you have financial dealings with Michigan Bell Telephone during that time that you were employed by Congressman Diggs?

A Yes, sir.

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Q What type of financial dealings did you have with Michigan Bell?

A Mr. Cannard was the representative for Michigan Bell and Michigan Bell supplied the telephone service to our district offices.

Q Does the letter, 26, the copy of the letter, 26-A, does it reflect any attachments to be sent with the original to Michigan Bell Telephone?

A Yes. It shows an enclosure of a check in the amount of \$450, an enclosure of a cashier's check in the amount of \$250.

Q I ask you to look at 26-B and ask you if you can identify that document?

A This appears to be the two checks referred to on the copy of the letter. There is a cashier's check -- I am sorry, two payments. A cashier's check in the amount of \$250 and there is a treasury check from the House of Representatives in the amount of \$450.

O The Treasury check is made out to whom?

- I, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. A The cashier's check is from what bank? Q 2 From the Riggs National Bank of Washington. A 3 Who purchased that cashier's check? Q I would say I did. A 5 With what funds? Q 6 From the special account funds. 7 I show you Government's Exhibit 27-A and Q 8 27-B and ask you if you can identify those documents? 9 Yes, I can. A 10 How do you identify 27-A? 11 27-A is a copy of a letter that I sent to A 12 Mr. Armstead Barnett who operates a catering service in 13 the Washington area. It also carries my name as a 14 signator. 15 What was the purpose of sending the original 16 to Mr. Barnett cf 27-A? 17 It was in payment of the Congressman's bill for 18 catering service, for a reception at the Rayburn 19 Building. 20 Does that document reflect the form of 21 1 Q
  - Q Does that document reflect the form of payment?

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- A Yes, it does. It shows an enclosure of a cashier's check, No. 247548 in the amount of \$525.
  - Q Do you know who purchased that cashier's check?

- A I would say I did.
- Q From what funds?
- A From the special funds in my account.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask next that Government's Exhibit 28 be marked for identification, 30-A, 30-B, 31-A, 31-B.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 28, 30-A, 30-B and 31-A and B marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits No. 28, 30-A, 30-B, 31-A and B were marked for identification.)

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q I am sorry, Mrs. Stultz.

As to Government's Exhibit 27, I believe you identified A, but can you identify B, also?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q How do you identify it?
- A This is a bill. I identified it as a bill from Barnett Catering, and I identified it primarily by my handwriting, which has a number of notes just squibble squabble figures on the bottom.
- Q What do your squibble squabble notes reflect, if you know?
  - A One of the notes I know reads, Gandel's \$115.6

1	which is the amount that was due to Gandel Liquors for
2	the alcohol for this reception.
3	Q For whose reception? Who paid for this
4	reception?
5	A The Congressman.
6	Q I show you now Government's Exhibit 28 for
7	identification and ask you if you can identify that
8	document?
9	A Yes, I can.
10	Q How do you identify it?
11	A I recognize my own handwriting on the money
12	order, which is
13	Q Is that an original money order or
14	A I am sorry, a copy of a money order.
15	Q Who purchased that money order?
16	A I purchased it.
17	Q From what funds?
18	A From the special account funds.
19	Q And the money order was made payable to
20	whom?
21	A To Gandel Liquors.
22	Q That is the Gandel Liquor you just referred
23	to; is that correct?
24	A That is right.
25	Q I show you Government's Exhibits 45-AA,
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: You said 45-AA?

MR. KOTELLY: AA.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: It is a new one.

MR. KOTELLY: Yes.

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Can you identify it? What is it?
- A This appears to be a Xerox copy of the same money order for \$115. I identified my writing on it, also.
- Q And the same as what you have just referred to?
  - A The same as Exhibit 28.
  - Q All right.
  - A Gandel Liquors.
- Q I also show you Government's Exhibit 45-BB, which was originally identified by Riggs National Bank and ask you if you can identify that document?
- A I can identify that by my handwriting. The document is made out to "Call Carl."
  - Q What is that document?
- A It is a document in the amount of \$51 and appears to be six cents.
  - Q Do you recall purchasing that money order?

A 30-B is a cashier's check in the amount of \$900 made payable to the House Majority.

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Q Who is the House Majority?

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- A The House Majority is the printing service for the Democratic members of the House.
- Q What, if any financial dealings did you have with the House Majority?
- A They would often write newsletters, letters, invitations, whatever the Congressman might request of them.
  - Q Who purchased Government's Exhibit 30-B?
  - A I am pretty certain I did.
  - Q From what fund would you have purchased that?
- A More than likely from the special account funds.
- Q What would the purpose have been of purchasing that particular cashier's check?
- A The purpose would have been to pay a portion of the bill from the House Majority for printing services.
- Q I next show you Government's Exhibits 31-A and B for identification.

First as to 31-A, can you identify that?

- A 31-A is the customer's receipt, customer's copy of the Detroit -- a Detroit Edison bill for electric service in the Woodward office.
  - Q Can you identify that document in any way?

A From the special account funds, I believe.

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MR. KOTELLY: I next ask to be marked for identification, which has been premarked, 32-F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 32-F, G, H, I, J, K, and 32-L, Government's Exhibits, marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits Nos. 32-F, G, H, I,

J, K, and L were marked for

identification.)

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q I first show you Government's Exhibit 32-F,
  G, and H for identification. As to the top documents,
  32-F, can you identify that document?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q How do you identify it?
- A It carries a notation on the bottom in my handwriting.
  - Q What is that document?
- A Money order totaling \$101.86 deposited 8/16/74.
  - Q And that is the writing in your own hand?
  - A In my own hand.
- Q I would ask you to look at the two attached documents and ask you if you can identify those based on 32-F?

Q Did you have any financial dealings with Rod Miller?

A I did in regards to the Congressman. Some work he was doing in the Congressman's home.

Q Can you identify the attached document which would be 32 -- you will have to help me.

A J.

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Q J. Thank you.

A I think this is J.

Q Can you identify it based on the preceding document, which is attached to it?

A Well, the preceding document indicates that a money order -- I am sorry, -- the preceding document encircles the amount of \$164.99 with my notation that says, "Paid 8/16/74, money order plus \$1 cash." The exhibit, 32-J is a money order in the amount of \$164, which I recognize as one that I would have purchased.

Q At what time would you have put the notation on 32-I for identification?

A At the time the bill was paid.

Q And from what funds would Rod Miller, the money order to Rod Miller have been paid?

A I would say from the special account funds.

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With what funds?

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A From the special account funds.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I next ask to have identified 33-A, C, D and E, which have been premarked.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 33-A, C, D, and E marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 33-A, C, D and E were marked for identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q I first show you and ask only that you look at the top, 33-A for identification, and ask you if you can identify that document?
- A Yes, this document also bears a notation in my own handwriting.
  - Q What is that document?
  - A What is the document?
  - Q Yes, what is it?
- A It is a money order in the amount of \$24 made payable to the Continental Society.
- Q Do you recall purchasing any money order for the Continental Society?
- A I seem to recall purchasing a money order or I think the Congressman was paying admission of one of

Who purchased those documents, the original documents?

- Α I purchased these documents.
- Ű. From what funds?

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A From the special account funds.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, next 33-F, G, 34-A through H.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 33-F, G, 34-A through H marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 33-F, G, 34-A through H were marked for identification.)

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q I show you Government's Exhibits 33-F and G.

  As to 33-F, for identification, can you identify that
  document?
  - A Yes. This is a mailogram from a creditor and it carries a notation in my own handwriting, \$267 money order mailed 9/13/74.
    - Ω Prom whom was the mailogram?
  - A The mailogram was from Industrial Credit in St. Paul, Minnesota.
  - Q Did you have any financial contact with Industrial Credit?
    - A Oh, yes, yes.
    - Q For what purpose?
  - A The Congressman had an account with them and I received a number of these. I paid the bills and I

Q You indicated that there was a handwritten notation as to Multi-Tech. Whose writing is that?

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A My writing.

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- Q Does that appear to be an original writing or a Xerox copy of your writing?
  - A This appears to be a Xerox copy of my writing.
- Q And you indicated there was a notation on that document at the bottom, also in handwriting?
- A Wait a minute. Could you repeat your first question, I am not --
- Q As to the term "Multi-Tech", you said that it was your handwriting?
  - A Yes.
- Q And was that a Xerox of your handwriting or is that an original writing on top of the Xerox?
- A No, Multi-Tech appears to be an original on top of the Xerox copy.
- Q And as to the notation at the bottom, whose handwriting is that?
  - A That is mine.
- Q And does that appear to be a Xerox of your writing or the original of your writing?
- A The notation at the bottom appears to be a Xerox of my writing.
- Q At what point in time would you have made those notations?
  - A January 2nd, 1975.

A Yes. The Congressman had sponsored a housing conference at the church facilities and Multi-Tech supplied the loudspeaker and typing service, I believe.

- Q Did you attend that conference?
- A Yes, I did.

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Q I ask you next to look at Government's Exhibit 34-B and 34-C for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?

A 34-B is a disconnect notice or a bill from Detroit Edison for electric services at the Woodward office. I can identify it from my own handwriting, which indicates that payment in the amount of \$87.31 is circled. My handwriting says, "Mailed 1/2/75."

Q Can you also identify the second document on that page?

A The second document is a money order in the amount of \$87.31, which is referred to in the exhibit 34-B.

- Q Who is that made payable to?
- A It is made payable to Detroit Edison Company.
- Q Who would have purchased the original of that money order?

Q From what funds?

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- A From the special account funds.
- Q And what was the purpose of paying for that electrical bill?
- A Well, as I said there was a disconnect notice for the electric services in the Woodward office.
- Q I next show you Government's Exhibit 34-D, E and F for identification.

As to 34-D for identification, can you identify that document?

- A Yes, I can.
- Q How did you identify it?
- A I recognize my own signature on this document.
- Q What is 34-D for identification?
- A 34-D is a letter to Barnett Caterers enclosing payment in the amount, total amount of \$502, which was a catering service ordered by the Congressman.
  - Q Does the letter reflect the form of payment?
- A Yes. It reflects Money Order No. 229178, and I believe that is \$300. Another money order, 229179 for \$177.60, and a check in the amount -- Check No. 6-559 in the amount of \$25.
- Q Can you identify by the form of that check number the personal check number, whose checking account

This letter was the cover letter for the

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letter?

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- Q To your account at Lee's Flowers?
- A Yes, because Mr. Lee wouldn't accept any more from the Congressman.
  - Q Keep your voice up.
- A That was the only way that Mr. Lee would have a bill, would accept the order by phone for the flowers. He would not accept any more from the Congressman, directly.
  - Q Now, can you identify the attached document?
  - A Yes.

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- Q How do you identify that?
- A This is a money order referred to in the amount of \$32, which is referred to in my letter to the Lee Florist.
  - Q Who would have purchased that money order?
  - A I purchased this money order.
  - Q From what funds?
  - A From the special account funds.
- MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, next 36-A and B for identification which have been premarked.
- THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 36-A and B marked for identification.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 36-A for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q How do you identify it?
- A I recognize my own handwriting. I also recognize it as a ledger sheet which I kept for the Congressman's account at the National Bank of Washington, which reflects his payments, the balance due, and the amount paid, the check numbers, et cetera.
- Q What were the purposes of payments to the National Bank of Washington?
- A As far as I know this was a personal loan incurred by the Congressman.
- 9 How would that document, 36-A for identification, how did you maintain and record things in that document?
- A As I made payments to the National Bank of Washington I would indicate the amount of payment and the form of payment, either the check number, money order, cashier's check number.

Q Mrs. Stultz, I direct your attention to an entry in October of 1975 and ask you if you see that entry? Yes, I do. And that entry is in whose handwriting? My handwriting. A What does that -- first of all, what is the Q specific date of that entry? October 1, 1975. When would you have made that entry? Q Most likely October 1st, 1975. Does that entry reflect the total amount of Q money of a payment to the National Bank of Washington? A Yes. What is that total? Q \$483.98. A

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- Q Does it reflect a form of payment?
- A Yes. It shows cashier's check No. 442441, and I have indicated "Riggs," which means I purchased it at Riggs and C.C.D check, which means the Congressman's personal check number 7-51, and that would lead me to believe that the two amounts were a total of \$483.98.
  - Q Again, Mrs. Stultz, keep your voice up.
  - A Looking at my notes it would lead me to

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I next show you Government's Exhibit No. 36-B Õ for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?

A This is Congressman Diggs' personal check in the amount of \$39.98 made payable to the National Bank of Washington. I can identify this because all of the writing on the check with the exception of the Congressman's signature is my own.

How does that relate to the entry of October Q 1st, 1975 on your ledger, Government's Exhibit 36-A, I believe?

My ledger notation for October 1st, 1975 shows C.C.D., check no. 751, Exhibit 36-B, I am sorry, in the amount of -- no, it doesn't show an amount.

Exhibit 36-B is check No. 7-51, the Congressman's check.

I would also ask you to look at Government's Exhibit 46-H for identification, which was previously identified by an officer of the Riggs Bank. I ask you, based on your ledger of 36-A as to whether you can 23 identify the cashier's check?

Yes, I can. I recognize my own handwriting A at the bottom of this check, which reflects the account number of the Congressman's bill at the National Bank of Washington. This check is in the amount of \$444 dated October 1st of '75, and it is the same number, 442441, that is reflected on my ledger sheet.

MR. KOTELLY: I would next ask to have identified 37-A, B and C for identification.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 37-A and B -- MR. KOTELLY: And C.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: And C marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 37-A, B and C were marked for identification.)

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 37-A, B and C for identification.

As 237-A, I would ask you if you can identify that document?

- A Yes. 37-A is an invoice or a statement of account from the House Recording Studio. I can identify this as based on a notation in my own handwriting. I
  - Q Please keep your voice up. The notation is in your own handwriting?

Who would have purchased those money orders? Q

I would have purchased the money orders. A

From what funds? Q

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From the special account funds. Α

What financial dealings did you have with the Q

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- A Personally?
- Q Of any kind.

A I just handled the Congressman's account with them. He had tapes or whatever they did, whatever they did down there, it was the Congressman's bill and I was paying it.

- Q Did you have any personal dealings with the Rouse Recording Studio as far as personal obligations, personal financial obligations?
  - A My own?
  - Q Yes,
  - A No, sir.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, as to the cashier's checks and money orders that you have just been identifying, what, upon each occasion, what would you have done with the original of the cashier's check and the money orders?
- A The money orders, I would place a customer copy of the money order in the accounts file and maintain a file for each of his creditors.

The cashier's check, I don't believe we got a customer's copy of them. In most cases I Xeroxed those and put a copy in the file

- Q But the originals, who would they be sent to?
- A The originals, I would -- on the money orders

Q As far as the payments of these cashier's checks and money orders, you also would receive later documents from these various creditors as to accounts, is that correct?

A Monthly statement, yes.

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Q Was there ever any occasion that a later monthly statement would not reflect a payment if you had sent a cashier's check or a money order?

A I can't recall any.

THE COURT: Would this be a convenient time to recess for lunch? I just forgot that the Marshals are prepared to take the jury to lunch.

MR. KOTELLY: It certainly would be a fine time.

jury, we are trying to coordinate this mid-day meal so that you won't have to be kept waiting to get your lunch, and the Marshals have just notified the Court that they are prepared to take you to lunch. So, we will recess at this time for lunch and remember what I

previously told you.

Do not discuss the case among yourselves.

Do not let anybody talk to you about it, and do not

talk to anybody about it. You are excused for lunch at
this time.

Mr. Marshal, do you have any idea as to how long lunch will probably take?

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: An hour and a half.

THE COURT: All right. Be back at 2:00
o'clock. They will bring you back as soon as you are through.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, the jury retired from the courtroom for the luncheon recess, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: Would counsel come to the Bench, please?

(At the Bench.)

the people who supplied food to this courthouse to be out of service, but nevertheless, that is the way things are. The Marshal is doing the best he can to expedite service of lunch at a hotel to the jury. Can you gentlemen give me any idea as to how much more of this witness you have?

MR. KOTELLY: A half hour.

THE COURT: Half hour. And with cross, do you have any notion about that at this time?

MR. POVICH: I would think I would take about an equal amount of time that they have taken on direct.

THE COURT: All right. It will be about 2:00 o'clock, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 o'clock p.m. the luncheon recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had:)

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2:00 o'clock p.m.

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench, please.

Is that the man?

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: I think it is No. 12.

THE COURT: One of the jurors, you gentlemen may remember him as the fellow who said he had pins in his knees and needed a special exercise machine. He apparently has had a further problem. His wife had an adverse reaction from penicillin and the Marshal has recommended that he be excused.

Since we have six alternates I am inclined to excuse him. I just want to tell you gentlemen.

MR. WATKINS: Certainly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They say he is suffering from this knee situation. He can't keep up with the rest of them when they walk around and things like that.

MR. POVICH: Has he asked to be excused, Your Honor?

THE COURT: He has as far as I can make out.

I haven't talked to him, but the Marshals tell me that
he thinks he ought to be excused.

MR. WATKINS: Would you -- I am sorry -- MR. POVICH. Your Honor, would you mind

inquiring as to whether or not he would like to be 2 excused? 3 THE COURT: Sure. 4 Would you ask Mr. Johnson to come in? I take it he is the one. I am not sure that 5 6 he is the one. 7 MR. POVICH: But, I will recognize him. THE COURT: Mr. Reed, is this Mr. Johnson, is 8 9 he the gentleman? 10 THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Reed, who is the 11 Marshal in charge of the detail tells me that you are 12 having some problems with your knees and your wife had 13 an adverse reaction from penicillin. 14 THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: Would you like to be excused? 16 THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir. I am worried 17 about her, because she is there by herself. She is on 18 my mind. My mind is not here. 19 THE COURT: Well, we want your mind to be 30 here. :1 THE JUROR JOHNSON: Well, it is not. 22 MR. WATKINS: I think he ought to be excused. 23 1 THE COURT: Okay. You are excused. Tell the 21 6 25 jury lounge that you have been excused.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: I would tell them also that I recommend you be relieved from further responsibility to serve as a juror at this time. You may be selected at some time in the future.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But I authorize you to be excused you from further jury service at this time.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Mr. Johnson.

THE COURT: I am reminded that I should tell you, do not talk to anybody about this case.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Your wife or anybody else. Just keep it entirely to yourself, particularly do not talk to the press about it.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: A lot of people may be asking you what happened. Just don't tell them anything.

THE JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, would you propose replacing him with Alternate 1?

THE COURT: Yes. Alternate 1 -- I don't know who Alternate 1 is.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 [ THE COURT: Bring in the jury. 4 (Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in 5 the jury box and the following proceedings were 6 had in open court:) THE COURT: Would Juror No. 1, Alternate 7 Juror No. 1, Mrs. Alexander, please take the position 8 ; 9 in the back row vacated by Juror No. 12, and you may move up so that you become Juror Alternate No. 1 and 10 11 Alternate No. 2 and Alternate No. 2, No. 3. 12 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes. THE COURT: Who is Alternate No. 3? 13 A JUROR: I am sixth. 14 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Ms. Porter, you became 15 Alternate No. 2. 16 THE COURT: The Court excused Juror No. 12. 17 You may remember the gentleman had an operation on his 18 [ knee. His knee was bothering him. He found out this 19 morning that his wife had an adverse reaction to 20% penicillin, so the Court excused him. That is why we 21 22 had to shift. All right. Call the witness, Mr. Patterson. 24 ,

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Ursulyn Alexander.

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You may proceed.

MR. KOTELLY: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Mrs. Stultz, during the period of October, 1973 to the early part of 1976, how many checking accounts did you, personally, have?

I actually only had one at the Riggs Bank. At one time there were two. They were both at Riggs. One was the 843 overdraft account, and the other was just a straight checking.

For how long a period did you have these two separate checking accounts?

I had the straight account from the beginning, A in early '70 or '72. I had just the regular checking from the time I opened my checking account with Riggs. I don't remember when that was, and then I believe in I don't remember the date, but whenever I applied for the 843, which was the overdraft privilege, I then had two separate account numbers.

Did they overlap in time as to when you had these accounts?

> Yes. Yes. Α

For how long a period of time did they overlap on these two separate accounts?

Α I don't really remember. It may have been until I left. I know it is now only one account. At

A That went into the regular. That is right.

That went into the regular account. The first account

I had.

Q Now, you have referred to a special account. Was that a separate banking account?

A No.

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- Q Where did you keep the funds?
- A That was just a term that was used between the Congressman and myself to identify the excess money from my paycheck.
  - Q Where were those funds being kept?
  - A In my personal checking account.
  - Q Along with your own personal funds?
  - A Right.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibits 45-K. R and F for identification, which have been previously identified by an officer of the Riggs National Bank.

I would ask you if you can identify any of the writing on those documents?

- A Yes, I can.
- Q Whose writing can you identify?

A My own.

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- Q What is written in your own handwriting on those documents?
  - A My signature, Jean Stultz on each one.
- Q Do you recall the incident that you placed your name on these three documents?

First of all, what are those documents?

A One appears to be a money order for \$177.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Which number is that?

MR. KOTELLY: Please give us the exhibit number on the back.

THE WITNESS: 45-R.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: \$177, and it shows a canceled stamp across the front. The other is a money order -
I am sorry, this is Exhibit 45-K, a money order in the amount of \$300, which shows canceled. There is no payee on either of those.

The next, 45-S is a money order for it looks like \$37. It is not clear, which is also stamped, "Canceled." There is no payee made out.

- Q Do you recall the circumstances that you signed and had canceled any money orders?
  - A I can't actually remember these.
  - O Mrs. Stultz, you have identified this morning

a number of personal checks that you made payments to creditors as well as to copies of money orders and cashier's checks from the Riggs Bank which you have identified as having been purchased by you.

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At whose direction did you make the payments of those personal checks, cashier's checks and money orders?

A These payments were always made at the direction of Congressman Diggs.

Q What, if any discretion did you have as to whether or not to pay any of these creditors?

A Towards the end of my tenure there, late '75, early '76, the accounts had gotten into such a drastic state, many of the creditors were threatening to sue.

I was on the phone constantly with creditors. There may have been a few times when knowing the situation of the bill, knowing that it was pending I would have paid the bill knowing that also there was money in the special account with my own check.

Q If the Congressman directed a payment, what, if any, discretion did you have as to whether or not to pay that?

A I had none. I followed his directions.

O How did you view the money in this special account? A Pardon me?

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- Q How did you view this money that was -- as
- A As his money.
- Q Did you consider it as his money?
- A It was his money, yes.
- O During this period of time of October of '73 through March of 1976, what was your own financial condition?
  - A I had bills like everybody else.
- I am not sure I understand.
- Q Were you financially comfortable during those periods of time?
- A I had to work. I needed to work. I had a child that I was supporting, and I had my own expenses. I was maintaining my own home. I had just purchased a new car. I had sufficient bills, more than enough.
- Q Now, Mrs. Stultz, you have testified that this arrangement began in October of 1973. How long did it continue that you continued to pay monies on the Congressman's behalf out of the special account?
- A If I can recall correctly, it was either through March or April of '76.
- O During that period of time how frequently were you receiving a salary check?
  - A I received a salary check every month.

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A Only one. On those occasions then with the Congressman's permission I was permitted to keep the money to cover my tax liability.

- Q On how many occasions did that happen?
- A Let's see. '74, '75, at least three times, at the end of each tax year. '74, '75, '76 I would say.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, you have indicated earlier that you purchased cashier's checks and money orders with checks to cash which you have identified here in court. Were there any occasions when the check to cash that you took to the Riggs Bank was cashed that you did not use all the money to purchase money orders and cashier's checks?
  - A Yes, there were.
- Q Could you indicate to the jury the type of situation in which that might occur or would occur?
- A I can recall one time the Congressman was leaving town on a trip. I don't know whether it was out of the country or what, but on that type of an occasion, on that kind of thing I would bring -- I would cash a check for cash, maybe purchase a certain amount of money orders and bring cash back to him, the balance in

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A It is difficult to say. At least -- I don't know. It is difficult to say. Three, four, five times.

Q Were there any occasions that you would write a check to cash without purchasing any money orders or cashier's checks?

A I recall once, one particular check that -let me be sure that I understand your question, that I
would bring the entire amount of money back to the
Congressman, is that what you are asking?

Yes, and was there such an occasion?

A It is hard to remember. The full amount, I can't remember.

Q All right. Mrs. Stultz, during the time that you had discussions with the Congressman about paying the Congressman's bills, did you send the Congressman any type of memorandum or inquiries during the time you were working for him?

A Oh, yes. Sometimes on certain bills I would make little notes on the bills or little memos to him to ask for directions whether the bills should be paid, how it should be paid or how much, whatever.

O Was there a set procedure that the Congressman

had to notify you when you sent him these inquiries as to which bills were to be paid and not paid?

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Monthly. I made an itemized listing of all of the accounts that were due, and I would list the creditor, the amounts, the balance due, and the amount of payment that was due. If the bill was then exceptionally in a delinquent state I would make some notation, a blue star asterisk, or something in red to call it to his attention. Additionally, if there was a bill that had come in from a creditor that needed special attention I might make a special notation on that and give it to him in the daily work file.

Q Was there any manner that the Congressman would indicate to you that he would approve or disprove of the payment?

A Yes. On the itemization, which we went through monthly, the Congressman would review it and he would make a checkmark or star or write "Okay", or some indication to me that that bill should be paid that month.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask that the premarked Exhibit 38-A, B and C be marked for identification.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 38-A,

B and C are marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 38-A, B, and C were marked for identification.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's

  Exhibit 38-A, B and C for identification and ask you if
  you can identify those documents?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q How do you identify them?
- A All right. Exhibit 38-A is a note in my handwriting which reads, "Do you want me to pay this from the special account? Can send check tomorrow. Stultz."

Exhibit 38-C is the copy, the customer's copy of GEICO, a GEICO bill which is automobile insurance bill, or was.

The 38-B is a copy of the cancellation notice of his automobile insurance, also it shows a check, my personal check with my signature in the amount of \$121.72 to GEICO. There is also a notation on the same form in my handwriting saying, "Mailed 3/28/75", with my initials.

Q Mrs. Stultz, the item you have identified as

Yes, it has. A

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- Do you recognize the writing? Q
- A Yes, I do.
- Whose writing is that? Q
- It is the Congressman's writing. Α
- What does it indicate? Q
- It says, "Okay." A
- Mrs. Stultz, what would that type of message and the "Okay" mean to you as part of the work that you were doing for the Congressman?
- It means I should pay GEICO the amount shown on their bill from my personal checking account, from the special account.
- Now, I again show you Government's Exhibit 23-S, which is admitted into evidence, which you have previously seen and I ask you how that compares with the Xerox copy, 38-C, for identification?
- This is the original check made to GEICO in the amount of \$121.72 that bears my signature.
- MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask that Government's Exhibit 40 for identification be marked. It has been premarked.

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\$73.84 per month, for a total of \$147.68. I say, "Please

another note saying that Riggs Bank called, payments

are supposed to be due for February and January,

advise. Shall I pay from special account?"

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"Can pay City National total of \$492.72 and Riggs, total of \$147.68 which would bring both of these accounts up to date. Please advise."

Congressman circled the first one from

City National Bank, the first note is numbered one.

The second note, in reference to Riggs Bank is number

4. The Congressman in his own handwriting has circled one and four and written on the bottom, "Okay."

Q Are there any notations of your own on that document?

A In my own handwriting, I have circled "Riggs Bank", and drawn a line down to where I had written "Check No. 891-J-S", which means it was my own check dated 2/27/76 in the amount of \$147.68.

I have also circled "City National", and drawn a line through a note further down which reads "Check No. 892-JS, \$492.72, 2/27/76."

- Q That is all in your own handwriting?
- A Yes.
- Q I again show you Government's Exhibit 23-D and 23-M, which have been admitted into evidence and ask you if you can compare those two documents, those two personal checks of yours with the notations on Government's Exhibit 40?

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Check No. 20 -- I am sorry. Government's

Exhibit 23-M is in the amount of \$492.72, which is

Check No. 892, which I refer to on this memo.

Does the amount and the check number

The amount and the check number corresponds.

Regarding your other personal cneck, how does that correspond with the other notation?

My memorandum, my notes on the memo -- I am sorry, makes reference to "Check No. 891", in the amount of \$147.68. I had had this as check 891 in the amount of \$146.68, and my signature --

And the check number, the amount and the payee, how does that correspond from your check with the notation on Government's Exhibit 40?

Exactly. They are exact. Α

MR. KOTELLY: I ask that this be marked as Government's Exhibit 39, Your Honor.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 39 marked for identification.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 39 for identification and ask you if you can identify

A Yes, I can.

Q How do you identify it?

A This is a bill, appears to be a Detroit bill.

I am pretty sure it is, for the Woodward Avenue office
in Detroit. I can identify it through my handwriting.

- Q What does your handwriting reflect?
- A It reflects "Next payment of \$59.67 made with my own check, Check No. 517, March 28th, 1975," mailed three days later.
- Q I show you Government's Exhibit 23-CC, which has been previously admitted into evidence, which is your personal check which you have identified and ask you if you can relate your personal check with Government's Exhibit 39?
- A Yes. I would say this is the check that was used to pay the bills.
  - Q Whose bill would that have been?
  - A The Congressman's.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, in connection with your work for Congressman Diggs, did any of your duties involve preparation of payroll authorization forms?
  - A Yes, they did.
- Q What were your duties as far as the preparation of such forms?

A On the instruction of the Congressman I would prepare the payroll authorization form and submit it to the Congressman for signature, and then submit them to the Finance Office. Each month the Congressman would ask me to come in and we would review the payroll. He would indicate to me if he wanted to make any changes in the payroll, such as adding an employee, adjusting an employee's salary, or removing an employee from the payroll.

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He would then tell me what changes he wanted made, and I would have to go back to my desk and make what we call our projection for the month. The payroll would have to be submitted by, I believe it was the 20th of the month.

In addition to that, we were governed by a maximum amount of money that could be used or spent on gross salaries per month. We were under a limitation as to the number of employees on the payroll, which I think at that time was 16, maybe it had gone to 18.

So, if it meant that he wanted to adjust, if we were at the maximum of our 19,000 whatever, if he wanted to increase an employee's salary, and if we were at the maximum number of employees and had used the full allotment the month before, it would mean decreasing another employee's salary or removing an employee from

the payroll. There had to be an adjustment with other employee's salary to increase someone else's if we were using our full allowance per month. So, after doing a projection based on the instructions from the Congressman as to what changes he would want to make in the payroll, I would go back to his office. He would approve the projection. He would approve the increase or whatever, as long as I stayed within the maximum amount allowable. I would then prepare the payroll authorization forms that for any changes that were necessary.

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By that, I mean any adjustment in salaries or any removal from the payroll, or any new employees. I would present these, again to the Congressman and he would sign them, then I would forward them to the House Finance Office.

Q During the time that you were the office manager for Congressman Diggs' staff, did anyone else have the duty of preparing these payroll authorization forms?

A Not after I had assumed the responsibility.

It was mine, continuously.

- Q Who would sign each of these payroll authorization forms?
  - A For the most part the Congressman, and I say

that because I can recall, I think three that I may have signed, myself.

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Q And whose payroll authorizations can you recall signing, if you can recall?

Detroit office who was sort of like a part-time employee, and I guess the Congressman, I think was out of town, Robbie McCoy, I believe, and there may have been a couple of other times. I think I remember just before I left signing one of my own, returning my salary to normal, to the normal figure.

- Q What was the normal figure?
- A I am sorry. To a lower figure, I should say.
- Q Do you recall whether you ever signed any payroll authorization forms relating to a Felix Matlock?
- A I do not recall signing one for Felix Matlock, no.
- Q Do you recall ever signing a payroll authorization form for Ofield Dukes?
  - A I do not recall signing one for Mr. Dukes.
- Do you recall signing any payroll authoriza-
  - A I don't recall signing any for Ms. Richmond, either.

O During the time that you were the office

and he would take care of me later, and I did not get

a salary increase.

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manager, can you recall when the last time was that you, did receive a pay increase? A Do you mean a merit increase? Yes. Um, let's see. 14 -- I can't remember the dates, sir. I can't remember the dates. Do you remember the last amount? I am trying to remember the amount. I seem to believe I went from \$14,000 to somewhere between \$17,000 and \$19,000. I am not sure. \$17,500 or \$19,500. I am not really sure, and then I went into that inflated salary business up to about thirty-some, and before I left my salary came back to \$23,000. Mrs. Stultz, do you know an individual named Felix Matlock? A Yes, I do. How long have you known Mr. Matlock? Ever since I started working for the Congressman in '72. How do you know Felix Matlock? 71 A I know him as an employee in the Congressman's 21 Detroit District Office. 21 5 Q How frequently did you have contact with 4 Mr. Matlock? 25 1 When I first started working it was rather A 000239

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infrequent, maybe a couple of times a week.

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After I became office manager it was on an average of no less than once a day.

- Q What was the purpose of your contact with Mr. Matlock?
- A Well, my responsibility as office manager as outlined to me is also to have supervisory responsibilities over the District Offices.

Mr. Matlock was more or less the senior person in the District Offices and he was my contact in the Woodward office. We would discuss congressional business and the day-to-day activities, personnel problems, and later the payment of bills.

- Q You indicated that Mr. Matlock was the senior person in the District Office. Are you referring to senior in terms of seniority or position in the District Office?
- A Well, maybe that wasn't the correct term. I considered him senior in terms of position. I had more dealings with him than with anyone else in that office.
- O During the time that you were office manager how many offices did you have in the congressional district in Detroit?
  - A Two. The Mack office was established later,

but when I first became office manager there was one office on Woodward Avenue then later the Congressman opened a second office on Mack Avenue.

- Q Were there any expenses involving the operation of those offices in Detroit?
  - A Yes, there were.

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- Q What type of expenses?
- A Well, there was the electric bill, the electric service that had to be paid. There were bills from Michigan Gas and Light, I think for the light service.

  And there were other bills for general maintenance,

  One-Stop- Block and to the sign company, and there were the rents, particularly on the Mack Avenue office.
- Q And, the rents, referring to Mack Avenue, was how much?
- \$75 a month, but because we were above the allowance that the House of Representatives would give for rent, they only paid, I believe, \$50 a month for it and consequently the Congressman had to pay the additional \$25 a month.
- O Mrs. Stultz, during the time that you were office manager, do you have knowledge as to how these bills were paid for expenses in the District Office?
  - A Well, do you mean by mail or from funds?

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24  $25^{\circ}$  paid. Could you tell the jury how these bills were Q

Yes, I have knowledge as to how they were

paid during the period of time that you were the office manager?

Well, the bills would be forwarded down to the A Washington office. I would present them to the Congressman and the very early beginning, in the early days I should say, the Congressman would often write his own checks to pay these bills.

Q Do you recall during what period of time that was?

The first time, my first year as office manager, I should say, '73, '74 maybe. Later, the bills' -- well, the bills continued to be sent down from the Detroit office, but later I would pay the bills. I might pay them from the special account or I might instruct Mr. Matlock from Detroit to pay the bills and/ or to purchase money orders and send to me, and I would send the bills out to the company.

Could you tell the jury how it came about Q that Mr. Matlock would pay the bills?

On instructions from the Congressman I would call Mr.Matlock and advise him which bills were to be

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Q During the period of 1973 and 1974, how frequently do you recall Mr. Matlock having to pay these expenses?

A Once -- I cannot recall the dates when Mr. Matlock began to pay them on a regular basis, but once it started on a regular basis it continued until after I left. Well, I can't say after. It continued until I left.

Q Now, do you have any idea at all when Mr. Matlock began paying bills on a regular basis?

A Let's see. October of '75. I just -- possibly -- let's see, what is it? I left in '75. Possibly mid-I am sorry, I left in '76 -- possibly mid-'75.

Q Prior to that, though, prior to Mr.

Matlock regularly paying these expenses, were there

occasions when Mr. Matlock would pay the expenses?

A Yes. Yes, there were occasions every now and then where Mr. Matlock's salary would be increased and I would be instructed to advise him which bills or what to do with the increase in his salary.

O At whose direction was Mr. Matlock's salary increased?

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A The Congressman would tell me what amounts he wanted, either what amounts he wanted to pay Mr. Matlock or what he had in mind that I should do with my payroll projection to try to determine if I could get him off to a certain net amount. After I did this figuring, I would go back to the Congressman. If he approved a payroll authorization form he signed it and I sent it to Finance and that was the instrument to which the adjustment was made.

Q You have indicated that sometime in 1975

Mr. Matlock began to regularly pay the District Office

expenses; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Could you state to the jury how that occurred?

A Well, the Congressman -- during one of our reviews of the payroll the Congressman had proposed to me that an employee's salary be increased for the purpose of paying bills and he suggested another employee in one of the District Offices, and I said to him that I didn't think that employee was a good idea. He wanted to know why and I said, because the employee was a member of the Bar and I didn't think he would be amenable to that kind of a suggestion. At that point

the Congressman asked me, well, who did I have in mind, and I said, "Well, I don't have anybody in mind, but I think the most loyal employee on the staff is Mr. Matlock. He thought about it and he said, "Well, see what you can work out to increase Mr. Matlock's salary." I don't remember to what figure.

- Q What did you do after that conversation?
- A I again went back, did a payroll projection which meant juggling other salaries or numbers of employees. After I worked it out I brought it back to the Congressman. He okayed it. I prepared a payroll authorization form based on the figures that he had okayed and he signed it and we submitted it -- I submitted it to Finance.
- Q After Mr. Matlock began regularly paying the District Office expenses, was there a set procedure as to which expenses Mr. Matlock should pay?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Would you relate that to the jury?
- A Yes. I called Mr. Matlock and I informed him that he would be receiving an additional amount in his paycheck and that he was to call me once he received his paycheck and I would give him further instructions as to how it should be disbursed, which is exactly what happened.

The only difference is -- Well, I guess there was no difference. I was about to say Mr. Matlock, the extra amount that he received was not the total amount that he used because he was permitted to take his six percent, I believe, off of the additional salary for his taxes.

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Q Who would instruct Mr. Matlock as to what expenses to pay?

A The actual instructions to Mr. Matlock came from me, but I got those instructions from the Congressman.

Q And was there any specific way, manner of payment in which Mr. Matlock was to pay these expenses?

A Yes. Yes. He was to purchase money orders and forward -- well, some of the money orders to me. Depending on where the bills were, he would pay the bill directly, and then the others he might send to me and I would pay the bill, but in any case I always received the customer copy of the money orders and he also was instructed to, since he was paying the Congress man's bill, that the money orders should reflect the Congressman's name.

Q Was there any reason for using money orders or cashier's checks to your knowledge?

A Well, when we first got -- you mean with

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- Q With Mr. Matlock.
- A That was the preferred payment as far as I was concerned, and I just gave Mr. Matlock the same instructions that I had had.
- Q Was there any reason why you had that as the preferred method of payment?
- A Well, we have to go back to the first conversation between me and the Congressman when my salary was inflated and it was at that point that the Congressman -- well, when I got the first check the Congressman instructed me to use money orders, to purchase money orders, and he also instructed me not to make a listing. And one thing I remember most clearly about it, he said he was going to make a politician out of me yet. So, because of those instructions when I talked with Mr. Matlock I just on my own followed through and asked Mr. Matlock to purchase money orders.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, were there any expenses that Mr. Matlock was to pay that were not directly related to the operating and maintaining of the District Offices, themselves?
- A Um, one that I can think of that is probably not related to the operation of the office would be the radio program, WJLB-Radio Program, and maybe the House

Q Besides the two District Offices that you referred to, was there any other office in Detroit for Congressman Diggs' congressional services?

A Not to my knowledge. Oh, I am sorry. We did have the mobile van which was considered an office, but it was a mobile office.

Q Were there any expenses involved in having the mobile office?

A Yes. There was an expense of 100 -- I think it was \$100 and maybe some change a month, which was over and above the amount that the Congress paid for the leasing of that van.

- Q Who would pay for that expense?
- A The Congressman.

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- Q Who actually paid it?
- A I believe most of those payments were made through Mr. Matlock.
  - Q At whose direction?
- A The Congressman's direction to me and mine to Mr. Matlock.

As far as payments to WJLB or the House Q Recording Studio were paid by Mr. Matlock and at whose directions were they made?

The same way from the Congressman to me to Mr. Matlock.

- Are you familiar with an insurance company named North Carolina Mutual?
  - Yes, somewhat. A

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How are you familiar with that insurance Q company?

I believe the Congressman had a small insurance policy. It was originally in the name of some other smaller company, I think that was absorbed by North Carolina Mutual.

Do you know as to how the premiums were paid Q to North Carolina Mutual if any were paid?

From what I can remember about that, I think it was only paid once a year, and I just can't remember really how that was paid.

Ms. Stultz, do you know an individual named Q 2 Ofield Dukes?

- Yes, I do.
- When did you first meet Mr. Dukes?
- After I began working for the Congressman. I A don't remember the exact time.

Were there any occasions when Mr. Dukes' Q salary was increased? Yes, there were. What were the circumstances surrounding any Q increase in Mr. Dukes' salary? Mr. Dukes' salary was increased when he was asked to make payments of certain bills. He would usually be advised prior to the increase and told of the bills that needed to be paid, and through our normal procedure of payroll authorization form, the Congressman would increase his salary to whatever figure was necessary. Mr. Dukes, in turn, would pay the bill. What type of bills would Mr. Dukes be Q requested to pay? Mr. Dukes paid, I recall he paid WJLB, which I think is the radio program, and I remember his making a reasonably large payment to the House Recording Studio. He also paid a couple of the Michigan Chronicle bills, I believe. What is the Michigan Chronicle? The Michigan Chronicle was a newspaper, a black run newspaper in Detroit. What were the reasons for payments to the Hichigan Chronicle, if you know? A Well, I know that the Congressman had several 000251

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1 '	ads, the congressional staff had ads, and I don't know
2	what else had been placed in the Chronicle. Now,
3	whether the payments were entirely for those or not, I
4	cannot say, but we did have a Michigan Chronicle bill.
5	MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Government's
6	Exhibit 54 for identification.
7	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's 54 marked for
8	identification.
9	(Whereuvon, Government's
10	Exhibit No. 54 was marked
11	for identification.)
12	BY MR. KOTELLY:
13	Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit
14	54 for identification and ask you if you can identify
15	that document?
16	A Yes, I can.
17	Ω How can you identify it?
18	A There is a notation on the document in my own
19	handwriting.
30	O What does your notation relate to?
21	A The notation relates to the payment of the
, r <sup>:</sup>	bill by O. D., which means Ofield Dukes, in the amount
-2'	of \$924.
24	O When would you have made that notation?
25	<u>.</u>

December 2nd, 1975.

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Q And the notation is one on what type of document?

A It is on a statement of charges from the Michigan Chronicle.

- Q Do you recall making that notation?
- A I don't specifically recall making this notation, but it is mine.
- Q Did you have a regular course of conduct as far as maintaining documents and records to make such notations?
- A Whenever a bill was made, was paid, I tried to make some kind of notation on the bill, especially if I didn't have a form of payment, a copy of a form of payment to attach like a money order or certified check, or whatever.
- Q Do you recall any discussions with Mr. Dukes regarding the payment of any Michigan Chronicle bills?
- A I can't say I recall a specific instruction about a Michigan Chronicle bill, but I can recall generally talking with Mr. Dukes about payment of bills, but I cannot say this bill is any one particular right now.
- 9 You also referred to the payment by Mr. Dukes of the bill to WJLB. Would you relate to the jury what,  $00025 \circ$

if anything, you recall regarding that payment?

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That one stands out a little more, because of the series of events that took place around that bill. There was a bill that was in question about, I think the radio program had gone on the air. It was a Sunday morning radio show, also, and there was a question about a bill, this payment.

Please continue. That they owed -- the House Q of Diggs owed the radio show, I believe it was, and in any case something generated my having to talk to the Congressman about it, the payment of the bill, and he instructed me to get in touch with WJLB. I remember calling there talking with one of their people who gave me an explanation of the bill and then I had to call -oh, that is right. During the time of the merger, because I had to call the Stenson Funeral Home and I talked with someone there.

- What merger are you referring to?
- The merger between the House of Diggs and Stenson's Funeral Home.
  - When would that have been? Q.
- I believe it was in late, towards the end of · ; , 1975.
- So, you made some inquiry regarding this bill; 24 3 is that correct? 23

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Did you have any conversations with the Congressman about this House of Diggs bill?

Yes, I did. I don't remember exactly what A took place between -- in our conversation, but I do remember that he told me to call the radio station and get it straightened out, which I did, which then led me to call Stenson's Funeral Home. It wasn't Diggs, then it was Stenson's Funderal Home at which time I -- whomever I talked with told me then --

Without getting into this conversation, what, if anything, did you tell the Congressman after you made these inquiries?

Well, I told him that I had talked to both of these people and that the Stenson people weren't going to pay the bill.

What, if anything, occurred after that Q corversation?

I was instructed to see --A

By whom? Q

By the Congressman -- Ofield Dukes and Ofield Dukes paid the bill.

What did you do?

I went through my normal process advising A Mr. Dukes and informing Mr. Dukes that this bill was to be paid by him.

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MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 58 and 57-A for identification, Your Honor. They have been premarked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 58 and 57-A marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 58 and 57-A were marked for identification.)

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you the Government's Exhibit 58 for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?
  - A Yes. Yes, I can.
  - Q How do you identify it?
- A Well, first of all I recognize my own handwriting. Secondly, the memo itself jogs my memory.

  This, I believe, is a memo which generated that whole
  conversation between me and WJLB and somebody at

  Stenson's place. There was the question about the
  Sunday morning show versus payment of the evening show,
  and this memo relates to that.
- Q And the writing that you have on that document in your own hand, what does that writing relate to?

A It relates to -- it is a question I am asking Mr. Diggs concerning this bill. It relates to the House of Diggs.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I believe a spectator is having some difficulty.

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THE COURT: The jury may retire to the jury-room.

(Whereupon, at 3:00 o'clock p.m. the jury retired to the juryroom and the following proceedings were had:)

THE WITNESS: It is my daughter.

THE COURT: Adjourn court.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would the spectators please leave the courtroom.

THE COURT: Do you want to go to your daughter?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

MR. POVICH: May we approach the Bench? (At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, Mr. Kotelly advises me, he thinks that it should be a half hour more, and I don't really wish to cross examine the woman who has just experienced that with her daughter. I think the examination is going to be very difficult, I should say, and I think some of the jurors know that this woman's

daughter --

THE COURT: They couldn't very well. They were out of the room.

MR. POVICH: The witness said, "That is my daughter," to the reporter during the time a couple of them were standing there at the door. Under the circumstances I know you want to move ahead, but I think under these unusual circumstances I would like to adjourn and let her take care of her child and perhaps let things settle down.

THE COURT: Let's check it out after they have gotten her down to the nurse's station.

MR. POVICH: I think the record should reflect,
Your Honor, apparently what has happened is that
Mrs. Stultz' daughter has suffered a seizure of some
sort, and is now --

THE COURT: She fainted. I don't know what the cause of it was.

(Whereupon, at 3:05 o'clock p.m. a short recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had at 3:10 o'clock p.m.:)

(At the Bench.)

THE COURT: I am informed by the Marshal that they are taking this girl to the hospital and the

mother wants to go with her and I see no reason why I should turn her down.

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MR. POVICH: I don't either, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, I think what we had better do under the circumstances is to adjourn the case for the day unless you have somebody else that you can put on at this time.

MR. KOTELLY: We do have witnesses we have available that could be put on, whatever Your Honor wishes.

THE COURT: Well, it is not unusual to take a witness off in the middle of testimony. We all do that often for doctors. This is an unusual circumstance, but I think under the circumstances I better allow the mother to accompany the daughter to the hospital and resume with that witness tomorrow morning with whatif ever you have.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, could I make this suggestion to the Court? Since the two witnesses, I believe, are out-of-town witnesses, just custodians of records, to suggest to the jury that we are taking them out of turn because they are from out-of-town.

THE COURT: How do you gentlemen feel about the Court making any explanation to the jury as to the cause of the interruption?

I personally doubt that they know anything about it, but jurors are just like anybody else and are curious as to what happens.

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MR. POVICH: Well, I will think out loud for a moment, Your Honor, without committing myself. I suggest perhaps under the circumstances that you could say that one of the members in the audience felt badly, became ill, and they had to clear the courtroom and we now have two out-of-town witnesses who should be taken care of. We have two out-of-town witnesses who we could perhaps get on quickly today and be finished with them and so we will interrupt the proceedings now and continue with Mrs. Stultz tomorrow.

THE COURT: Is that all right with you?

MR. KOTELLY: Sure.

THE COURT: Is that all right?

MR. POVICH: Okay.

MR. WATKINS: Sure.

THE COURT: Who do you have?

MR. MARCY: The custodian of the Bank of the Commonwealth and from the National Bank of Detroit.

THE COURT: Mr. Miller, would you be good enough to tell the lady that she may accompany her daughter?

MR. MILLER: Of course, I will.

THE COURT: She will go on tomorrow morning.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 9:30?

THE COURT: 9:30.

Bring in the jury.

(Whereupon, at 3:15 o'clock p.m. the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, a brief word of explanation. One of the spectators became ill and had to be sent to the hospital, and I have been informed by way of program for the rest of the afternoon that the Government has two out-of-town witnesses that they would like to put on at this time, so we will interrupt the testimony of Mrs. Stultz and hear these out-of-town witnesses at this time.

Mrs. Stultz will resume tomorrow morning.

All right. You may proceed.

MR. MARCY: The Government would call Linda

Allen.

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M. Whereupon,

#### LINDA ALLEN

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Would you please state your full name?
- A Linda Jean Allen.
- Q Where do you live?
- A In Detroit, Michigan.
- Q Who do you work for?
- A The Bank of the Commonwealth.
- Q What is your job with the Bank of the Commonwealth?
- A Secretary, custodian and legal research representative.
- Q Could you indicate to us what your responsibilities are in that job?
- A Yes. As legal research representative I answer subpoenas, summons and estate inquiries.
- Q Are you familiar with the operation of the Bank of the Commonwealth?
  - A Yes, I am.
- Q Are you familiar in the manner in which the Bank of the Commonwealth issues money orders?
  - A Yes, I am.
- Q Would you briefly describe to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how the Bank of the Commonwealth issues a personal money order?

A personal money order can be purchased by a Α customer walking off the street as long as they have negotiable funds.

Okay, cash, a check, okay. Funds that we know are good.

A money order cannot be issued for any more than \$250, and we cut the amount of the money order across the face of the check.

- When you say "cut the amount", is that with a Q check-writing machine?
  - Yes, it is.

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- When you sell a money order does it have any other information that is entered by the bank except for the amount of the money order?
  - No, only the amount.
- When they are issued they are in blank, otherr wise?
  - Yes, they are. Α
  - Would you describe how cashier's checks are issued by the Bank of the Commonwealth?
  - A customer has to have negotiable funds, A cash or a check or funds that we know are good.

He has to fill out a cashier's check or requisition giving his name, address and the amount of the check, and then we prepare a cashier's check for

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date, the amount and authorization signer. They put the remitter's name on the check, that is the person purchasing the check, and they type in who it is payable to.

The bank types in all of the information, the

Q After a money order or cashier's check is negotiated, where does it return?

A It returns back to the bank that it was purchased from.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have these marked as Government's Exhibit 50-A through 50-KK?

They have already been premarked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: What are the numbers, again sir?

MR. MARCY: 50-A through 50-KK.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibits 50-A through KK marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 50-A through 50-KK were marked for identification.)

## BY MR. MARCY:

Ω Ms. Allen, are you here in response to a subpoena that was served on your bank?

- A Yes, I am.
- Q And you produced certain records today?
- A Yes.

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- O Let me show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 50-A through 50-KK and ask you if you can identify those?
  - A Yes, I can.
  - Q How is it that you can identify those?
- A Well, on the top of them they have the Bank of the Commonwealth and then at the bottom they have our account number, ABA No. 720, giving the area of Detroit, Michigan, and then our ABA No. 31. That is the Bank of the Commonwealth number.
- Q What are those exhibits, Government's 50-A through 50-KK?
- A The Bank of Commonwealth's personal money orders. Yes, they are all the Bank of the Commonwealth money orders.
- Q All right. Are those money orders all the original negotiated copies --
  - A Yes, they are.
- MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have these marked as Government's Exhibit 51-A through 51-D?

  They have also been premarked.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 51-A 1 1 through D marked for identification. 2 | (Whereupon, Government's 3 Exhibits 51-A through 51-D 4 were marked for identifica-5 tion.) 6 BY MR. MARCY: 7 Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibits 51-A through 51-D, would you describe 9 what those are? 10 These are Bank of the Commonwealth cashier A 11 checks, the original part of the negotiable instrument 12 itself. 13 Okay. How is it that you are able to identify Q 14 those? 15 It has the Bank of the Commonwealth's name 16 written across it and has our ABA number giving the 17 area of the bank number. 18 All of these exhibits, both 50 and 51 are in Q 19 your care, custody and control? A Yes. MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your 1.1 Honor. THE COURT: Any questions, gentlemen? 21

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MR. WATKINS: I have a few, Your Honor.

## BY MR. WATKINS:

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- Q Ms. Allen, is it?
- A Yes.
- Q Ms. Allen, did you appear here under subpoena?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q And were you required to produce the documents that you identified under subpoens?
  - A Yes.
- Q Was it a single subpoena or more than one subpoena?
- A A -- okay, the information that I brought with me was answering one subpoena.
- Q One subpoena. Did you have any other subpoenas to the Bank of the Commonwealth that you answered?
- A Do I have any more subpoenas from the Bank of the Commonwealth I answered pertaining to this case?
  - Q Yes, ma'am.
- A No. That is the only one I received.

  That is the only one I received that I am answering.
- O Do you know whether the bank received the other subpoenas in connection with this case?
- A I don't know, personally, because it would be served at our legal department, not me. It would be

served on the legal department and from there it would be forwarded on to various areas, if they want.

- Q I am sorry. Are you through?
- A I was through.
- Q Do you have any reason to believe that there were any other subpoenas served on the Bank of the Commonwealth?
  - A No, I don't.

MR. MARCY: I object because she said she doesn't know.

THE WITNESS: No, I don't.

#### BY MR. WATKINS:

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- Q Ma'am, do you have a copy of the subpoena with you?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q May I see it?

Ms. Allen, while you are looking through your -- I will wait.

Now, Ms. Allen, I notice you have a very thick file. Is that a result of some correspondence you have had with the United States Attorney about this case?

A I have one letter, okay, that I received from the attorney, okay. It was a postponement. Originally I was served with a subpoena in June, then a letter I received it was postponed until September.

Q Did you have a telephone conversation with the United States Attorney in this case?

A Only as far as if they would be needing me to appear, make arrangements. I talked also with -- I am not sure if this was the United States Attorney or somebody in his office asking us to mail the records instead of bringing them, okay, originally back in June.

Q I see.

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So, you have had no conversations at all with the United States Attorney about this case and about the subpoenas that you have produced; is that correct?

- A Other than this morning, okay, in his office.
- Q Other than this morning.
- A I just gave him my background, name, where I was employed and so on.
  - Q Fine. Thank you.

Now, Ms. Allen, you mentioned that in the processing of cashier's checks you require the name and address of the person purchasing the cashier's checks; is that correct?

- A Correct.
- Q With regard to money orders, I take it you do not require the person purchasing the money order's name and address; is that right?
  - A That is correct.

MR. WATKINS: Fine, thank you. Thank you, Ms. Allen. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Marcy?

MR. MARCY: Just one question, Your Honor, on the cashier's check.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. MARCY:

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Q On the cashier's check, is it the name of the purchaser that you have?

A Yes, the person that is purchasing the cashier's check.

Q Is there any identification that is asked for or do you just accept the application?

A You just accept the application.

MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Watkins?

MR. WATKINS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused?

MR. MARCY: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, the Government would call Shirley Alfano.

Whereupon,

## SHIRLEY ALFANO

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Would you please state your full name?
- A Shirley Alfano.
- Q Where do you work?
- A The National Bank of Detroit.
- Q Where do you live?
- A In Madison Heights.
- Q Is that in Michigan?
- A In Michigan.
- Q What are your responsibilities with the National Bank of Detroit?
- A Supervisor in charge of our official check section, which we do the bookkeeping and reconcilements on official instruments of the bank, like cashier's checks, money orders and certified checks.
- Q Would you briefly outline the process in which the National Bank of Detroit issues personal money orders?
- A Well, a customer goes into one of our branch offices and purchases a money order and on our money orders they are issued in amounts up to \$500, and the customer gets the money order and a receipt and a registered copy of this money order is sent to my department.
- Q What sort of information does the bank put on the front of a personal money order that is sold?

A Well, it says, "Personal Money Order, National Bank of Detroit", and it has our bank numbers on there and the account number of the money order.

- Q What is the information that is put on the money order when it is purchased?
  - A It is the value, amount that was purchased.
- Q Is anything else put on, the payee or the person buying it?
- A Not the customer, but the payee, purchaser's name.
- Q After the money orders are negotiated, do they eventually return to your bank?
  - A Right.

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- Q Would you briefly describe how cashier's checks are issued by the National Bank of Detroit?
- A A cashier's check, a requisition is filled out by the customer with the date on it, the dollar amount, the person that it is being made payable to, and the remitter, which is the purchaser, and that is also given to the customer along with a file copy and registered copy then is sent to my department.
- Q After a cashier's check is negotiated, does it come back to your office?
  - A Yes, it does.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have these marked

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 47-A through -- you say 47-N?

MR. MARCY: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: N like in Nancy marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit Nos. 47-A through 47-N were

marked for identification.)

### BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 47-A through N, can you identify those?
- A Yes, these are personal money orders that were issued by the National Bank of Detroit.
- Q How can you tell that they were issued by the National Bank of Detroit?
- A It has our bank name on it. It has our ABA routing numbers, our bank numbers, and our account number on there.
  - Q Okay. Are those all microfilmed copies?
  - A Yes, they are.
- Q Can you explain what the difference is between 47-A through E, and 47-F through M?
- A They were microfilmed on different machines.

  One was microfilmed by our bookkeeping department and the other copies were from microfilm records from our microfilm

department.

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Q Do you have any policy in the National Bank of Detroit of how long you keep the original cashier's checks and money orders?

A Right. Since July 1st of 1972 we keep money orders, the originals, two years, and we keep the microfilm for seven years, and the cashier's checks, our originals are kept for ten years and also have them on microfilm.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have these marked as Government's Exhibit 48-A through 48-S?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: 48-A through 48-S, Government's exhibits marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's

Exhibits 48-A through 48-S were

marked for identification.)

# BY MR. MARCY:

Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 48-A through S, can you identify these?

A Yes. These are personal money orders issued by the National Bank of Detroit.

- Q Are those originals?
- A Yes, they are original copies.
- Q How is it that you can identify those?
- A Well, they have our bank name on there. They have our bank number, and also our account number.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have Exhibit 48-F-l and F-2 marked for identification? I don't believe these appear on the Court's exhibit list.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 48-F-1 and F-2 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit Nos. 48-F-1 and F-2 were marked for identification.)

# BY MR. MARCY:

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Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 48-F-l and F-2, can you identify those?

A Yes. They are personal money orders issued by the National Bank of Detroit.

- Q Okay. Did you bring those down today?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q Okay.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have Government's Exhibit 49 marked for identification?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 49 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 49 was marked for identification.)

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- Q Showing you Government's Exhibit 49, can you identify that?
- A Yes. That is a cashier's check issued by the National Bank of Detroit.
- Q Can you identify it because of the same reason you told us before?
- A Yes. It has our bank name on it and our bank number.
- Q Would you describe how money orders are sold?

  That is, can you describe how groups of money orders are sold?
- A Each teller is given a certain -- each branch is assigned certain serial number of money orders, and when a customer comes in they purchase money orders and we only issue them in amounts up to \$500 and then a teller, you know, cuts it in for the amount that the purchaser wants to purchase the money order for.
- Q Okay. Are the money orders usually sold sequentially?

MR. WATKINS: Objection. Leading.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Overruled.

#### BY MR. MARCY:

Q Is there any way to determine when a money order

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A Yes. We have records of what our branches keep, a record of the serial numbers on the dollar amounts and the dates that they were sold.

Q Okay. Have you been able to determine when Government's Exhibit 48-C through F and F-1 and F-2 were purchased?

A Yes, sir.

Q Showing you 48-C through F and F-1 and F-2, when were those money orders purchased?

A Okay. I can't tell from the dates on these.

I do have a list of the numbers with the dates that they actually were issued.

Q Where is that list?

A I have it right here.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have this marked as Government's Exhibit No. 66?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 66 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 66 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. MARCY:

Q Let me start off with showing you Government's

- A 37873085, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90.
- Q Were you able to determine when those were sold?
- A No. We just know the date that they were paid, but, you know, if we have to we just have the customer's date on here because we don't date the money orders.
- Q But did you go back to your other records and learn when these were sold?
  - A Are those the same ones on that list there?
- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 66.
- A These were the ones that we determined from our branch 26 that they were purchased on November 1st of '76.
  - Q That is 48-J through 48-O?
  - A Right.

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- Q Showing you what has been marked as 48-C through 48-F, and F-1 and F-2, can you identify those?
- A Yes. They were all purchased at our branch 26 on September 10th, 1976.
- Q Are all of those exhibits sequential, and could you give us the first and last numbers if they are?
  - A Right. They are No. 7871344 through 1349.
- Q Two exhibits which you have just referred to that are sequential, and Government's Exhibits 48-C through 48-F

are originals, and the next two, 48-F-1 and F-2 are microfilm copies.

Can you explain why some of those are originals and some are microfilm?

A Okay. While we do keep the originals for two years and unless, you know, we are not -- and we keep the film for seven years, and for 48 and 49 we were unable to obtain the original copies because they were just destroyed, recently.

- Q What is the date on F-1 and F-2, 48-F-1 and F-2?
- A September 11th is what the customer wrote on there.
  - Q Of what year?
  - A 1976.

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MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Watkins?

### CROSS\_EXAMINATION

# BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Ms. Alfano, did you receive a subpoena to appear here?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q Do you need these? Can I look at them?
  - A All right.
  - O Do you have some other correspondence concerning

Q Now, as I understand it, if you don't have copies of the original at least you have copies of the microfilm of checks; is that correct, for anything that would go back to 1973?

A Right.

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- Q Money orders or cashier's checks?
- A Right. Cashier's checks we keep the originals for ten years and money orders we keep the originals for two years and microfilm for seven years.
- Q Did you conduct the search in this case to retrieve either the originals or copies of the money orders or cashier's checks?
  - A Yes.
  - Q You did it yourself?
  - A Yes.
- Q Were you asked to do it sequentially so you would pick up checks on both sides of the numbers?
  - A No.
  - Q How were you asked to do it?
- MR. KOTELLY: I object until he finds out who is asking what, and whether this is hearsay or not.
- MR. POVICH: Just tell us what you were asked by the United States Attorney's Office to do.

MR. KOTELLY: I object to hearsay.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: We were furnished with dates and the serial numbers on these checks, on the money orders and cashier's checks.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q Specific dates and the serial numbers. In other words, they told you they would like a copy from your file of a certain money order, of a certain date with a certain serial number?
  - A Right.
  - Q And those are the ones that you provided?
  - A Right.
- Q Now, was this information given to you in the subpoena?
  - A Yes.
- Q All right. Now, in that subpoena it indicated in addition for some people the name of the payee and the amount; is that correct?
- MR. KOTELLY: I request, if Mr. Povich is going to refer to documents that at least he have them marked.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: I am sorry, Your Honor.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit 8 marked for identification.

That is Defendant's Exhibit 7, the first group should have been one through seven instead of six, Madam Reporter. And Defendant's Exhibit No. 9 marked for identification and Defendant's Exhibit No. 10 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibits

Nos. 1 through 10 were marked

for identification.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may we approach the Bench regarding these documents?

THE COURT: Yes.

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(At the Bench.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, these documents that are being marked, we strenuously object to the material as to anything regarding our correspondence with the bank or regarding the subpoenas that the bank was issued by the Court in order to produce certain documents. I submit it is not material to any issue in this case as to what the Government requested. It is only material as to what is allowed in evidence as far as the documents, themselves, from the custodians and that this whole line of questioning, not only as to this custodian but as to the earlier custodians, I submit is improper.

THE COURT: What are you trying to prove?

MR. POVICH: I want to find out, Your Honor, what

was received but not put in evidence. I may want to look at it. She may have it. I mean, it seems to me I am entitled to that if a subpoena to appear -- I mean if they subpoenaed a document I ought to see what it is.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may I respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: The Government would submit that the requirement of turning over, you know, the documents had been complied with as far as Mr. Povich as to anything that relates to the issues in this case, or any of the parties in this case. Mr. Povich is free to subpoena anything he wishes to.

THE COURT: I am inclined to agree, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: I would also, Your Honor, like to indicate that certain documents here were subpoensed in an attempt, I assume, to find whether or not there are other documents existing in and around this sequence -- number sequence for the ones which were produced, and if there are no documents, I would like the record to reflect that or if those documents don't reflect to this case I would like the record to reflect it.

THE COURT: Well, they can produce in evidence only those which relate to this case. I don't see the materiality of the documents that don't relate to this case.

MR. POVICH: It would show, Your Honor, other

documents which I suggest could well be material.

THE COURT: No. I think you are entitled to what relates to this case and that only.

MR. POVICH: Well, Your Honor, let me give you an example. On August 18, 1978 in response to the subpoena, Mr. Marcy says after reviewing the materials you had sent to us we had determined that some of them will not be required in the trial and we are therefore returning them to you. These include the original money orders. I have one, two, three, four, five, six and also copies of money orders one, two, three, four, five, six and also copies of money orders one, two, three, four, five and six. Now, I would like to find out what they were.

THE COURT: Those money orders relate to this case?

MR. MARCY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They are not material then.

I have ruled.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: You may proceed.

# BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Alfano, we essentially have what you provided today, copies of money orders and cashier's checks; isn't that correct?

A Right.

- Q The money orders all contain the name, the name of Mr. Diggs as a payee.
  - A I am sorry.
- Q That is the purchaser, I believe is what is on the money order?
  - A Yes, they do.
- Q And his name appears there. We have one cashier's check, is that all you provided?
  - A Right.
  - Q His name appears on the cashier's check as well?
- A Right, as the name of the remitter which is the purchaser.
- Q The purchaser. Can you purchase a cashier's check in blank?

In other words, with nothing on it except the amount?

No.

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- Q So, for the purposes here there is no difference insofar as the information on the check between the cashier's check and the money order; is that correct?
- A The only difference is that one, the bank fills in the payee and, you know, the remitter's name and the money order the customer fills it in.
- Q Right, but after it was filled in by whoever filled it in, it all came out to be the same person; did

THE COURT: You may be finally excused. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

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THE COURT: Gentlemen, please approach the Bench.

(At the Bench.)

THE COURT: Anything else you can put on this afternoon?

MR. KOTELLY: We could put another witness on, but it is not a short witness. We do not have another short witness. We have Mr. Matlock who will be somewhat extensive.

THE COURT: I would prefer to have you go at least until 5:00 because you are going to miss Monday, you know.

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MR. KOTELLY: If Your Honor wishes I am certainly prepared to go forward.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, Mr. Matlock is going to take a lot longer than an hour.

THE COURT: I understand that, but I just don't like to have a gap in time. We lost some time with the incident.

MR. POVICH: I mean by the time you finish with your examination of Mr. Matlock and our cross examination of Mr. Matlock, which I think is going to be equally as long as the direct examination then going back to Mrs. Stultz, I would have no objection continuing if it were a shorter witness or somebody else, or if you want to read some stipulations. Do you have some stipulations that we have stipulated?

Have they been signed?

MR. MARCY: I don't know if they've been signed.

I gave them to Mr. Watkins.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, we could read the stipulation. I am just reluctant to put on a major witness in the middle of a major witness.

MR. KOTELLY: It would cause some confusion.

THE COURT: All right.

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Now, since I told them what I told them, I am somewhat troubled about the Court making a statement that is a partial explanation only. A witness is always called upon to state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Now, I stated that a spectator became ill and we are putting on two out-of-town witnesses to fill up the time. I have always followed the practice, certainly since I have been a Judge of telling a jury what they could be told. They will find it out anyhow, but I personally don't want the jury to feel that I have short-changed them. So, I think I will just tell them that the reason we haven't been able to resume with Mrs. Stultz is that the witness who -- the person who became ill is related to her.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think that generates an unnecessary amount of sympathy for the witness under these circumstances.

THE COURT: Well, the witness isn't on trial.

MR. POVICH: Well, Your Honor, I have said how I feel about it.

THE COURT: All right.

(In open court.)

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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we are going to recess at this point. Since you have been sequestered, I think you have a right to know that we are adjourning early because I want to get this case over with as soon as possible, bearing in mind of course the interest of justice.

This spectator who became ill was related to the witness, and for that reason I excused the witness, because the spectator was taken to the hospital. That is the reason why the witness has not been recalled at this point.

We have no other short witnesses that you can hear this afternoon. I thought you were entitled to that explanation, so we will resume tomorrow morning at 9:30.

Thank you.

Remember what I have told you. Do not discuss the case among yourselves. Do not let anybody talk to you about it, and do not talk to anybody about it. 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:00 o'clock p.m. the jury left the courtroom and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench. (At the Bench.) ħ THE COURT: Gentlemen, is there anything you wish to bring to my attention at this point? MR. WATKINS: No, Your Honor, not really. ű MR. POVICH: No, sir. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Kotelly? MR. KOTELLY: No, sir. THE COURT: All right. We will resume with ٠, Mrs. Stultz then at 9:30 tomorrow morning. Do we have any 10 9:30's? 11 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Just one arraignment, Robert 12 Oswald. 11 THE COURT: Oh, yes, the ICC case. 11 All right. Tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m. 15 (In open court.) 16 1-THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: All rise. (Whereupon, at 4:00 o'clock p.m. the above-15 19 entitled matter was recessed to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock a.m. on 9/29/78.) 20

CERTIFIED:	OFFICIAL	REPORTER
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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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v. | Criminal No. 78-142

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,

Defendant. ]

Washington, D.C.

September 29, 1978

The above-entitled matter came on for further hearing at 9:30 o'clock a.m. before:

HONORABLE OLIVER GASCH 'UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

JOHN KOTELLY, ESQUIRE ERIC MARCY, ESQUIRE

ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:

DAVID POVICH, ESQUIRE ROBERT WATKINS, ESQUIRE BERNARD CARL, ESQUIRE

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JUDITH B. MOORE, CSP Official Court Reporter

# PROCEEDIUGS

2	THE CLERK: Crininal case 78-142, case of
3	United States of America versus Charles Diggs. For the
4	Government Mr. John Kotelly, Mr. Eric Marcy. For the
5	Defendant Mr. David Povich, Mr. Robert 'Jatkins, Mr. Bernard
6	Carl.

MR. KOTELLY: Government is ready to proceed, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: Defendant is ready, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Bring in the witness, please.

Cood morning, Mrs. Stultz. I hope your daughter's condition has stabilized.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Thank you. She is.

THE COURT: You may bring in the jury.

(The jury returned to the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Counsel may proceed.

Whereupon,

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## JEAN STULT2

resumed the witness stand, and having been previously sworn was further examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mrs. Stultz, when we ended yesterday you were testifying regarding payments made by Ofield Dukes to

A Yes, sir.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I believe I already had marked 58 and 57-A for identification.

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit No.

  58 for identification and ask you if you can identify that document.
- A Yes, I can.
  - Q How do you identify it?
- A I recognize my own handwriting on the document.
- Q As far as the printed matter on that document, do wou also recognize that?
  - A Yes, I do.
- Ω What is Government's Exhibit No. 58 for identification?
  - A It's a memorandum to me from Mr. Dukes referring a bill from radio station WJLB.
- Q And the bill from UJLB was in reference to what,

  If you know, Mrs. Stultz?
  - A It had to be in reference to the radio program.
  - Q I would also show you Government's Exhibit 57-A for identification and ask you if you can identify that

document?

A Yes, sir.

How do you identify it?  $\mathcal{Q}$ ı It also bears mv own handwriting, notes in my own Α handwriting. Do you recognize the printed form and typing on that document? 5 Yes, I do. This is a bill from WJLB radio station Α 6 in Detroit. The 57-A is addressed to whom? 8 57-A is addressed to Ofield Dukes & Associates, 9 the National Press Building in Washington. 10 Mrs. Stultz, when did you first receive Government's Q 11 Exhibit 57-A for identification? 12 In the prosecutor; s office? 13  $\mathcal{Q}$ No. During the time that you were working for 11 Congressman Diggs. 15 Oh, I see what you're saying. This bill was 16 forwarded to me from Mr. Dukes. 17 Did it accompany anything? Q 18 With this memorandum. Α 19 Now, after you received Mr. Dukes' memorandum 30) and that accompanying bill, what did you do with the memoran-21 dum and bill? 11 I placed a note on the memorandum which reads: Α 21 "To Mr. Diggs, Shouldn't this bill go to HOD".

which was our abbreviation for House of Diggs.

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Q Mrs. Stultz, why did you put that comment on the memorandum and send it to Congressman Diggs?

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A Based on the context of the note, the memorandum, which says, from !r. Dukes, which says:

"I have received in the mail the enclosed bill from WJLB. There must be a mistake. The enclosed bill, I think, is from the Sunday night program. Unless there is a change I am to pay for the new Sunday morning program" -- I am sorry -- "the new Sunday morning show. Please let me know if there is something new that I should know."

Q Mrs. Stultz, are you familiar with the Sunday night program Mr. Dukes is referring to?

A Somewhat familiar. I have never heard the program but I know that it was on on Sunday nights.

Q Do you know whose program was on Sunday night during that time period on NJLB?

A To the best of my knowledge it was the House of Diggs radio show.

Q Mrs. Stultz, after vou put the note on Mr. Duke's memorandum what happened after that?

A The note was put -- placed on the Congressman's desk and I waited for a response.

Q Did you have any conversations with Congressman Diggs regarding the memorandum and the bill?

L	A The only conversation I can recall is I was
!  2    2	instructed to check it out.
3	Q And did you check it out?
4	A Yes, with the radio station.
5	Q With whom did you check it out?
6	A I believe it was someone at WJLB. I think it was
7	Mr. Kotee.
8	Q Do you remember how to spell his name?
9	A I'm not sure it's correct. I spelled it K-o-t- $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ .
0	Q Did you talk with anyone else outside of the
1	Congressional office about that bill?
12	A Yes. After speaking with Mr. Kotee I talked with
13	someone at the at that point I talked to someone at the
l <b>4</b>	Stenson Funeral Parlor.
15	Q After having checked it out as you have stated,
16	did you have any further conversations with Congressman Diggs
17	A Yes. I mentioned to the Congressman what I had
18	learned in my conversation with the person at Stenson's
19	Funeral Home.
20	Q What did you tell Congressman Diggs about the
21	bill after checking it out?
22	A That the person at Stenson had said to me that
23	they would pay
2 (	THE COURT: What did you tell Mr. Diggs?

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THE WITNESS:

This is what I told Mr. Diggs.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I told Mr. Diggs that I had learned from the person at Stenson's Funeral Parlor that they would pay the I think it was the November bill and any bills after that, but they would not pay any bills that had been incurred prior to the merger.

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q And the bill in question that Mr. Dukes had sent you, was that before or after the merger, did that bill relate to?

A This bill relates to before the merger. Yes. This is an October bill.

- Q What, if anything, did Congressman Diggs tell you after you informed him that Stenson would not pay the bill?
  - A To check with Mr. Dukes.
- Q Do you recall any conversations with Mr. Dukes about that \*\*IJLB bill?
- A I cannot really honestly recall any conversation about it.
- Q Do either Government's Exhibits 57-A or 58 have any notations regarding payment of the bill?
- A Yes. Exhibit 57-A, which is the bill, has a notation in my handwriting that says, "This is the HOD bill paid by O.D.", which is the initials for Ofield Dukes, "12/10/75 check." I have also encircled the amount

Q Mrs. Stultz, yesterday you also referred to a bill paid by Mr. Dukes for the House recording studio. Do you recall that testimony?

A Yes, I recall that.

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Q Could you relate to the jury exactly what occurred that caused Mr. Dukes to pay the House recording studio bill?

A We had received the bill, the Congressman's office had received the bill from the House recording studio for recording services there. That bill, as I recall, was in the area of \$1,100. Attached to the bill was a memorandum from the House recording studio indicating that the Congressman's charges were in excess of \$750 and based on the House recording regulations they could no longer give -- extend recording services until the bill was paid.

Q Did you have any conversations with the Congressman regarding that particular bill?

A I'm not sure that there was actual conversation.

I may have made him aware of it simply by note. I don't recall an actual conversation at that point.

Q Did you make any inquiries about the House recording studio bill?

A Oh, I'm sorry. Yes, I did. I did have conversation. Now that refreshes my memory.

I did have conversation because the Congressman instructed me to find out -- first he wanted to see the bill and I showed him the bill and he questioned one item on it which was -- I don't remember exactly what it was right now, but he asked me to check on it. And I called the House recording studio and got an explanation as to what that one charge was about.

He also wanted to know what were the charges for that particular month and I remember separating that month's charges from the previous month's and then explained this to him and then he indicated to me that I should get in touch with Ofield and make arrangements to have it taken care of.

- Q Do you recall any conversations that you had with Mr. Dukes?
- A Verbatim, no. I do know that I contacted Mr. Dukes and explained to him the amount of that bill and there was some comment to Mr. Dukes about the size of it and in any case Mr. Dukes indicated that he would take care of it.
- Q To your knowledge was that House recording studio bill paid?
  - A Yes, it was.

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- Q Do you have any knowledge as to how it was paid?
- A It was paid by Mr. Dukes with his check.
- Q Now, Mrs. Stultz, regarding these expenses that you have testified about. House recording studio, NJLB and

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A Yes. Mr. Dukes was reimbursed through an increase in his salary on the payroll.

- Q Could you tell the jury how this occurred?
- A The same as every month when we went over the bills. The Congressman was made aware by me, based on the listing of the bills that were due and we would discuss whose salary could be increased and to what amount. I did a projection to let the Congressman know how much an employee's salary could go up to pay whatever he had in mind to pay. After the Congressman approved it I would go through the normal procedure of making out the Payroll Authorization Form, have the Congressman sign it and submit it.
- Q And after these expenses you have testified regarding Mr. Dukes, do you know if he was reimbursed for each of these expenses?
  - A Yes, he was.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, do you know an individual named Jeralee Richmond?
  - A Yes, I do.
  - Q How do you know Jeralee Richmond?
- A My first contact with Mrs. Richmond was when she was an employee with the House of Diggs Funeral Home and then later I met her when she came down to Washington.

- Q Do you recall when you first had contact with Mrs. Richmond?
  - A I can't absolutely recall the date.

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- Q Would you recall which year it was?
- A At House of Diggs, I guess it would have must have been around '74.
- Q Did you have contact with Mrs. Richmond after you first met her or talked to her?
  - A I'm not sure I understand your question.
- Q After you first had contact with Mrs. Richmond and became aware of her, did you have later contacts with her?
- A Yes, I did. We talked on the telephone and then she -- at one point she came down to Washington.
- Q How frequently during the period of 1974, 1975 did you have contact with Mrs. Richmond?
- A By telephone it was not -- initially it wasn't too often, maybe a couple of times a month. Later after she was placed on the Congressional payroll I had a good bit more contact with her on a more regular basis.
- Q What was the purpose of your contacts with Mrs. Richmond?
- A Well, my first contacts with Mrs. Richmond regarded whatever was happening at the House of Diggs because there was no Congressional work that she was doing, to my knowledge.

- A One in particular I can remember.
- Q Without specifics, what general type of matters?
- A There were both House of Diggs and Congressional matters at sometime.
- Q You mentioned the merger just a few moments ago.

  What merger were you referring to?
- A The merger between the Diggs -- House of Diggs
  Funeral Home and the Stenson Funeral Home.
- Q Mrs. Stultz, did there come a time when Jeralee Richmond was placed on the Congressman's Congressional staff?
  - A Yes, yes.

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- Q Do you recall when that was?
- A The exact date I don't recall. Again, I believe this was in -- let's see. The merger took place, I think, in '75. It was probably in early '75 or late '74. I'm not sure.
- Q Would there be any documents which would refresh your recollection as to when Jeralee Richmond was put on the payroll?

A The Payroll Authorization Form would.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor's indulgence for a moment.

THE COURT: Yes.

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you 13-A through 13-G which previously have been identified as Payroll Authorization Forms and ask you if that would refresh your recollection as to when Jeralee Richmond began work.

A Yes, sir.

Q Could you tell the jury, based on your refreshed recollection, as to when that was?

A July 1, 1974.

Q Could you tell the jury how it came to be that

Jeralee Richmond was placed on the Congressional payroll in

July of 1974?

A Yes. The Congressman instructed me to -- I'm not sure whether to mail Jeralee the appointment form, that employment appointment form, application forms, or to give them to him, but in any case Jeralee Richmond was supplied a set of the appointment forms which she completed, and at the time I made out the payroll authorizations one was made for her placing her on the payroll with the Congressman's signature. Also at that time Mrs. Richmond was not obysically located in the Congressional office. She was still

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Now, Mrs. Stultz, after having placed Mrs. Richmond on the payroll were there any increases immediately after that for Mrs. Richmond?

Yes. I believe it was either her next check -- I think it was either a second or third check. I'm not sure She did receive an increase in salary and this was which. because the Congressman told me that he owed her some back pay and, of course, . didn't question that. I just followed his instructions and increased her salary.

Q Do you recall how you were able to increase Mrs. Richmond's salary?

Through our normal procedure, going through the projection for the payroll, making the necessary adjustments where possible, completing the Payroll Authorization Forms, having the Congressman sign it and submit it. That was the standard practice.

As to Jeralee Richmond, do you recall what type of adjustments that you had to make to give her the increased salary?

It had to be an upward adjustment. Α

But do you recall any adjustments in the rest of the staff in order to give this upward adjustment to Jeralee Richmond?

I don't remember specifically what other employees Α

may have been affected, but in order to increase her salary another employee's salary would have had to be either reduced or an employee would have had to be removed from the payroll.

Q Mrs. Stultz, do you recall how long it was for how long a period that Mrs. Richmond's salary was increased to pay for the money owed by Congressman Diggs?

A I can't recall. I would have to refer to the documents. I cannot recall right now.

- Q Now, Mrs. Stultz, do you know an individual named George Johnson?
  - A Yes, sir.

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- Q How long have you known George Johnson?
- A Let's see. I believe I first met Mr. Johnson in maybe late -- I believe it was in '74, in 1974, probably around the beginning of the year.
  - Q How did you first have contact with Mr. Johnson?
- A My first contact with him came about around tax time when I was instructed to prepare listings of the Congressman's tax liabilities, his contributions and that kind of thing that could be listed on his income tax, and then I first met Mr. Johnson who instructed me just what he was, the information that he needed to prepare the Congressman's taxes.
  - Q Who is George Johnson?

He is an accountant. He is an accountant in Α 1+ Detroit. 2 'a Do you know Mr. Johnson's business relationship with Q Mr. Diggs, if there was one, during that period when you first met him? I knew him as being the Congressman's accountant. Α How frequently did you have contact with Mr. Johnson Q after you first met him? 8 I guess after I first met him I was probably in 9 touch with him at least two or three times a week because I 10 needed his guidance on preparing material for the Congressman's 11 taxes. 12 Did you have any contacts with Mr. Johnson 13 regarding any legislative matters or any matters relating to the business of Congressman Diggs? 15 Not legislative matters, no, sir. My contact with Α 16 him was strictly concerning the Congressman's taxes. 17 Mrs. Stultz, did there come a time when Mr. Johnson Q 18 was placed on Congressman Diggs' congressional staff? 19 Yes, there was. Α 20 Would you state to the jury the circumstances 21 P surrounding Mr. Johnson being placed on the staff? 22 Well, the Congressman was incurring bills with Α

Mr. Johnson, and apparently the bills were not -- they were

coming in and they weren't being paid as Mr. Johnson wanted

them. So the Congressman, in doing one of our monthly payroll reviews, instructed me to work out a projection to see where Mr. Johnson could go on the payroll. And I remember he said, "See if I can cut the spill down."

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I followed the Congressman's instructions. I don't remember what figure he told me to place him on at, but in any case I made the necessary adjustments and we worked something out in the payroll and Mr. Johnson was placed on the Congressional office payroll.

Q Was there any variation in Mr. George Johnson's salary after he was placed on the staff?

A I'm pretty sure there were fluctuations in his salary. Mr. Johnson and two other employees' salaries — one other employee's specifically — salaries would fluctuate. If the Congressman needed to add another person or make an adjustment on somebody else's salary it was usually Mr. Johnson's salary that would fluctuate or the other employee's.

Q For how long a period did Mr. Johnson remain on the Congressional staff?

A I would say at least a year. There again I can't quote the exact dates, but I would say at least a year.

Q Would there be any documents which would refresh your recollection as to the period of time Mr. Johnson was on the staff?

l	A The only documents that I could go by were the
2	Payroll Authorization Forms.
3 <sup>'</sup>	MR. KOTELLY: Would the Court indulge me one
4	moment?
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	BY MR. KOTELLY:
7	Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you what's been entered into
8	evidence 16-A through 16-T and ask you if that can refresh
9	your recollection as to when Mr. Johnson started and termin-
10	ated his employment with the Congressman?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Mrs. Stultz, I would ask you now that your
13	recollection has been refreshed as to what period of time
14	did Mr. Johnson work for Congressman Diggs on his staff?
15	A From July 1, 1973 to I believe December of 1974.
16	Q During that period of time that Mr. Johnson was
17	on the Congressional staff, do you know whether Mr. Johnson
18	had any offices in the District Office of Congressman Diggs
19	in Detroit?
20	A Not to my knowledge.
21	Q Did he ever have any office space at your offices
2.2	4!
23	A No, sir.
24	Q During that period of time, did you discuss with
_;	Mr. Johnson any Congressional matters?
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- A No, sir.
- Q Do you recall how it occurred that Mr. Johnson was terminated from Congressman Diggs' employment?
- A Mr. Johnson, through his own request in conversation with me --

MR. POVICH: Objection.

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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Mithout going into the conversation itself,

Mrs. Stultz, it was through Mr. Johnson that -- Well, who
requested the termination of Mr. Johnson?

MR. POVICH: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Who requested the termination of Mr. Johnson?
- A Mr. Johnson requested it himself.
- Q Thank you, Mrs. Stultz.

Mrs. Stultz, yesterday you testified regarding the payment of expenses at the District Office in Detroit. Were there any methods of obtaining reimbursement for expenses paid in the District Office?

- A Yes.
- Ω How were these reimbursements obtained?
- A The l'ouse of Representatives has a standard procedure. They give an allowance, but at the time I left I think it was \$500 a quarter for reimbursement of district

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What procedure would you follow?

A During each quarter I would submit a voucher to the House Finance Office for the maximum amount allowable for the district office expenses and the Congressman would be reimbursed for those expenses through a check.

- What kind of a check?
- A It's a U.S. Treasury check.
- Q Who was that check made out to?
- A The check was made out to the Congressman.
- Q Do you recall the amount of the quarterly allowance that you would ask for?

A Towards the end of my time in the office the amount was \$500. Prior when I first went on board I think it was a lesser amount. I don't remember exactly.

Q Who would sign these requests or these vouchers for the reimbursement of district office expenses?

A The request for reimbursement may either have been signed by the Congressman or myself.

Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you what is in evidence as Government's Exhibit 21-A through 21-F which are United States vouchers and ask you if you can identify each of those documents.

- A Yes, sir.
- How can you identify them?

- A I recognize them as being the voucher forms that's used for reimbursement of House district office expenses.

  And I also recognize my signature as well as the Congressman's signature.
- Q Could you indicate on each one of those exhibits which one is the Congressman's signature and which one is your writing?
- A All right. Exhibit 21-A the Congressman has signed 1t. Do I need to identify it further?
  - Q No.

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- 21-B?
- A 21-B carries the Congressman's name which I signed.

  21-C carries the Congressman's name which I
  recognize as my writing.
  - 21-D is the Congressman's own signature.
  - 21-E is the Congressman's own signature.
  - 21-F is the Congressman's signature.
- Q And as to each of these documents, 21-A through 21-F, were these vouchers -- who were these vouchers prepared by?
  - A They were prepared by me.
  - Q And submitted to whom after signature?
  - A Submitted to the House Finance Office.
- O Mrs. Stultz, did you have a regular practice in the Congressman's office regarding the obtaining of any checks as

reimbursement for the vouchers that were submitted, 21-A through 21-T?

A Yes. Each quarter those vouchers were routinely

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submitted.

Q What, if anything, was returned back to the office of Congressman Diggs after those vouchers were submitted?

A A check usually in the full amount allowable was issued in the Congressman's name and the check would either come by mail or I would pick it up at the time I submitted the voucher, and the check would be given to the Congressman.

To your personal knowledge what, if anything, was done with these checks that were given to the Congressman as reimbursement for the district office expenses?

A In most instances the Congressman would endorse them and ask me to cash them and I would return the cash to him. In some instances he would simply take the check and keep it himself, and I don't know what would have happened to the money on that.

Q During the time you were the office manager for Congressman Diggs, did you receive any cash money from Congressman Diggs to pay for any office expenses?

A I don't recall receiving anv cash money, no.

O Mrs. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit 22-A and 22-D and ask you to look at the front and the back and ask you if you can identify those documents?

A Yes.

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Q Do you recognize any of the handwriting on either of those documents?

A Yes. On the back of both documents I recognize the endorsements.

Q As to 21-A for identification, whose writing do you recognize on there?

A 22-A?

Q I'm sorry. 22-A.

A The Congressman has signed it, and then I recognize under that my signature with my bank account number.

 $\Omega$  And 22-D for identification, whose signatures appear on that?

A The Congressman's signature appears first and my signature appears next.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, there are a number of payroll forms that I wish to show Mrs. Stultz to ask her to identify the signature on them. They are not going to be in order.

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you each one of these documents and ask you if you can identify the signature on each of these documents, Government's Exhibit 1-E in evidence, Payroll Authorization Form for Jean Stultz.

1	A	This is the Congressman's signature.
2	Q	And the effective date on that document?
3	A	October 1, 1973.
4	Q	1-F in evidence, can you identify the signature on
5	that?	
6	A	The Congressman's signature.
7	Ω	The effective date and the employee?
9	A	May 1, 1974 and it's my I am the employee.
9	Q	1-H in evidence, whose signature appears on that
10	document?	
11	A	This is also the Congressman's signature. The
12	effective	date is October 1, 1974 . I am the employee.
13	Q	1-I in evidence, whose signature appears on that
14	document?	
15	A	The Congressman's signature appears on this one.
16	October 1	, '75 is the date, and I am the employee.
17	Q	4-D in evidence, whose signature appears on that
18	document?	
19	A	The Congressman's signature also appears on this
20	one.	
21	Q	The effective date and the employee, please?
22	A	August 1, 1974. The employee is Jean Stultz.
23	Q	And 7-L in evidence, whose signature appears on
24	that docu	ment?
25	A	The Congressman's signature appears on this document
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1 ;	The date	is August 1, 1975. Felix Matlock is the employee.
2	Q	7-M in evidence, whose signature appears on that
3	document	?
4	A	Congressman Diggs' signature appears. September 1,
5	1975 is	the date and Felix Matlock is the employee.
6   6	Q	7-0 in evidence, whose signature appears on that
7	document	?
8	A	Congressman Diggs' signature. November 1, 1975;
9    -  -	Felix Ma	clock is the employee.
10	Q	7-Q in evidence, whose signature appears on that?
기 기 기 기	A	Congressman Charles C. Diggs, March 1, 1976.
12 ¦	Felix Ma	tlock.
13	Q	10-N in evidence, whose signature appears on that
14	document	?
15	A	Congressman Diggs' signature appears, November 1,
16	1975. O	field Dukes.
17	Q	10-0 in evidence, whose signature appears?
15	A	Congressman Diggs' signature. December 1, 1975.
19	Ofield D	ukes.
20	Q	13-A in evidence, whose signature appears on that?
21	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, July 1, 1974.
24	Jeralee	Richmond is the employee.
2 -	Q	13-C, whose signature appears on that document?
24	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, August 1, 1974.
21	Jeralee	Richmond is the employee.

: ;	Q	13-E in evidence, whose signature appears on that
2	documen	it?
3	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, January 1, 1975.
4	Jeralee	Richmond.
5	Q	16-A in evidence, whose signature appears on that?
6	A	Congressman Diggs' signature. July 1, 1973.
7	George	Johnson.
8	Q	16-C in evidence, whose signature appears on that?
9	A	This is Congressman Diggs' signature. The date is
10	9/1/73.	George Johnson.
11	Q	16-E in evidence, whose signature?
12	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, November 1, 1973.
13	George	Johnson.
14	Q	16-F in evidence, whose signature?
15	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, December 1, 1973.
16	George	Johnson.
17	Q	16-G in evidence, whose signature is that?
18	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, January 1, 1974.
19	George	Johnson.
20	Q	16-P in evidence, whose signature?
21	¥	Congressman Diggs' signature, September 1, 1974.
22	George	Johnson.
23	0	16-R in evidence, whose signature?
2 :	A	Congressman Diggs' signature, November 1, '74.
.:5		Johnson.
		000013

13-E in evidence, whose signature appears on that

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Q Mrs. Stultz, you have testified regarding paying for expenses of Mr. Diggs out of the special account. Were there any occasions when you spent your own money for Congressman Diggs that was not from the special account?

A A loan. I made a loan for him.

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Q Would you relate to the jury the circumstances surrounding the loan for Congressman Diggs'?

A The Congressman had what I suppose was a second trust or some kind of trust with the persons thom I believe he purchased his house from and for a couple of years the first -- I think the first couple of years I was there he used to just pay the interest. I would call these people and they would give him permission to just pay the interest on the loan rather than the full principal. However, this particular year the Congressman instructed me to call the lady and get permission for him to pay the interest and she said that she could not permit that.

Q Without getting into the conversation of any individuals, tell us what happened.

A All right. It wasn't allowed, so I had to contact the officer at the bank. Apparently this had been turned over to the bank and it was at the point of foreclosure. The bank had said they would not hold up any longer. It was \$1,500 that needed to be paid to stop the foreclosure on his house and we sat down and talked about it and couldn't think --

Q Who is "we"?

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A The Congressman and I talked about it trying to think of some sources to get this money. It was in that conversation that I said to him, "Let me see what I can do." I called a person at the bank where he had one of his loans. This person and I had built up a pretty good rapport based on my contact with his loan and I asked her if I could make a loan. I needed it right away. So, she said to come down. She told me a person to talk with at the bank.

I went down that morning at 10:00. I applied for \$1,000 loan. Around 2:00 that afternoon I picked up the money, came back, and the Congressman knew that I had the money.

In the interim before I picked up the money the Congressman was very much aware of this. He knew that I had made application for the loan because he asked me a couple of times had I heard from the bank.

- Q During what time period was this, Mrs. Stultz?
- A I believe that loan was made November or December of '75 -- yes, '75.
  - Q From what bank did you obtain this loan?
- A From Union -- let's see. I think it's Union First on G Street between 13th and 14th.
  - Q Was it known as Union First at that time?
  - A I don't know. They merged with Union Trust and I am

trying to think. It had another name before it was Union Trust. I can't remember.

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Q Do you recall who that gentleman was?

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Mrs. Stultz, did vou have any discussions with Ō. Congressman Diggs about the repayment of this loan?

Yes, I did.

What arrangements, if any, did you make with Congressman Diggs?

That he would pay the loan each month; that Α it would come from the special account money which he agreed to; and that's what was done. That was taken into consideration each month when we went over the special accounts or when we went over the accounts, I should say. However, the last payment I think the Congressman asked me to call the bank and see if I could call the bank and just pay the interest, and I refused. I said, "No, this was my credit and I would not do it that way." So, I ended up paying that last one myself, but I was reimbursed for it.

Do you recall how you were reimbursed for the 14 | last payment on your loan?

Α Mr. -- from the extra monies or from the special account monies that Mr. Matlock had.

- What form of payments did you receive?
- In a money order from Mr. Matlock.
- I show you Government's Exhibit 50-N for identification which was identified yesterday as a money.

A Yes, sir. This document carries my endorsement on the back.

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O What is that document?

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- A It's a money order made payable to me for \$288.59. Mr. Matlock's name is the remitter.
- Q Do you recall what, if anything, you did with that cashier's check?
- A Just looking at this check right now. I can't recall. I am sorry.
  - Q To your knowledge, was that for you personally
  - A No, not to my knowledge.
- 0 What was it to be used for, for what general purpose?

A I can't really recall right now. I am sorry.

I just cannot recall at the moment.

You cannot recall what the general purpose was rather than a specific purpose?

MR. POVICH: Objection, Your Honor. She said she can't recall.

THE COURT: It is a new question. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: The general purpose I would say was to cover some kind of expense or a bill but which one specifically, I could not remember.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- O Some expense or bill for whom?
- A For the Congressman.
- Ms. Stultz, I am going to show you a number of

1. money orders and cashier's checks that I wish you just to identify, if possible, the writing on these documents.

I show you Government's Exhibit 48-F for identification which is a money order from the National Bank of Detroit and ask you if you can identify any of the writing on that document?

I recognize this as the Congressman's writing on the face of the document.

- What portion of the writing on the face? Q
- I recognize all of the handwriting, the date, the name of the payee and the signature of the purchaser.
  - Q Who is the name of the payee on that document?
  - Ruth Rox. Ą

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- Q Who is Ruth Rox?
- A Ruth Rox is an employee with the Congressman's office in Detroit.
- I show you 48-E and ask you if you can identify the writing on that document?
- Yes, sir. I recognize all of this as being the Congressman's writing.
  - Q Who is the payee on that money order?
  - The payee is Ruth Rox.
- I show you 49- (1) for identification, another money order, and ask you if you can identify the writing on that document?

- A Yes. It's also the Congressman's writing and the payee is Ruth Rox.
- Q I show you 48-F(2) for identification, another money order, and ask you if you can identify the writing on that document?
- A The date and the signature of the purchaser are the Congressman. The payee's writing appears not to be the Congressman's.
  - Q What is the name of the payee on that document?
  - A The payee is Ruth Rox.

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- I next show you 48-0, another money order, from the National Bank of Detroit and ask you if you can identify any of the writing on that document?
- A The signature on it, the signature of the purchaser, is the Congressman's. I cannot identify the other writing.
  - Q Who is the payee on that money order?
  - A The payee is Lorraine McDaniels.
  - Q Who is Lorraine McDaniels?
- A At the time I left the office she was the Congressman's secretary.
- I show you Government's Exhibit No. 49. It is a cashier's check. I ask you if you can identify any writing on the front or back?
  - A Yes. I recognize the Congressman's signature

that document?

A The Congressman's signature appears as the

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endorser on the back.

Q And the pavee on that personal check is to?

- A Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
- Q And the amount of that check?
- A \$900.

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- O Ms. Stultz, did there come a time when you stopped paying for the Congressman's bills out of the special account?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q When did that occur?
- A I believe it was March or April of '76. Yes, it was either March or April.
- Q What were the circumstances in which this arrangement was ended?
- A At my own insistence I told the Congressman I no longer wanted to be a part of that. I was having difficulty with my taxes. I didn't like the arrangement to begin with, which was only supposed to last a couple of months.
- Q Did you have any conversations with the Congressman at that time about the end of the arrangement
- A Well, I had mentioned this a couple of times before and he had just sort of waved me off, but at this point I was very insistent and I said I would not go through with it any more, and he agreed. He agreed.
- We talked about it, what figure I would set my salary, and I said I would set it at the same figure

Q Did you subsequently terminate your employment

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- Yes, I did. A
- When was that? Q
- August 30, 1976.
- Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what caused you to terminate your employment with Congressman Diggs?

Well, it was an accumulation of things. condition in the office with the personnel problems were increasing. It was no longer, I felt, a pleasant place to work.

There was particularly a big blowup between myself and a staffer in Detroit which was sort of the turning point and that very day I said to the Congressman, which I believe this was in May, I said to the Congressman that I was leaving. It may have been in April, but I said I was leaving and he waved me off again and a few days later I came in and I gave him my letter of resignation.

It was at this point that I suppose he believed I really meant to go and he asked me if I would have lunch, asked me to have lunch with him, and we discussed some alternatives. Initially I said, "I'll come in and work part-time," until he can find an 3 adequate, you know, replacement or until he can make

other arrangements and that never took place. However, later he asked me if I would consider -- I'm sorry.

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In that same conversation he asked me if I would give up -- if I wanted to give up the office management position; would I consider going back to a position of his secretary, which I rejected that. He wanted to know why and my reasoning was because Ms. McDaniels was doing what I felt a good job, and in addition she had a child to support, a young kid, and that would not take me out of the immediate setting of the office.

After some more conversation and discussion he then asked me if I would stay on until after the primary, which was in August, and I agreed to stay the additional three months.

- Q Then when did you leave?
- A I left August 30, 1976.
- O Was there a replacement that was on the staff at the time -- your replacement on the staff at the time that you left in August?
- A Yes. Mr. Randall Robinson, and I think he came on like a month before I left. He came on probably in July, July 1st.
- Ms. Stultz, after you were reduced to around \$22,000, were there any later increases in your salary?

A My last two pavchecks were increased, and again, with the permission of the Congressman, and this was to cover any tax liabilities that I may have incurred that year as a result of the inflated salary.

Q Do you remember what your salary was increased to?

A It was increased to the maximum, which I believe was \$37,000.

- Q For how many months?
- A For two months, the months of July and August.
- O And the money that vou received in your final two paychecks?
  - A Was my own.

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Q Ms. Stultz, did you have any conversations with anyone on the staff regarding your payment of expenses for Congressman Diggs?

A I'm trying to remember whether I had any conversation. It was pretty well common knowledge by most of the staffers in the office that I handled his accounts. I am not sure whether I related that portion to Randall Robinson or not.

Q Ms. Stultz, during the period of time that vou were the office manager and paving for the expenses of Congressman Diggs out of your special accounts, would you tell the jury why you did it?

1 A Well, when the idea was first proposed to me I must admit I didn't feel too secure in the position. 2 I felt that it was almost -- vou might almost say a 3 condition of employment. I received no threats but it 4 was by sort of innuendo. I received a warning previous  $\mathbf{l}_{V}^{\prime}$ 5 from the Congressman on some other matters concerning 6 my relationship with some of his family members and he 7 talked like I didn't have too much choice if I wanted to retain my position there, and I needed the job. 9 MR. KOTELLY: The Court will indulge me one 10 moment? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. KOTELLY: No further questions, Your 13 Honor. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Povich? 15 MR. POVICH: May we approach the Bench? 16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 (Bench conference.) 18 MR. POVICH: Could we take a mid-morning 19 break? 20

THE COURT: In another 15 minutes we will knock off.

(In open court.)

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## CRGSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, my name is David Povich. I represent Congressman Diggs, as you know.

At the beginning of your testimony Mr. Kotelly asked you when you first met Congressman Diggs.

- A That's right.
- o I believe you said that it was at the Demqcratic National Committee in Miami; is that correct?
  - A At their convention.
- Q And were you employed at that time by the Committee?
  - A Yes, I was.
- Q You had a position, I think, in the Minorities Division?
  - A Yes sir.
- Was that an area that interested you, that
   concerned you, whether it was a division of the DNC?
  - A It certainly was.
- n As opposed to sav some other position of the Democratic National Committee?
- A I can't say that. That was the area in which I was employed. That was the area in which I was offered a position of employment. I did not have a choice.

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A I did have a special interest. I am a minority; however, I was not offered a position in any other division of the Committee.

Q No. I was just suggesting or asking you whether or not you had an interest in minority rights and therefore you were involved and were employed by the Minority Division of DNC as opposed to some other division.

A My employment was not based on my interest in minorities. My employment was based on my need for employment.

Q I see. What was your salary at that time?

A As I recall I began with the Committee at \$10,000 a year.

O Was that job to terminate after the convention

A It was an odd job of arrangement. It was not a termination. They had what they call a Voters

Registration Division and I went with that unit.

Q How long was that job to continue?

A I was with them from Julv until October when I took employment in the Congressman's office.

O Well, I am just trying to inquire, did the job end or did you just -- Could you have stayed there

and simply sought other employment if you wanted to?

A What do you mean, with the Voters Registration Division?

Q Yes.

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A To my knowledge the job was ending. I think they were abandoning the division.

Q How did you happen to first learn of the job with the Congressman, that there was an opening or he was looking for someone?

A The Congressman proposed the idea to me in Miami.

Q Where you accepted that?

A It was not an actual offer of employment. It was simply a conversation with the Congressman -- we had been to a social gathering of some kind. There were numerous social activities and I remember the Congressman saying to me, "You think you are hot stuff," and I said, "What do you mean?" He said, "I've been watching the way you run the office. Do you think you can run my office in the same way?" I said, "I don't know." And he says, "We'll see," and that was the end of that.

After I came back to Washington in October I received a call from his administrative assistant to come over for an interview.

Q That was Ms. Corker?

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Q Dorothy Corker?

A Yes. There had been some other contact with him in the interim, another employee of the Committee whom he knew personally, I understand also; he talked with him prior to asking me to come over for an interview.

Q Had you considered going with someone else, some other congressman or representative on the Hill at the time?

A I had considered going with anybody I could get a position with.

Had you an offer or were you considering going with Congressman A. Rangle's office?

A I had not had an offer. I had -- The suggestion had been made to me by another member of Congress that if I -- that there was a position in Mr. Rangle's office, and if they submit my name to the Congressmen, which would I prefer, and I said I would prefer working with Mr. Diggs.

Q Why was that?

A I had met Mr. Diggs at the convention. I had met "Is. Corker. I knew of Mr. Diggs' activities in African affairs. I was not that knowledgeable about it, but Mr. Diggs also had seniority in the House. I felt

it would be a more secure position in his office.

Incidentally, I had met Mr. Diggs once before, maybe a year before when I went to his office with Mr. News who was Director of the Minorities Division.

- Q There came a time when you did discuss employment in his office; is that correct?
  - A That's correct.

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- Q In the end of 19 -- was it '72?
- A In October of '72.
- Q What was your position at that time?
- A I went on board as a legislative assistant.
- Q And your salary was what?
- A \$11,000.
- O As a legislative assistant, what essentially were your duties?

A Mr. Povich, I really can't tell you because I know nothing about legislation. I had been given a choice when I first went over of what -- I thought it was a choice. There were two positions open, as I understood from Ms. Corker, as her secretary or the legislative position secretary. I opted for her secretary's position, which was an area of employment that I knew; however, when I was appointed I was appointed as a leg. assistant and I made it known to her I knew nothing about legislation.

1;	Q She was the one that hired you more or less;
2	was she not?
3	A I can't say that. She was the one that I had
4	my contact with.
5	Q You reported to her; is that correct?
6	A That's right.
7	Q How long did you continue to report to her?
В	A The whole time I was in that position as leq.
9	assistant.
10	Q How long was that?
11	A From October to I think it was February of '7:
12	Q During that time from October to February of
13	'73 did you stay in that job?
14	A Yes, I did.
15	Q Did it
16	A Wait a minute. Yes, that's right.
17	Q Did the job title really have anything to do
18	with what you were doing?
19	A I guess if I had performed it, it would have
20	had something to do with it because I was doing nothing
21	else at that point, sort of floundering.
21	Q Well, were you trying to learn the work?
23	A I was trying to learn the work.
24	Q Were you succeeding?
25	A No. I had no guidance.

A At the time during a conference in the Congressman's office between himself, Dorothy Corker and myself, the Congressman proposed that he wanted to make me his secretary. I was elated, and I remember saying to him, you know, I felt very good about it because I really didn't know anything about legislation and I knew that I had not been performing in that position.

- Q What had prompted that? Was Mrs. Corker leaving?
- A No. That was prompted by Ms. Stillett's resignation.
  - Q Had she been the secretary?
  - A Yes, she had.

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- Q How long had she been the secretary?
- A I have no idea. I understand it was 13 years but I cannot say that's absolutely true.
- O When you assumed the position of his secretary when was that approximately?
  - A Approximately February of '73.
- $\mathfrak{Q}$  Did you have any pay increase or adjustment as  $\mathfrak{Z}_{5}$  a result of that?

A Yes, she was.

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Q Did there come a time when she assumed other responsibilities?

A Yes. She assumed the position of, I believe, chief of staff or some provision on the House District Committee.

Q And she left her position on the Congressman's staff itself?

A Well, she physically moved to the House District Committee Offices. I don't know what her actual arrangements were.

Q Did she continue to have a lot of contact with the office?

A Oh, yes.

O What type of contact would that be?

A Well, quite a while she continued to handle the payroll because I didn't assume payroll responsibilities for several months afterwards, and she was over constantly with the Congressman. About what, I don't know.

O She also worked with respect to running the District House Committee?

A Ms. Corker was back and forth.

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- Where were her offices located?
- A To my knowledge she had them in both places. She had an office in the District Committee Office and she retained her office in the Congressional suite of offices.
- Q Now, you said that you assumed the responsibility of his personal secretary in February of 1973?
  - A To the best of my recollection, yes.
  - Q What duties did that include?
- A Handling his appointment calendars, talking with his constituents, writing his letters, taking his dictation, sitting in on meetings with him when asked to, handling his personal accounts, talking with his creditors, making out his checks for payment of his bills and whatever I was instructed to do as his secretary.
- Q What was the Congressman's position at that time in the Congress of the United States in addition to being the representative from the 13th District of Detroit.
- A In, I believe it was January of '73 he took over chairmanship of the House District Committee. He was also a member of the African Affairs Subcommittee and Foreign Affairs Committee.

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A I believe he still retains the chairmanship of that; doesn't he? I think he was chairman then.

I am not really sure. I can't remember that far back.

I think he was -- let me see. Yes, I think he did subsequently. I don't remember whether he assumed the chairmanship or whether he was already chairman.

Q When you began to handle his personal affairs who had handled those insofar as paying his bills and expenses as his personal secretary, who had handled that before you?

A To the best of my knowledge Ms. Stillett did.

Q Well, did you more or less pick up on the procedures which she had initiated or had handled or had really initiated in the office for handling his affairs?

A I picked up on procedures that had, I'm pretty sure, had been handled by Ms. Stillet. She had never explained them to me, but I had access to her file drawer when she left and I followed the same procedure.

Q That was a procedure whereby with respect to the payment of bills that you would list the bills which

A That's correct.

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- Q Would you sit down with the Congressman and you would decide or he would decide with you which bills had to be paid or should be paid?
  - A That's right.
  - Q That was the same procedure she had followed?
  - A I assume she had followed it.
- Q Well, you saw the list in the file; did you not?
- A Yes, but again I say she never instructed me but there was such a list and I followed that same procedure.
- Q And that had gone on, that list. This was now in February of '73 but there were lists like that in the files, his personal files, that had gone back say, to 1971; had they not?
  - A I don't know how far back it had gone, sir.
- Q Were there a lot of personal files with respect to those payments of expenses which she had which you assumed?
- A There were personal files but I don't know how far back the list went.
- Q It was not your purpose, was it, to change the situation at all, was it?

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Q What you intended to do was simply follow the procedures which she had outlined until he told you differently; is that right?

A Which is what I did until he suggested that I make up a newer, more complete type of form which carried basically the same kind of information, but more.

Q Now, the list that you made up, that was simply a list of the amount of bills that he had outstanding; isn't that correct?

A It was a list of each creditor that I knew of that he owed. It was the amount, the balance due, the total amount due. It listed the amount of each payment that was due. The total amount may have been \$500; the payment per month may have been \$25: and they were itemized by date.

Q Would it be fair to say that he had a lot of payments on larger obligations that he had to meet every month? Do you understand what I am saying?

A No.

Q That he was making monthly payments on larger obligations and that you were trying to keep track of those loans, personal loans?

A He had a number of obligations, large and

- small. I am not sure I understand vour question.
- Q Well, I am saying that many of the bills were part payment bills.
  - A Yes.

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- Q In other words, he would pay monthly on a larger bill which was outstanding.
- A Right. He would pay monthly on whatever bills he chose to pay on, whether it was a large bill or a small bill.
- Q Were there times he couldn't make all of the payments?
  - A Oh, yes.
- Q Was that from the first exposure you had to the situation?
- A He never paid every bill on the list every month.
  - Q He wasn't able to do that?
- A I don't know whether he was able or not. He didn't.
- Well, you were in charge of his finances.

  From the information that you had did he seem to have the money available to make those payments?
- A I wrote his checks based on what he indicated he wanted to pay. I did not know and it was late in my time there -- I did not know what the balance was in his

A No, no. I have not seen them.

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O You haven't seen any of those?

A No, I haven't.

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- Q The prosecutor hasn't shown you any of the lists?
  - A I don't recall him showing me any.
  - Q Has he shown you any of your lists?
- A That's what we are talking about, my list, the list I prepared.
- Q You don't recall? He has never shown you any of those?
  - A Not to my knowledge, no. I don't recall.
  - Q Do you know if they still exist or not?
- A I don't know. I asked him. I told him about them.
  - Q I see.

What about the other financial records that you had, Ms. Stultz? Had you been able to go over those during the period of time that you were his personal secretary?

A What other financial records?

Do you mean the folders for each of his creditors?

- Q Well, I mean all these records that have been introduced here in the courtroom.
  - A Oh, I have seen those.
  - Q Well, do you know where those records were

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A To the best of my knowledge, some of those I recognize as records that were in my file in the Congressman's office.

Q Would you have any reason to believe that the files which were there during the period that you were there and when you left are still there?

A There is one document in particular that I remember having that I have not seen.

- Q Has not been shown to you?
- A It has not been shown to me.
- Q But from what you were able to ascertain, you have seen creditors' files; have you not?

A I have looked through -- let's see. I have seen creditors' files. I have not -- I can't recall--I have looked through one or two.

Q Ms. Stultz, I am simply trying to ascertain whether or not, even though this is a matter now in 1978, the files that you were working with are still here, are still available, haven't been destroyed; that these records came from all of these files that you said you worked with.

- A Yes.
- Q Is that true?
- A That's right.

Q In fact, the only records that you have located are some of your own personal checks; isn't that right?

A Pardon me?

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Q The only records that you had difficulty locating were some copies of your own personal checks; were they not, about five months?

A I did not locate those records, sir.

The only ones I was asked to submit were my own personal checks, some of which I have not found.

Q I see. But I am saying that the only records that you have been unable to find really are the ones relating to our own personal checks; that everything else that essentially you were working with during that period of time the Government has or you have seen or that's available?

A I can assume the Government has everything else. I have not seen everything the Government has.

Q But you have gone through the creditors' files and you have taken out the payments you made with money orders and you have the Xerox copies and you have your correspondence and you have all the information that was in each of the individual files?

A I did not personally go through those files.

I did not personally take those things out.

- Q Again you have no reason to believe that they are still not all available?
  - A I have no reason to believe that.
- Now, in February, 1973, when you began to work as his personal secretary, he at that time was also chairman of the House District Committee; was he not?
  - A Yes, I believe he was.

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- Q That occurred in January of 1973, the beginning of the year?
  - A To my knowledge, yes.
- Q Can you give us some indication of what kind of an event that was in the office?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I am going to object. May we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Bench conference.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, based on Mr. Povich's opening statement it appears that Mr. Povich is going to start getting into what was going on in the District Committee. I don't know if he's going to go into the Congressman's positions and everything there, but I at this time would object to Mr. Povich putting into the

Government's case his affirmative defense regarding any activities going on in the District Committee.

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your Honor ruled that the defense could not properly go into their affirmative defense in the Government's case in the Bobby Baker case, and that was upheld by the Court of Appeals, and I would submit that that is the area that Mr. Povich is now going into, his affirmative defense as he outlined it in his opening statement, and we would object to his going into those areas as to the activities going on in the District Committee.

This witness testified that she did not actually do work for the District Committee.

THE COURT: I'm inclined to agree with that,
Mr. Povich. This is the second time you have referred
to the fact that he was chairman of the House District
Committee. You said it the first time, but you
certainly don't need to keep asking that question.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, if the Government wishes to announce in open court that it was perfectly lawful for her, as his personal secretary, to be on the salary as secretary to him as chairman of the House District Committee and that there was nothing improper, that there was nothing unlawful and there was no adverse inference --

THE COURT: Let's get down to brass tacks,
Mr. Povich. You can question her about what the
Government brought out, but you cannot bring out your
affirmative defense through her at this time.

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MR.POVICH: Your Honor, I am simply trying to show that it was perfectly proper for her to be paid as secretary to the Chairman of the House District Committee, particularly during 1973 and 1974, because of his activities as a congressman on the House District Committee.

The Government asked her -- she says, well, there was no -- "I was liaison, but there wasn't anything."

I have the right to cross examine her about that. I have the right to find out what she was doing.

THE COURT: I think you do, too.

MR. POVICH: I want to find out what they were doing with that office in the House District Committee in 1973.

THE COURT: To the extent she had knowledge, you may inquire.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, the question is what was the Congressman doing. She worked for the Congressman. The question is what was he doing. She was his secretary. It's not just what she was doing.

1 THE COURT. To the extent that she knows she 2 may be asked to respond. MR. POVICH: Fine. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 (Open court.) 5 BY MR. POVICH: 6 In 1973 you were on the payroll of the House 9 District Committee; is that correct? 8 I believe so. At one time I was on both 9! A payrolls, yes. 10 Well, but wasn't your job description at one 11 point was secretary to the Chairman of the House 12 ] District Committee; is that right? 13 A It may have been. 14 And Mr. Diggs was the Chairman of the House 15 District Committee? 16 Α 17 ] Yes. In 1073 was he concerned with the House 18 ;9 <sup>||</sup> District Committee? 20 4 Α Oh, yes.

Can you tell me the type of work that he was doing on the House District Committee in 1973?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I object unless this is related to Mrs. Stultz' employment.

MR. POVICH: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: To the extent she knows she may testify.

MR. POVICH: The inference has been it is improper.

MR. KOTELLY: I object to this argument.

THE COURT: The Court has ruled to the extent the witness has personal knowledge of what Mr. Diggs was doing on the House District Committee she may testify.

MR. POWICH: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: To my knowledge, at that time they were trying to get Home Rule legislation, but beyond that I cannot say what was going on in the House District Committee.

## BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Just try to get Home Rule legislation through?
- A It had not passed in '73, sir.
- Q Well, I mean the only thing you can tell me is he was trying to get Home Rule?
- A I did not work on the District Committee. I worked in the congressional office. I had no functions on the District Committee. I had no idea what was going on over there.
- n Did vou know what the Congressman was doing that you were working for?

O Well, were vou making his appointments?
Weren't you doing --

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A Not for the District Committee. I made his appointments as far as whomever he was going to see, but as far as his legislative activities in the House District Committee, I had no idea. I knew -- I made his appointments to the degree that I knew who he was going to meet with and he knew who he was going to meet with. The substance of that meeting at the District Committee, I had no idea.

Q I'm not asking for the substance of the meetings, but you coordinated as his personal secretary where he was, who he was going to be meeting with, whether he was traveling, whether he was going to be in town, out of town, in Africa, in the District of Columbia, in Detroit or anywhere else, didn't you?

A That's true, yes.

Well, in doing that work, in coordinating that  $n^3$  activity you were doing more than just for him as  $n^4$  congressman from the 13th District. You were doing it  $n^4$  for him in the other positions he held as well, in the  $n^4$  House of Representatives; were you not?

A I suppose you are right. I'm not sure what

you're trying to say to me. He is a member of Congress; has an appointment secretary. As I understand the appointment secretary's position she makes his appointments regardless of what committees he is assigned to, regardless of what chairmanships he might hold. She is still his congressional secretary or his appointment secretary in his congressional office.

Now, I don't know of any chairman who has a separate appointment secretary on each one of his committees. He did have a secretary in the committee who served in that capacity and at times she and I would coordinate meeting appointments.

Q Could you tell me, Mrs. Stultz, what he was doing as Chairman of the House District Committee for the District of Columbia in 1973 other than simply to say that he was working on Home Rule?

A No, 1 can't.

MR. KOTELLY: I object.

I withdraw my objection.

THE COURT: I think it has been answered.

THE WITNESS: No, I can't.

THE COURT: We will take a recess for ten

minutes.

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(Recess.)

### CROSS EXAMINATION RESUMED

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q I believe, Mrs. Stultz, my last question concerned your knowledge of Mr. Diggs' activities as Chairman of the House District Committee in 1973, and you indicated that you really weren't aware of what they were; is that correct?

A Other than I knew they were trying -- he was trying to get the Home Rule legislation, but other than that I did not know.

Q Was that a particularly difficult period of time for him and other members of the House who were trying to get that legislation through?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. Irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

## BY MR. POVICH:

Q Did it require a lot of time on his part and a lot of effort?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection.

THE COURT: I sustained the objection to the question, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, may I inquire as to his location and the things that he was doing as Chairman of the House District Committee with this witnes

since she was his secretary?

THE COURT: To the extent she knows, you may inquire.

## BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Is there anything else that you can tell me that he was doing in 1973 with respect to the Home Rule bill in the House District Committee?

A No, sir. The major legislation that I knew about in that period was the Home Rule.

- Q Well, that legislation was then -- that bill passed the latter part of 1973; is that correct?
  - A I don't recall when the bill passed.
- Q There did come a time when it did pass; is that correct?
  - A I believe that's correct.
- Q Do you recall what he did then with respect to the implementation of the bill in the formation of the District of Columbia government insofar as his activities were concerned?
- A No, sir, I cannot specifically recall. All I know was he was a chairman of the committee.

To my knowledge he led the bill through. I did not sit in on committee meetings on that bill or any of the other House District of Columbia committee meetings.

Q I am not asking you what he did in the meetings. I am asking you what he did, where he was?

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A I think I have answered that, sir. All I know is the Home Rule legislation.

Q In 1973 and the beginning of 1974, what was the next major piece of legislation that he concerned himself?

A I don't even recall. I don't know. I don't remember.

Q Was it the bill which provided --

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. I submit again Mr. Povich is trying to go into his defense case and not the Government's case that he is cross examining on.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I am not asking for character. I'm not really asking for character. I am just asking for her knowledge of what her Congressman was doing as Chairman of the House District Committee, because of the inference she was working for him on that committee, that there was something improper in that.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Mr. Povich is the one saying anything is improper. I would suggest Mr. Povich's question should be as to what Mrs. Stultz did for the District of Columbia committees.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, it she is the

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Chairman doing, since she was working for him. THE COURT: To the extent she knows she may

- Were you familiar in 1974 with his activities in establishing the University of the District of
- I was vaguely familiar only to the extent of what I read in the newspapers. I had no involvement in that at all, not even as his secretary, other than
- You knew who he was with and where he had to be and when you were going to be able to meet with him

Did he ever ask you to do things for him?

- Not concerning the District Committee other
- Did that concern his activities on the
- If he had an appointment that involved the District Committee, yes, it would have concerned his activities.
  - Well, if he was meeting with District of Q

A I would assume that it would.

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- Q Was he meeting with those people during that period of time?
- A He did meet with District of Columbia officials, yes.
  - Q Did he meet with them frequently?
- mayor came to the office and a couple of other District of Columbia officials came to the congressional office, not you know -- I don't know when they came over. I can't recall when they came over to the District Committee offices.

I recall these meetings in the congressional office.

- Q He was very busy during that period of time on these matters; was he not?
- A The Congressman was busy most of the time, sir.
  - Q Did he work fairly long hours?
  - A Yes, he did.
- Q From approximately when to when, early in the morning until 8:30 or so, until sometimes even after the staff left?

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Let me ask you, do you recall a particular event when after he had assumed the chairmanship of the House District Committee there was a rather -- there was a ceremony in which a formal portrait, painting, was to be hung in the committee, and it was a matter of honor and a matter of great pride to him?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor, as to whether it was a matter of honor and great pride.

THE COURT: Sustained.

## BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Do you recall the incident?
- I recall hanging the portrait, yes, the unveiling of the portrait.
  - Q How would you describe that?
  - It was a ceremonial event.
- Is it what you call a usual, every day event in the life of a congressman?
- I don't know, sir. I don't know how many --I did not know the practice of other members. know how they presented their portraits to the house. This was the first occasion I had ever seen like that. I could not say whether it was usual or unusual.
  - Q Were you impressioned with the occasion? MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor.

Irrelevant.

THE COURT: I don't see the relevance of it, Mr. Povich.

# BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Ms. Stultz, the first payment from what you described as your salary from the Congress was in part -- it was to an individual by the name of Mr. Clipper; was it not?
  - A That's right.
  - Q Well, was Mr. Clipper the portrait artist?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Did that payment go for that painting?
  - A To my knowledge, it did.
- Q Well, can you tell me whether or not that was a matter of some importance either to you or the Congressman?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. Irrelevant.

THE COURT: Whether Mr. Clipper was paid for painting the portrait; is that the question?

MR. KOTELLY: No. Whether it was important, Your Honor. Whether it was important to Ms. Stuitz or the Congressman was the question, Your Honor, and I object to that as irrelevant totally.

THE COURT: Sustained.

funds?

There was no discussion with me. A

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Q With no one?

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- A There was no discussion with me as to whether that money should be paid from other funds.
  - Q You say between you and the Congressman?
  - A That's right.
  - Q Did you have any discussion with anyone else?
  - A No, sir.
  - Q Where was that portrait to be hung?
- A I don't know where it was to be hung. It was eventually hung in the District Committee's office.
- Q But at the time you paid for it, it had not been hung there; was it?
  - A I don't remember when it was hung, sir.
- Q But this was a portrait, an official portrait of the Congressman that was to be hung in the House District Committee; is that correct?
- A I don't know whether it was an official portrait or not. All I know is it was a portrait. I had nothing to do with the ordering of it. I only handled the payment for it.
- MR. POVICH: Would Your Honor indulge me for a moment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, can we have a representation these are the files which were subpoensed

from the Congressman's office and turned over?

MR. KOTELLY: I would make such a representation, yes, Your Honor. They were turned over on November 1st, 1977.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I don't wish to mark this but I would just like to show it to the witness, if it's all right.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: No objection, Your Honor.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Ms. Stultz, I show you a box which is labeled 1971-1976 Office Expenses Accounts, Congressman Diggs, one of two boxes.

Does it seem to contain that type of information? Well, some of the tabs in there include such things as telegrams in '73, 1971, '72, telephones, public document accounts, Michigan Bell.

A Yes.

Q Travel allowances, official office equipment, leasing, telephone/telegraph, travel expenses, purchase account, stationery account, office supply account, Majority Printer, accounts payable list.

I remove what is called an "Accounts Payable
List". Does this have any information in there that you are familiar with?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask it be marked.

THE COURT: If you are going to question the witness about it, let it be marked.

MR. POVICH: Mark the whole file, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sufficient for the record, Mr. Povich.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 11 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 11 for identification.)

# BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 11, a file which is entitled. "Accounts Payable Monthly-List, 1975". Do you recognize the material in there?

# A Yes, I do.

MR. POVICH: Mr. Kotelly, do you have any of the accounts payable files that go back to 1971?

MR. KOTELLY: All files that were turned over to us that have not been returned to the defendant are here in Court other than what has been marked as exhibits, Your Honor.

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Q Does that file, Ms. Stultz, contain the lists that you were talking about that you made for paying the bills?

- A It contains some of them, not all.
- Q But that is representative of the type of lists that you were making?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Some of them have now been marked in red pencil; is that correct, or are marked in red pencil?
- A Some of them are marked in red pencil, my markings.
  - Q Your markings?
  - A Yes.
- Q Do they seem to have been altered in any way or anything?
- A It doesn't appear to have been any alterations.

  MR. POVICH: If Your Honor will indulge me, I
  am sorry.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: May I have this marked as Defendant's Exhibit 12, Your Honor, 13 and 14.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibits 12, 13 and 14 marked for identification.

#### BY MR.POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what's been marked as Defendant's --

MR. KOTELLY: Might I be allowed to see those, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: I'm sorry.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what's been marked as Defendant's Exhibit 14 and ask you whether or not this top file, whether or not that contains the type of accounting papers or lists or records which you kept with respect to the payment of his bills?

A Yes, sir. This reflects accounts paid in January through April, 1975.

- Q Exhibits 12 and 13 are some ledger books you apparently kept or started to keep listing the checks which you paid; is that correct? Is that right?
  - A That's right. Checks written.
  - Q Checks written?
  - A Yes.

- Did you generally do this during the period of time that you were writing checks for him and keeping
- his accounts? I attempted to do that. You will notice this

isn't complete and I did it up through April, this shows,

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- of '75 and very often I would try to start a ledger and for some reason I never completed it.
  - Q Right, but the point is that these are the type of files that you did keep; is that correct?
    - A Yes, that's right.

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- Q They all seem to be here or at least perhaps they are all here?
- A Looks like a good portion of them are here anyway.
- Q Well, the files go back. I will show you a box -- again, Your Honor, I don't want us to mark it -- but I will just show you the box for purposes that this has more records in it. This says "Personal Accounts and Miscellaneous of Charles Diggs". It contains his bills; does it not, accounts and it has listed D through F?
  - A Yes.
- Q Are those your files or were they your predecessor's? If you look at some of the dates maybe
- A These are my files, the first ones I established. These are not my files (indicating).
  - Q Those are your predecessor's?
  - A Yes.
  - Q So --
  - A These are Mrs. Corker's.

- 1 Q So, this goes back 5/17/71; is that right? That's what it says, yes. A 2 Bills due 1971? Q 3 Į A That's what it says. 4 Personal bills, 1971. Q 5 Essentially as far as you can recall or as 6 far as you know, is it fair to say the document which 7 the Government has asked you to identify with respect 8 to the payment of bills and the notations that you 9 made on those records came from files such as this; did 10 they not? 11 MR. KOTELLY: I would object as to her 12 knowledge as to where they came from. 13 Where did she put them? 14 THE COURT: You may rephrase your question. 15 BY MR. POVICH: 16 Is it fair to say that the document that you 17 18 19 you kept those documents in files such as these during 20
  - have been asked to identify where you made notes on them and said, "Yes, I recall this; this is my handwriting," . the period that you were there?
  - Yes. They were in the Congressman's office files.

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And the last time you knew they were in these files and if you have --

- A When I left they were still in the Congress-man's office files.
  - Q Did you destroy them when you left?
- A I did not destroy them. I took nothing from the Congressman's office with me.
- Q Who took over your responsibilities when you left?
  - A I don't know.
- Q Do you remember the individual who you gave the key to? Was it where the files are?
- A I believe I gave the key to his personal file to his personal accounts file to Ms. McDaniels.
  - Q Ms. McDaniels? Is she Mrs. McDaniels?
  - A I know her as Lorraine McDaniels.
  - Q And you gave it to her?
  - A I believe I did.
  - Q Didn't take anything out?
  - A No.
- Q And indeed from the files that the Government has shown you apparently they are still there.

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Apparently what was still there,

sir?

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BY MR. POVICH:

Q These files were all kept.

MR. KOTELLY: Withdraw the objection.

THE WITNESS: When I left the files were -when I left, to the best of my knowledge, the files were
there.

Now, Mr. Randall Robinson had come in and begun to remove files from the drawer and send them down to the storage room. What files he removed and placed in storage, how he did it, I don't know.

BY MR. POVICH:

- Q But I mean these. (Indicating.)
- A I was not involved in that clean-up operation.
- Q But I am simply trying to find out whether you would concede that the documents that you have been asked about have been produced; is that correct, the payments for the bills, the letters, the correspondence, the ones that the Government --

A The documents that I identified today are those that were, I am pretty sure, were from the Congressman's files.

Q I asked you before earlier whether or not you were aware of his ability to pay for these expenses that he obviously had incurred and you said that you had some question as to whether or not you knew whether he was able to do so but it was obvious to you that there were a lot of bills, unpaid bills and expenses;

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- A Yes.
- Q Now, how long did you work on the Hill as his secretary?
  - A Almost four years.
- Q Now, during that period of time were you familiar with campaign practices for soliciting funds or obtaining funds from constituents or other people that Congressmen might use in conducting their campaigns or running their office?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor, irrelevant

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. POVICH: Well, Your Honor, I would like --

THE COURT: Sustained.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

Q Were you familiar with the Congressman's the extent to which he had campaign contributions to assist him in his campaign and running his office?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection. Irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: Can we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Bench Conference.)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, this is relevant as to why this woman paid these bills. I suggest to you

(Open court.)

MR. POVICH: May I inquire, Your Honor, as to her knowledge of outside money which was available to him?

THE COURT: To the extent she knows she may testify.

## BY MR. POVICH:

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Ms. Stultz, did the Congressman, to the extent Q that.you know, have available to him any substantial campaign contributions from constituents?

I can recall receiving campaign contributions which were also recorded and they were very -- that information was very rigidly kept.

> THE COURT: Come to the Bench, please, counsel. (At the Bench.)

THE COURT: You may be getting into something

here inadvertently that subjects him to additional charges. You cannot deliver contributions to a Congressman or Senator's office, as I understand it. You have got to set it up with an outside fund.

MR. POVICH: I'm not afraid of that. He didn't violate the law.

THE COURT: Let's not get into something else.

MR. POVICH: I don't want to get into something else.

THE COURT: I'm not going to let you, whether you want to or not.

I recall once when I made a contribution to a man who was running for the Senate. He specifically instructed me to send it to his office in the state.

If you are getting into this woman receiving campaign contributions you may be suggesting him to additional liability. Let's stay out of it.

(Open court.)

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, in the latter part of 1973, based upon your knowledge and information, what would you say that the Congressman's financial situation was as far as you knew it to be?

A '73, the latter part, as best I can recall -'73 it was certainly maybe fair, based on the manner

Q Was it one of the bills that he was unable to pay or where he had difficulty paying?

A Was what one of the bills?

Q Was one of the bills he had difficulty paying the bill for the 20-some hundred dollar bill for the portrait?

A I can't answer that. All I know is that he instructed me to pay for the portrait, to pay the \$1,000 check for the portrait. I don't know if he was having difficulty paying it or not. I do know that Mr. Clipper had called several times about his bill.

Now, the Congressman's financial status at that time I was not aware of. I learned as I began to assume more responsibility that his bills were getting farther and farther behind and he was incurring more and more bills at the same time.

Q Were you sympathetic at all in trying to help him solve that problem?

A One time when I offered and made a loan for him. Other times I made -- I was in sympathy with him. I even went downtown and talked with a very prominent lawyer who -- when he was trying to negotiate some type

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A Which salary are we talking about now? What increase are we talking about, the latter part of '73 where I did not receive an increase? Is that the conversation that you are referring to?

Q No. My understanding of your direct testimony was that your salary was increased in 1973 as a result of a discussion that you had with him. Your salary was over \$14,000.

A From -- the salary increase to \$14,000

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occurred in '73 when I assumed the position of secretary. I had no choice in that discussion other than I was made aware that I was going to \$14,000, which I was very

- Well, really matters of salary were within the sole discretion of the Congressman; weren't they?
  - Oh, yes, they were.
- He could set the salary for anything he wanted just as long as it didn't exceed the limit; is
  - That's correct.
- I think perhaps there was even a minimum, was
  - I believe there was a minimum.
- So, if he stayed within the limits he could set it more or less for anything he wanted as long as it was agreeable with you?
- Well, you didn't have to take a salary if you didn't want it. I assume if you did not want to work for a certain amount of money you didn't have to take it.
  - I assume that's correct. A
- Well, I am just saying he could set the salary at whatever level he wanted and that would be the salary just as long as it was agreeable?

- A Yes, okay.
- Q And you say that in 19 -- did there come a time in which your salary was increased over the \$14,000?
  - A Yes.

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- Q When was that?
- A I would have to refer to the document, sir.

  I don't remember those dates specifically.
- Q I think I am just suggesting the latter part.
  I think it was in October of 1973. Does that sound
  familiar?
- A It very well may have been. I still cannot say for sure. I do know that there was a salary increase. It was between 17 and 19,000. I'm not even sure of the exact figure again.
  - Q When do you think that that occurred?
- A Mr. Povich, I am having trouble with dates. I really cannot say. If I saw the document forms I could tell you when those increases took place.
  - Q I'll try to help you.
  - A All right.
- MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may I suggest

  Mr. Povich also look at Government's No. 5 which might
  assist him?

# BY MR. POVICH:

Q Well, I show you Exhibits 2 and 5, Ms. Stultz.

A What is your question, Mr. Povich?

Q I say looking at Exhibits 2 and 5 was it in approximately October of 1973 that your salary was increased?

A In October of 1973 I received two paychecks, yes. There was an increase that shows the first paycheck that I went on the District Committee, if I am reading this correctly.

- Q Well, which one are you looking at?
- A U.S. Treasury checks issued oh -- I am looking at Exhibit 2 -- October of '73.
  - Q Maybe I can help you a little bit.

Exhibit 2 relates to the congressional office and Exhibit 5 relates to the committee.

- A All right.
- Q I think doesn't Exhibit 5 say "Committee" at the top of it?
  - A Yes.

In October of '73, and I am assuming that these are not amounts, I received \$833.75 from the District Committee payroll and I received \$1,270.86 from the Congressional office payroll.

- Q So, that was increased by how much money?
- A \$1,270.

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Those are the months you asked about, yes. That's what I am dealing with.

Now, do you recall -- I believe you testified Q as to the conversation you had with Mr. Diggs which you say resulted in that increase?

Yes.

Do you remember exactly how he first brought up the matter with you?

Yes, I remember. He called me into his private office. It was just the two of us in that office and he said he had some bills or expenses or whatever the terminology was, that needed to be paid so things could be taken care of and he proposed increasing my salary. As I said, I didn't like the idea and I let him know I didn't like the idea. I even said to him that I didn't think it was legal.

I heard you say that. Are you certain that you told him that you didn't think it was legal?

A Yes, sir. I am very certain I told him that.

Well --Q

In fact, I even read the House manual.

MR. POVICH: Do you have the Jencks material, Mr. Kotelly?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I have turned over

all materials to defense counsel prior to trial that they are entitled to.

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MR. POVICH: Your Honor, my problem is -THE COURT: You may come to the Bench.

(At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: I have Xerox copies of everything and they are very difficult to read. I just want to know if you have the originals.

MR. KOTELLY: Surely. They are downstairs in the office. They are still not very legible.

THE COURT: What is it you are trying to locate?

MR. POVICH: It's a Jencks statement of an interview that she gave.

THE COURT: You gave him Jencks material when?

MR. KOTELLY: There were personal notes of

Mr. Bizer who talked to Ms. Stultz at the beginning of

the investigation. There were a few comments in there

verbatim, so I gave the defense the entire statement,

but they are just rough notes.

MR. POVICH: I can't read them and I don't want to ask her to read something if I have to, and have her tell me she can't read them. It would be a waste of time. So, I was wondering if we could have the original.

MR. KOTELLY: Is Mr. Povich intending to impeach the witness with any of these statements?

MR. POVICH: Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: There is an inconsistency?

I'm sorry, Your Honor. I have read the Jencks material. I don't know if Mr. Povich is intending to stablish an inconsistent statement or not. I assume he knows how to cross examine.

MR.POVICH: Well, I don't recall anything in those statements about her believing that it was illegal.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I don't believe those statements are verbatim statements or totally total recall of the whole meeting that took place. And for Mr. Povich to cross examine her because of the absence of some very rough notes that were taken by two attorneys, I think it's improper.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think if two attorneys are talking about this matter with her in this initial conversation which has been a focal point of the trial, if she had mentioned something as critical as that they would have written it down.

MR. KOTELLY: I don't know how Mr. Povich can assume that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it is a matter that comes

up often in the trial. Whether or not there is any statement that contains all the material is something that you can go into. If it doesn't, it doesn't. It doesn't mean you can throw it out, but you can argue it.

MR. POVICH: Sure.

THE COURT: That is all just argument.

MR. POVICH: Could we take a break and get it?

THE COURT: No. It is 12:10 right now. Go on with something else and if he can give it to you at the noon break we will let the jury go to lunch at 12:30 and they will be gone for an hour and a half and there are certain logistics involved in feeding the jury since we don't have any food here in the courthouse.

MR. POVICH: Thank you.

(In open court.)

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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Q I will get back to it later, Ms. Stultz, when we get some documents during the luncheon break, but you recall being questioned in this matter by Mr. Marcy and an attorney by the name of Mr. Beizer and also an FBI agent?

- A In what matter, sir.
- Q In this case, very early in the case.
- A Oh, yes. Yes, I have met with the Prosecutor's

office.

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Q Approximately how many times did you meet with them?

A Three, four. I don't know. I didn't keep any tabs on it.

- Q When was the last time?
- A This week.
- Q How long a session was it?
- A About five hours, four to five hours.
- Q Had you met with them before last week?
- A Yes, I had.
- Q Had you spent some time with them then?
- A Yes. I had met with them prior to this week.
- Q This is nothing improper. That is what a lawyer is supposed to talk to witnesses. I am not suggesting that there is anything improper.

Did you meet with them for a couple of days or a day or do you remember how long it was?

A I met with them Monday of this week. I don't remember the dates prior to that, but I have met with them before Monday of this week, maybe two or three times before. I don't remember exactly how many times.

Q Were you here the work before, say on Thursday and Friday to talk to them?

A Yes.

to these meetings.

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MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. Is Mr. Povich testifying at this point?

MR. POVICH: I want to tell her -- I'm going to leave the subject and go on to something else because I don't have the notes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead to something else then.

# BY MR. POVICH:

- Q In this conversation that you had with the Congressman you indicated that you were resistant to your discussion about your increase in salary and what, if anything, you were to do with that money.
  - A I did not like the idea. I objected to it, yes.
- Q And you said that at the time you were under the impression that if you were going to make any funds available to him it was only going to be for a short period of time?
  - A That's right.
- Q How long have you contemplated that that would happen?
  - A The Congressman said it would only be for two or three months.
    - Q Did you protest again?
    - A Yes, I did.

Yes. 2 When was that? 3 I don't remember exactly when, Mr. Povich. A 4 This went on for quite a while, but I protested and I 5 got the usual response from the Congressman, which was 6 a wave of the hand. 7 Q You protested saying you didn't want to do 8 this any more? How did you protest? 9 I told him I wanted to get out of this 10 arrangement. I didn't want to do this any more. 11 Did you tell him why you said that, why you Q 12 wanted to get out of the arrangement? 13 I don't recall whether I said why but I know 14 I did tell him I no longer wanted to continue the 15 arrangement. 16 How many occasions would you say that you did 17 this between the time --18 That I finally stopped? A 19 Q Yes. 20 At least twice. Α 21At least twice? At least on two other 22 occasions? 23 A Yes, sir. 34 Do you recall whether they were connected with Q 25 000390

Before the time you say in May of 1976?

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Q Was this a matter of importance to you and that you wanted him to know that you didn't want to continue or was it rather a casual matter?

A Mr. Povich, I might have considered the matter of importance if I even suggested it. I did not want to begin the arrangement.

Q You have said that in 1976, in the spring I think, perhaps, you initially said April or May?

A Yes.

Q That you indicated to him that you wanted to stop?

A March or April.

Q Is it fair to say that the reason you indicated to him that you wanted to stop really had nothing to do with this arrangement at all but because you were concerned about your relationship with some of the other employees, particularly some people in the Detroit office which you felt were having difficulty?

A No, that's not fair to say.

The relationship with the employees had nothing to do with my -- with the salary arrangement that we had.

Q No. I am asking you whether or not the relationship with the employees had anything to do with

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A I did not make that decision in March or April. I made the decision to leave the office, as best I recall, my letter of resignation was in May. The decision may have been made in late April.

Q But wasn't this in connection with a conversation in which he said to you, "I want you to stay. I'd like you to stay."

A A conversation was subsequent to my letter of resignation.

- Q Hadn't he indicated to you before that he wanted you to stay?
  - A After he received my letter of resignation.
- Q Well, the letter of resignation followed, I assume, a conversation in which you said first, before you just handed him the letter of resignation, that you wanted to leave?

A There was no conversation prior to that. I said to him that I was leaving; I had had enough. I didn't have to take that. Again I got a wave of the hand.

Q Now, when you said you had had enough, you didn't have to take that, you were talking about a situation, a problem that you had with some people in

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- Q And --
- A Specifically at that moment, yes.
- Q And that's when you decided you were -- that was it; you were going to leave?
  - A I was going to leave his employment, yes.
  - Q And he asked you to stay; did he not?
- A Not at that time, no. Not at that time. He didn't even respond to me at that time. He waved me off.
- Q Didn't he ask you at that time whether or not you would agree to stay part time and take a position as his secretary?
- A In the meeting that we had at lunch after he received my letter of resignation, which came approximately maybe a week after the incident which caused me to first say to him I was leaving.
- Q In that conversation didn't he ask you to stay?
- A In what conversation, Mr. Povich? In the one where we were at lunch after he had received my letter of resignation, yes, in that conversation, not prior to that.
  - Q Didn't he ask you to stay?

asked me -- the salary had been discontinued. salary increase had been discontinued at that point.

He still wanted you to stay? Q

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A Oh, yes.

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Q Well, then your employment wasn't conditioned upon whether or not you would agree to keep a salary at a level that you thought was too high?

A In 1976 it wasn't.

Q Well, that was after -- at what period of time did you begin to change and feel that it was no longer a condition of your employment?

A I can't say that I felt totally it was no longer a condition of my employment, but then I felt that it was entirely up to me. It was a matter of my own conscience, and if it meant losing my employment because I would no longer be a part of that arrangement then I was going to take that chance.

Q But you felt that it was your decision and you could make that decision?

A Of either continuing to receive an inflated salary or leave on my own? . Is that what you are asking me?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q You weren't afraid he was going to terminate you; were you?

A I can't say whether I was afraid or not. It really didn't matter at that point. If that had been the

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I didn't consider that the reason. Well, there was not a good relationship with some members of There was what I thought an excellent relationship with other members of the staff.

What members were you having or did you feel Q

that you did not have a good relationship with?

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- A Do you want me to name them, Mr. Povich?
- Q I think it is important, Ms. Stultz. They may be witnesses.

A All right. There was not a good relationship with Ms. Willabee, Joan Willabee, who I thought was a trouble maker and created a lot of problems in the office.

There was not a particularly good relationship with Ms. Dorothy Anderson who worked on the House District Committee whom I had the same impression of.

There initially was what I felt a good relationship with Ms. Rox, but Ms. Rox was the one who really forced my decision to leave. That relationship had deteriorated greatly.

- Q Was there anyone else in the Detroit office?
- A In the Detroit office? Possibly Sandra

  Fischer, but that was a kind of -- she wasn't there that

  long and as I understand it, her relationship wasn't

  very good with anybody. So, it was not something that

  was just unique to me.
- Q Was this a problem of something more than just squabbling? Is that fair?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection unless we know whose problem we are talking about now.

experiencing in your position at this time as a result of your relationship with other employees, the three women you have mentioned, was this a difficulty you felt was more deep seated than just a matter of squabbling?

A I felt it was, yes. Incidentally, I had mentioned all three of these employees to the Congressman at some point and the difficulty that I was having with them. In fact, one of the employees the Congressman physically removed from the congressional office and placed in the District Committee Office and said to me that he had done this because of the difficulty we were having.

Q He wanted to eliminate that problem if he could; did he not?

A He took that action which I suppose was to help eliminate that problem.

Q The troubles you were having with these other women, did you suggest that that might be remedied by hiring a man?

A Did I suggest that? I don't know. I don't recall suggesting that.

Q Well, at that point you were an office manager;

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Yes. A

- You were in charge of the Washington office?
- A Yes.
- And you are in charge of all the District offices?
  - A Yes.
- And you have communications; is that correct, back and forth?

You really ran both offices; did you not?

- Well, I tried. I had the responsibility of supervision of both offices.
- When you left or you had made a decision to Q leave in part because of this difficulty, did you not suggest that you thought that the situation required somebody who was perhaps -- took a much stronger hand and could come in and be a little more forceful in the operation of the office and did you not suggest that a man do it?
  - I don't recall that suggestion, Mr. Povich. A
  - Who did succeed you? Q
- Randall Robinson. I do know, if I may be permitted to say, I do know that there was a good deal of rumor prior to my leaving that the Congressman was entertaining the idea of bringing in a man. - But as I

said, this was rumor. He never discussed it with me. time to take a break? 

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MR. POVICH: Your Honor, could this be a good

THE COURT: It is about that time.

Ladies and gentlemen, remember what the Court previously told you. Don't discuss the case among yourselves. Don't let anybody talk to you about it and don't talk to anybody about it. We will take a recess for lunch at this time. 2:00 will be the time we reconvene.

> (Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m. the above-entitled matter was recessed for lunch.)

# AFTERNOON SESSION

(Jury not present)

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may we approach the Bench before the jury comes in?

THE COURT: Yes.

(At the Bench.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I wish to bring to the attention of the Court something that I personally noticed both yesterday and today and I have had other people mention it to me and that is Juror No. 9 I have noticed on a number of occasions appears to be either sleeping or frequently looking around acting as if she is not paying attention. I just wanted to call it to the attention of the Court. Maybe the Court could, you know, observe in that general direction on occasion to make sure she is paying attention to the evidence that is being presented here.

THE COURT: Well, I must admit that I had

Mr. Patterson take her a glass of water this morning in

an effort to try to wake her up. She seemed to be

inattentive. I don't want to use up any more ordinances

that I have to but I will bear that in mind. I had

noticed it.

MR. KOTELLY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

(The jury returned to the courtroom.) Whereupon,

#### JEAN STULTZ

resumed the witness stand and having previously been duly sworn, was further examined and testified as follows:

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

CROSS EXAMINATION (RESUMED)

BY MR. POVICH:

- asked you about the circumstances that existed with respect to your relationship with certain employees at the time that you finally terminated in 1976. During the course of your direct examination Mr. Kotelly asked you about an incident in which you said that you in addition to paying money out from your salary you went out and borrowed some money for the Congressman. That was a loan?
  - A Yes.
- Q Was it Union First Bank, something like that, anyway a \$1,500 loan?
  - A No, sir. It was a \$1,000 loan.
- Q I am sorry. \$1,000 loan, but the amount of money that he needed to pay at that time was how much money?

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Were arrangements made for him to pay that through an individual? Is that Mr. Clarence Robinson?

Yes, sir. A

Was he able to pay the \$1,500 to Mr. Robinson or were you able to do that?

Yes, sir. A

Correct me if I am mistaken. I believe that you said that you went to the bank and you borrowed the money and you got four money orders -- maybe it was three for \$300 each or one for \$100 when you cashed the check?

I don't know whather I got three money orders or four money orders. I got money orders for the total \$1,000.

I believe you said you took it back to the office and you wouldn't give it to the Congressman but you gave it to Mr. Robinson?

I didn't give the cash money to the Congressman; that's true. I gave it to Mr. Robinson.

There was an additional \$500 that was also Q given to him to make up the \$1,500 that was needed?

A Yes.

Where did that come from?

I believe that was from a reimbursement check, A

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A Yes, some of them were my checks. I think one of them was the Congressman's, and I am positive the last one was my own check.

Q Well, you testified this morning that the five payments were taken from your salary account and that's the way you were repaid. Are you now saying that is not correct?

A The five payments were reimbursed from the overage and what we call the special account. Now, I can identify those same checks again.

Q Could you?

A Yes.

Q Mr. Kotelly has handed me what has been marked as Exhibits 41-A and 41-B.

I don't believe they have been officially marked. I would ask maybe they should be marked as Defense exhibits if Mr. Povich wishes to have them identified.

THE COURT: Do you want them to be marked, Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: They have already got a yellow stamp on the back of them.

MR. KOTELLY: They were premarked by myself, Your Honor, but they have not yet been officially

marked.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibits 15 and 16 marked for identification.

THE COURT:

(Whereupon, the documents were marked as Defendant's Exhibits Nos. 15 and 16 for identification.)

Mr. Patterson, give them a number.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibits 15 and 16 for identification. Are those checks that you are referring to?

A Yes, sir. The checks which you have just handmarked 15 you will note indicates the final payment on that loan and has the account number of that loan. The 12/25 check, if my memory serves me correct, is probably the first payment on that loan.

- Q Do you know where the others are?
- A I believe Mr. Kotelly may have them. I am not absolutely sure. Some of my checks I could not -- I really don't know where the others are.
- Q Ms. Stultz, isn't it fair to say that the Congressman paid you, reimbursed you for the first check that you wrote there in December of 1975?
  - A The Congressman -- yes.

Q Yes.

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- A Yes.
- Q And he paid as well the next four checks on that loan as well?

A The Congressman paid the full loan. He repaid the full loan. Now, whether he paid it with his own checks, whether they were all paid with mine, I don't remember that, if that is what you are asking me. But he repaid the full loan.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, could we have these marked as Defendant's Exhibits?

THE COURT: Whatever the next numbers are, Mr. Povich.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibits 17 through 21 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, the documents were marked as Defendant's Exhibits Nos. 17 through 21 for identification.)

## BY MR. POVICH:

Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibits 17 through 21. I ask you first of all whether or not you recognize any of those checks?

series of checks, and can we establish this without any question now that Congressman Diggs paid five of those installments on that loan in the amount of

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Honor, as the next Defendant's exhibit number?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, it has already been marked and identified by several witnesses.

> MR. POVICH: Is it in evidence?

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MR. KOTELLY: It has not been moved into evidence, no.

1 THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit 22 marked for identification. 2 (Whereupon, the document was 3 marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 22 for identification.) 5 BY MR. POVICH: 6 I show you, Ms. Stultz, what has been marked 7 as Defendant's No. 22 in evidence and ask you whether 8 or not you would look at the endorsement. 9 THE COURT: Is that Defendant's 22? 10 MR. POVICH: Not in evidence, Your Honor, just 11 22 for identification. 12 THE COURT: Defense 22 for identification, 13 all right. 14 BY MR. POVICH: 15 Q I ask you whether or not you could tell from 16 the endorsement whether or not the -- and the date, 17 whether that was the \$500 that you gave to Mr. Clarence 18 Robinson on an occasion? 19 I can't say this is the exact check that was 20 used to give to Mr. Clarence Robinson. I can identify 21 the Congressman's signature on the check. 22Well, it's typed on the back there. Q 23 your typing? 24

A It says "Paid to the order of Union Trust

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- Q Would that be at the same bank?
- A It would lead one to assume that this would be the check.
  - Q You won't concede that though?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would object unless there is some basis for her personal knowledge that that particular Treasury check is, in fact, the one that was given to Clarence Robinson.

THE COURT: I think she has answered to the extent of her knowledge.

### BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Mrs. Stultz, do you recall that event when you went and obtained that money for the Congressman, obtained the money orders, the check?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And you gave it to Mr. Robinson?
  - A Very well.
  - Q Would you tell us what happened?
- A From the very beginning when I applied for the loan?
- Q No, just with respect to when you obtained -- concerning the obtaining of the money and handing it to Mr. Robinson.
  - A Mr. Robinson came to the Congressman's office

and he and I were present in the Congressman's office.

The Congressman was not present.

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I presented -- handed the money to

Mr. Robinson, the full payment to Mr. Robinson and

Mr. Robinson said, "Jean, I know where this money came
from," or something to that effect, and we exchanged
a few words. He indicated that he knew that I had
gotten the money through some source. He did not know
what source. He took the money and he said that he
would contact the bank or whatever was necessary.

- Q He indicated to you that he --
- Mr. Robinson and I. Mr. Robinson and I had, like some of his other creditors, had talked any number of times about the state of that particular account.

  Mr. Robinson, in fact, had made a number of sort of go-betweens between the bank and the Congressman and he was able, from what I understood, he was able to get
- Q But you say you had a conversation with him about the fact that he knew that you had gotten the money for the Congressman?

the bank to accept partial payment of \$1,500.

- A He indicated to me that he knew that I had made some effort to get the money.
  - Q What did he say?

A I can't remember his words verbatim. I just said to you as best I could.

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Q Do you recall ever testifying about such a conversation as that before on occasion prior to this, before the Grand Jury?

A If they asked me, Mr. Povich, I am sure I told them.

MR. POVICH: Would Your Honor indulge me for a moment?

Mr. Kotelly, this is the Grand Jury testimony of Ms. Stultz on June 8th, 1977, Page 46.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q During the course of your testimony, Ms.

Stultz, before the Grand Jury on that occasion, in response to a question concerning what help, if any, you had given the Congressman you spoke about this loan and the occasion when Mr. Robinson came to the office to pick up the money. You said at the bottom of the page, Page 46:

"When he came in the Congressman wasn't even there and I counted out the cash to him and he gave me the receipt for it and he said to me, 'Jean,' I know you got this money for the Congressman,' and he said, 'Why did you do it?'

"And I said, 'Well, hell, Clarence, I do it for

anybody. He's up against it. He's going to lose his home.'

"It is this kind of informal conversation between Robinson."

Are you saying that that's the conversation which took place?

- A That's pretty much the conversation which took place, that's correct.
  - Q You are certain about that?
  - A Yes, sir.

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Q Ms. Stultz, I'd like to turn to the manner in which the accounts were handled, your salary account was handled.

Is it fair to say that with respect to your salary account, which was paid out of what was called clerk hire funds; is that correct?

- A Yes.
- Q That the employee had certain elections as to what, if anything, they may wish to do with respect to withholding benefits and things like that; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
- Q And with respect to that matter you exercised certain options with respect to your salary account; did you not? You indicated, I believe, or tell me if

you will, whether or not you wanted any of the taxes withheld from your account and if so, an amount more or less, depending on the allowances you selected and any other options you had insofar as the withholding tax was concerned; do you recall that?

A Every employee lists their withholding deductions and only Federal taxes at that time were deducted from the employee's salary.

Q At what time?

A At the time I was an employee. They did not deduct state taxes.

Q Well --

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A I could also elect to have an amount, any amount, over and above the required amount deducted from my salary.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 23 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 23 for identification.)

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Ms. Stultz, let me show you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibit 23. I don't know whether or not you have ever seen a document such as this, but I ask you to look at it and to refresh your recollection.

A In the period of 1976, sir, when I began employment with the Congressman, state tax was not being taken from the employee's salary. This went into effect during my tenure with the Congressman. This shows only '76 deductions beginning, in fact, in January of '76. I am sorry, beginning in April of '76.

Q How much was deducted from your salary in 1976 for state taxes?

A The total amount of \$9,029.17.

Q Now, if you keep that form for a moment it may be of some assistance.

A All right.

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Q In addition to the deduction for state taxes you deducted other items, for instance, Federal taxes. You gave information to the Government as to how much you felt should be deducted according to your family situation, et cetera; is that right?

A I listed my dependents. I think I listed zero dependents.

Q Did the Congressman have any control over how you filed that form and how much you listed?

A No, no.

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- Q That was a matter that you were to determine on your own?
  - A That was a personal matter, yes.
- Q In 1976 how much Federal taxes were withheld from your salary?
  - A \$6,102.73.
  - Q That shows a gross salary of how much?
  - A \$21,239.61.
- Q Did you feel that that was enough to cover your taxes? Did you feel that the amount which had been deducted was sufficient to cover the payment of your taxes?

I'm sorry. The reason I asked you that question is because I think you said that you increased your draw the last two months so that you could pay for your taxes.

- A No. I did not feel it was sufficient.
- Q You did not feel --
- A No.
- Q I am sorry. Would you read the figures again?
  The gross salary there was how much?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I am going to object. If this document is being admitted in evidence I think that Mr. Povich should proffer it as such. If

he is refreshing her recollection he should withdraw the document from the witness if her recollection is refreshed, but he's having the witness testify from a document that has not been admitted into evidence.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I am just trying to get some sense from the witness in response to her question on direct examination as to her withholding tax as to whether or not those figures may refresh her recollection and if she felt those figures were --

THE COURT: Counsel may come to the Bench. (At the Bench.)

THE COURT: What he says about the law is correct. If you are offering the document she may use it as part of her testimony. Otherwise she may just read it and refresh her recollection and if refreshed, testify. But it seems to the Court that what she obviously had in mind was that with this fluctuating salary, as she termed it, which sometimes went up to something in the neighborhood of \$37,000, as I recall her testimony, with the \$37,000 in salary she had a greater tax liability than if her salary was something in the 20,000. You can't base tax liability on the lower figure. Uncle Sam will reach out and grab the top dollar he can. We all know that.

MR. POVICH: Well, Your Honor, the only

uncle Sam deducts the amount of money not from any special arrangement that she may testify to, but from the gross salary on the W-2 form so the money is already there. That's the purpose of withholding.

experience depends upon what the employee discloses and may be sufficient; it may be insufficient. If it is insufficient you are hooked with it and you may have to pay an additional amount as a penalty. I have actually had that experience when I was United States Attorney.

MR. POVICH: I can't imagine Your Honor having that problem.

THE COURT: I sure did.

MR.POVICH: I just want to use it to refresh her recollection.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Open court.)

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Just use this to refresh your recollection, Ms. Stultz. Your answer is you did not feel that the amount which you had taken out was sufficient to meet your tax obligation?

A That's true.

A At the time I entered on duty I elected to have retirement withdrawn from my salary.

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Q And you have an option when you terminate either to take that with you or to leave it in?

- A That is correct.
- Q But in any event those funds were your funds, they were not the Congressman's, were they?
  - A That's right.
- Q I think that you also had the election as a federal employee for health benefits?
  - λ Yes.

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- Q You can have high and low options. I am really not too familiar with it, but you can to some extent regulate the type of coverage that you wish to have?
  - A That's right.
  - Q Did you seek to do that?
  - A Yes. I had health insurance deducted.
- Q By the way, let me go back for a moment. The retirement is based upon the amount of salary you get; is it not? You can't really --
  - A It is a percentage of your salary.
- Q It's a percentage of your gross salary. I see.

Now, with respect to health benefits, does that have anything to do with your gross salary? Was it just so much?

- A I don't believe so. I think it was based on your -- the type of program you elect.
  - Q He did not enter into the decision as to

1	whether or not you should elect that or have any	
2	control over that; did he?	
3	A No.	
4	Q I think you also are entitled to life	
5	insurance?	
6	A Yes.	
7	Q That too is based upon your gross salary;	is
8	it not?	
9	A Yes, I believe that is.	
10	Q That is a benefit which you exercised?	
11	A That is right.	
12	Q Did he have any control over that?	
13	A No.	
14	Q Do you still have that in effect?	
15	A Have what?	
16	Q Did you keep that in effect after you left	
17	his employment?	
18	A What the Government life insurance? I	
19	couldn't. I am not a Government employee.	
20	Q I see. Now, Ms. Stultz, the money that yo	u
21	received from your salary which came out of clerk hi	re
22	was deposited automatically to your account; was it	
23	not?	
24	A Yes, it was.	
25	Q Did Mr. Diggs have anything to do with the	!
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- 1	H T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	

A No, he did not.

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- Q Is that the employee's election?
- A That's right.
- Q In fact, there are some banks in the city that it is automatically deposited in and other banks that you may or may not have to mail it; correct?
- A I don't know how it gets to the bank, sir.

  All I know is that it would show up in my account at the end of the month.
- Q And that was a result of your election; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
  - Q He did not have anything to do with that?
  - A No.
- Q Now, the account that it went into, was that your own private checking account?
  - A That's right, yes, it was.
- Q Were you the sole signatory on the account?
  You had sole control over it?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And Mr. Diggs was not a co-signer; was he?
  - A No.
- Q He had no power of attorney or any means of withdrawing the money from that account?

A No, he did not.

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Q I would like to ask you also is it not fair to say that with respect to the check, cashier's checks and the money orders and your personal checks that on each occasion when you made a payment on his behalf that you so indicated either on a cashier's check or the money orders or your own check; is that correct?

A That's right.

Q Ms. Stultz, there have been a great number of exhibits that have been entered into evidence in this case concerning the payment of bills, congressional bills, personal bills or otherwise.

MR. POVICH: Mr. Kotelly, could we have those?

Your Honor, I would like to have the cashier's checks, the money orders and Ms. Stultz' checks that were introduced with respect to the payment of bills.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q I would like to just briefly identify and at the break so we don't waste any time you could help, but would you briefly identify, were these the checks which you paid either to Mr. Diggs or for or on his behalf? Those are all Exhibit Series 23, I believe.

A Yes, that is correct. These are my own checks.

MR. POVICH: I'm now showing her Exhibit No. 46, 45, 45-A through Z, A through DD and 46-A through I.

THE WITNESS: Now, what is the question concerning these?

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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Q The Exhibits 45-A through BB are the money orders, are they not, which you obtained from Riggs National Bank, which you say you naid for on behalf of Mr. Diggs; is that

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- A That's correct.
- Q And Exhibits 46-A through I are cashier checks which you say you obtained from Riggs which you paid for or on behalf of Mr. Diggs; is that correct?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Now, that then represents together with your own checks which you have identified as Exhibit 23-A through GG the funds which you expended during the relevant period of time from your salary account for or on behalf of Mr. Diggs, without distinguishing whether they were for congressional purposes or tied to his duties as a Congressman of the United States or for personal reasons; is that correct?
  - A These represent funds.
- Q Without distinguishing between congressional and personal?
  - A Yes, right.
  - Q Thank you very much.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I will get a listing of these. I think it will make it easier during the break. We will have a listing of these during the break.

THE COURT: Okay.

### BY MR. POVICH:

Q Now, in connection with the payment of congressional expenses you said that Mr. Matlock paid many of the bills,

the office bills in Detroit; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And you described one of the bills that he paid as the House of Diggs Radio Show bills which was, you said, not office related?

A As far as I could determine it wasn't office related. I didn't know of any office activity that was involved with the House of Diggs Radio Show. I personally had no knowledge of any.

- Q When you testified that it was not office related, what did you understand the House of Diggs Radio Show to be?
- A A radio show relating to the House of Diggs which is a mortuary establishment.
- Q I see. And that's the only information that you had as to what transpired on that radio show?
- A That was my interpretation and my understanding of what the House of Diggs Radio Show was all about.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, could we have these marked as defendant's Exhibits 24, 25 and 26, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Defendant's Exhibits 24 -Yes.

(Whereupon, the documents were marked as Defendant's Exhibits

Nos. 24, 25 and 26 for identification.)

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Bench? THE COURT: Yes. (At the Bench.) 4 MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Mr. Povich has shown me ĩ. what appears to be transcripts of radio programs. ŧ, "Transcript for the House of Diggs Radio Program". 7 • Stultz in her earlier testimony said that she had never heard these radio programs. 4 10 Again I would submit the defense is trying to put in their affirmative defense in the Government's case and that ; ! it is totally improper. There is no reason to believe that 12 1.1 Ms. Stultz ever saw any of these documents before. 11 MR. POVICH: I will find that out, Your Honor. 15 That's exactly the question I was going to ask her. 16 THE COURT: I think it is affirmative defense. 17 Put it on in your case. 18MR. POVICH: She has testified she characterized 19 that show. I simply want to ask her if she was aware of this. 20 If so, whether she thinks that has nothing to do with his 41 appearance. 22 THE COURT: She said as far as she knew the House 2; of Diggs related to his mortuary business. This is affirmative proof. Do it in your case. \_'+

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may we approach the

MR. POVICH: But it contradicts her, Your Honor.

It is impossible to look at this transcript, which is typed in her office, and have her make that testimony. That's just incredible.

THE COURT: She wouldn't know everything typed in her office.

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MR. POVICH: Just let me ask her, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I am not going to let you put on your affirmative defense at this stage of the proceeding. You can go into it later. We have got to keep this thing in order. Let's move on.

MR. POVICH: This has nothing to do with affirmative defense. It simply has to do with whether or not when a woman testifies as this woman did here that the House of Diggs program had nothing to do with it, I can show her -- ask her whether she ever saw the transcript or similar transcripts, and if she says no, that's the end of it. If she says yes, then I can ask her whether or not she is still of the opinion it has nothing to do with him because they talk about the Humphrey/Hawkins bill. It is the most incredible mortuary show you have ever heard, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure is.

MR. POVICH: I would just like to ask her\_whether she is familiar with the transcript.

THE COURT: You can ask her if she has ever seen them.

MR. POVICH: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

(In open court.)

THE CLERK: Defendant's 27 marked for identification

(Whereupon, the document was

marked as Defendant's Exhibit No.

27 for identification.)

## BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibits 24 through 27 for identification and ask you whether or not as Mr. Diggs' secretary during the period, the four years that you worked for him, you had ever seen transcripts of the similar material relating to the program that was presented by the House of Diggs when the Congressman appeared on it?

A I am sure I have seen a transcript, Mr. Povich.

I doubt that I have ever read one. I probably -- most of
those transcripts came in and went directly to Ms. Willabee.

- Q Then you say that you have no idea as to the content of the transcript?
- A' That was not the least of my concern, the contents of the transcript. That was solely between Ms. Willabee, the Congressman and Mr. Leatherwood.
- Q Well, I'm concerned. I am not suggesting at the time, Ms. Stultz, that you were concerned with it, but I am

A I didn't say it had nothing to do with the

Congressman in the performance of his duties, sir. I think I

said I understood it to be a House of Diggs Radio Show and

it was a mortuary establishment in Detroit.

Q Well, did it have anything to do with him in the performance of his duties?

A I was not familiar with the transcript. I don't know.

Q Then the answer is that you just don't know?

A I cannot say that. I don't know whether it had anything to do with him in the performance of his duties.

I did not consider it a congressionally-related program.

Q You were not familiar then with the type of people who appeared on it and what transpired?

A On the House of Diggs Radio Show?

Q Yes.

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A No.

Q With respect to the House Recording Studio, did you have an opinion or did you, as to whether or not that was congressionally related?

A The House Recording Studio I felt was a congressional -- I feel was congressionally related. It was

Now, whether it was related to Diggs' District
Office expenses or not, I don't know. I believe that's the
context in which I was questioned.

- Q You made a statement that the Congressman, for instance, drew down the sum of \$500 each quarter; is that correct?
  - A Yes.

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- Q And your testimony was that that was for what?
- A District Office expenses.
- Q Now, did you mean to say that that was the expense for the District Office?
- A For operating, and I understood it, that money is allowed for the operation of the District Offices, the offices in the district in which he is elected.
- Q Well, you were aware, were you not, that in addition to the operation of the offices themselves -- by the way, how many were there?
  - A There were two buildings and one mobile office.
- Q In addition to the operation of the offices themselves, that was reimbursement for expenses within the District?
- A It didn't say that, sir. It says District
  Office allowance. Now, if it covered the entire district,

I don't know, but in any case my concern with that was making the vouchers for the allowable amount reimburseable.

MR. POVICH: May I have this marked?

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 28 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 28 for identification.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

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(At the Bench.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would object to this document as having no relevance at all to the testimony of this witness. It is a change apparently that had something to do with the Office of Finance that has different language on it than are on these vouchers that are being signed, but the language is similar. It is not exactly the same.

Mr. Povich, I understand, obtained that from the Office of Finance a few days back; did not question Mr. Lawler about the language and I would submit this is an improper witness to be going into what may have been on other vouchers that Ms. Stultz is not involved with.

THE COURT: What is 28, Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: Exhibit 28, Your Honor, is a voucher

certification saying he is entitled to reimbursement. The problem that we are going to have, Your Honor, is the certification here is for expenses incurred outside the District of Columbia. The voucher which Mr. Kotelly has certified entitled, "Reimbursement for Official Expenses Incurred in my Congressional District". The term "official office expenses" does not mean to the physical office. It is not limited to the physical office and that's simply what I am trying to obtain from this witness. Now, I can do it by reading her a regulation, but I don't think that's appropriate.

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THE COURT: It seems to me like that is your proof in chief; isn't it?

MR. POVICH: Yes. I was just questioning whether her --

THE COURT: Is this based on the new law that you brought out in your opening statement?

MR. POVICH: Actually, this was a change in the law, but this was the form that should have been signed actually for the -- I think it's the last one of this; is that not right?

MR. KOTELLY: I'm not certain. I didn't look that closely at them.

MR. POVICH: For '76, last part of '75, they changed to this form, but I don't know. Maybe it is a

matter of form rather than substance. But this woman has become so cavalier in what is and what is not proper expenses and I just feel sometimes I have to challenge her on it.

I will pass.

THE COURT: All right.

(In open court.)

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q The three offices that you had in the 13th
  District did not include the Federal Building, did they?
- A Neither of those offices in my time was located in the Federal Building.
- Q Were you familiar with the availability of the Federal Building for free offices for the Congressman if he sought to exercise that option?
- A I understand that there was such space available, yes.
  - Q What was the reason for not taking it?
- A The Congressman made his own decisions as to where he wanted his offices located. It was his decision to have them where they were located.
  - Q Do you know what that decision was based on?
  - A I have no idea.
- Q I believe you testified also with respect to

  Jeralee Richmond that she did not have an office located or

  office space located within the District Office itself;

## is that correct?

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- A My first contact with her, no. She was at the House of Diggs.
- Q All right. Was there any restriction as to whether or not an employee on the staff was required to work in an office in the particular District Office or not?
  - A I knew of no restriction.
- Q So, the fact that she was not actually in the office was not determinative of whether or not she was doing any extra work in the Congressman's representation of the constituents in the 13th District?
  - A That could be correct. That is correct.
- Q Is it fair to say as well as person could be doing the Congressman's business in the House of Diggs, could very well have been doing the Congressman's business within the House of Diggs?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would object. I think this calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Ask her if she knew, Mr. Povich.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Did you know, Mrs. Stultz, whether or not the Congressman's business could be furthered by a person within the House of Diggs?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would object.

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Anything could be furthered in the House of Diggs. There is no question being asked if it is the direct knowledge of this witness.

BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Do you have any knowledge of that, Mrs. Stultz?
- A I have no knowledge of Mrs. Richmond doing any congressional work while she was employed by the House of Diggs.
- Q Do you have any knowledge of whether or not Mrs. Richmond serviced constituents that came to the House of Diggs looking for the Congressman or looking for help of the Congressman?
  - A I have no such knowledge of that.
  - Q You have no knowledge of that at all?
  - A No, sir.

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- Q Do you have any knowledge as to whether or not there was any information in the House of Diggs with which the Congressman was concerned that it was in furtherance of his representation of that district?
  - A I have no such knowledge.

THE COURT: Defendant's Exhibit No. 29 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibit No. 29 was marked for identification.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, could I have your indulgence while I read this document?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: Satisfied, Your Honor.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Mrs. Stultz, I show you what's been marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 29 and ask you to take a look at that. Perhaps it may refresh your recollection with respect to activities at the House of Diggs which the Congressman felt may or may not have been of benefit to him in the performance of his duty as a representative of the 13th District.

- A I have read it.
- Q Do you recall that memorandum now?
- A Yes. This memorandum was to Ms. Claudia Young
- Q Who was it from?
- A It's from myself.
- Q What did it concern?

A The topic is "Detroit Project". It concerns sending Ms. Young to Detroit as a representative of the Congressman to broaden his contacts with his constituents with particular emphasis being placed on certain segments of the community and special interest groups. It indicates that she was to work out of the Detroit office commencing April 1st.

The subparagraph of House of Diggs next-of-kin list, which says, "Following is a detailed outline of the project, a list of the next-of-kin or persons handling funeral arrangements for all deceased handled by the House of Diggs in '74.

"Your contact at House of Diggs will be
Denise Diggs. Please discuss this with Denise
immediately on your arriving in Detroit and establish a
completion date on your return to Washington. This
listing will be checked against our premailing list that
we have duplicates. The new names will be incorporated
in our mailing cards and books."

Shall I continue?

- Q In addition to the House of Diggs were there other groups that were to be contacted?
  - A Block clubs.
  - Q Pardon?

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- A Block clubs. She was to do basically the same thing, obtain the listing of all block clubs organized in the 13th District, churches.
  - Q Who was to handle that?
- A This is -- Well, I didn't read the entire thing.
- Q That's all right. The churches. Who was she to contact there?

a "Contacts should be made with the pastor of each church in the District to reinforce the Congressman's interests, et cetera. The pastor should be made aware that Reverend Caldwell and Mrs. Robbie McCoy of the Michigan Chronicle are on CCD's staff."

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I'm going to object if we are getting beyond just the House of Diggs aspects of that memo. It has not been relevant to any testimony.

MR. POVICH: It is relevant, Your Honor. I suggest, Your Honor, it is relevant. It is relevant, the contacts and the use which has made up House of Diggs with respect to his representation of those people.

THE COURT: But she has concluded the House of Diggs aspect of the memo, I guess.

#### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q Do you recall this memorandum?
- A Yes, I recall that memorandum.
- Q And the project?
- A Yes, sir.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think I'm almost finished. If we could take a brief break now I think I could wrap it up when we come back.

THE COURT: On that promise, yes.

Ten minute recess, ladies and gentlemen. (Recess.)

THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

(The jury returned to the courtroom.)

CROSS EXAMINATION (RESUMED)

BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, I show you what's been marked already as your checks or money orders, 45-AA, 46-A, 46-B and 46-I. These appear to be -- and I will check -- the only check or cashier's checks or money orders which were written on the Riggs Bank in 1973 from the stack that you gave me. If I find any additional ones I will ask you to look at them. But would you separate on one side and put on the other what you considered to be the personal checks, personal expenses of the Congressman and those expenses which were in furtherance of his duties as a Congressman?

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. May we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(At the Bench.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, first I would like to object to Mr. Povich's facial expressions towards the jury when I make objections.

MR. POVICH: I was just -- I'm tired. I am

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MR. KOTELLY: My objection again, Your Honor, is Mr. Povich is trying to get into his affirmative defense again. Based on his opening statement that there was some distinction between personal expenditures and expenditures for the office I would submit it is proper for him to do it in his part of the case and not in the Government's case.

MR. POVICH: I can't recall her. I am not limited any more under the new rule, Your Honor, in my examination. They have put these checks in. She is talking of terms when -- they put them in. "This was the Congressman's expense." They put in something so inflammatory as, "This is Mrs. Diggs' expense."

I think I have the right to do it on some intelligible basis; otherwise, we have a handful of checks.

payment of these obligations, whether they be congressional or personal, is properly from the salary of an employee. That's the issue. So, it doesn't make any difference whether they are personal or congressional

MR. POVICH: One of our defenses and one of our contentions, Your Honor, congressional expenses might very well be lawfully paid.

THE COURT: But you can't do it by this particular ledger demand of increasing an employee's salary and then say, "Give me some of that back".

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MR. POVICH: It depends on whether or not the employee wishes to do that.

THE COURT: That's the point. So, you can get to that.

MR. POVICH: If they decide that question was

-- we are supposed to come back and retry the case now
they have decided we are going to find out which ones
are which? I think it also goes to -- the distinction
goes to an intent of what her motive was, what his
motive was. I don't think that we can spend three hours
putting all of this information of his in, having the
Government say this represents one kind of an
expenditure; this represents another, if now they say
it is irrelevant, that the distinction is irrelevant.

THE COURT: I think they are entitled to bring in checks that were paid from this so-called special fund regardless of what particular account was met by it or if indebtedness was met by it. I don't think they have to segregate it out. How much of this do you have?

MR. POVICH: Well, I had hoped to do it during the break, but Mr. Watkins advised me that

Mr. Kotelly was going to object to it, so I didn't have her do it. It could have been done very quickly. I was just going to have her put it in two different stacks.

THE COURT: I don't think it makes any difference from the standpoint of the indictment. I think it may make some difference from the standpoint of mitigation. That's all.

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MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think it is relevant to intent and that's what this case is all about.

THE COURT: The Government is correct that you can't have a kick-back arrangement. It doesn't make any difference what you use it for.

MR. POVICH: A person has to enter into such an arrangement knowingly, willfully and these are specific intent crimes.

MR. KOTELLY: Again, Your Honor, I suggest if this is the defense case it properly belongs in the defense.

THE COURT: Well, as he points out, he can't bring her back.

MR. KOTELLY: The segregation as to whether it is personal or corporate or congressional can be done by anyone. The Congressman himself can testify.

THE COURT: I don't know whether he's going

to testify. He may not testify. Is he going to testify?
You don't know yet?

MR. POVICH: I never know, Your Honor. I'm sure we would like to hear from him. I know Mr. Kotelly would like to hear from him. I probably won't put him on the stand unless Mr. Kotelly gets so anxious to hear from him.

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Your Honor, to me I am trying to bring some sense to this thing. There is no -- at the moment there is just a bunch of bills. There is no feeling for what was happening here. This is one way to give the jury a feel. I know you like to give them as much help as possible. You can't just throw in a stack of bills and say, "Here they are. That's what I paid." Those people want to know what they were paid for.

THE COURT: I don't think it makes any difference, as I have told you, to the case.

MR. POVICH: Well, I think it does. Would you give me an opportunity at least to have it in evidence.

THE COURT: You may do it briefly but don't let's go off on expeditions like these if it has no legal significance.

MR. POVICH: I didn't want to, as I say. I wanted to do it in the break but since we can do it this

way, we can do it quickly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(In open court.)

MR. POVICH: May she divide them, Your Honor, as briefly as she can?

THE COURT: Suppose you ask the question again.

BY MR. POVICH:

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I would like you to divide, put in two stacks if you would, In one stack would you put what you consider to be purely personal bills and other expenses which were incurred in furtherance of his duties as a Congressman? I give you first 1973. There were four, I believe, items.

Do you have them?

- A Yes.
- Q Would you indulge me for a moment and I will try to get the rest.

Which ones are which? These here on your right are --

- A Those are in furtherance of his duties as a Congressman and this one is the personal.
- Q Just as an example, you are saying Michigan
  Bell Telephone, which is Exhibit, Your Honor, 46-B and
  Barnett Caterers, which is 46-I, and the Gandel's Liquors

which is 45-AA are in furtherance; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And the personal one is Daniel Clipper for portrait; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
- Q And the personal you keep to your left; is that right?
  - A All right.
- Q I will give you now your checks for 1974.

  They are 12 personal checks and nine cashier's checks and money orders, another cashier's check in September of '74, so it would be ten.

Do you have those separated?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q All right. Let me give you the ones then for 1975.
- MR. POVICH: I won't count them, Your Honor, because the number doesn't make any difference. These are for '75.

### BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q If you would separate those, please. You can just make a total of two stacks. I will give you another series I had over at my desk.
- MR. POVICH: Your Honor, to save time I won't -- perhaps I can make arrangement with your clerk to

have the exhibit numbers listed in the two stacks so that we don't have to take time once she identifies them. THE COURT: All right. BY MR. POVICH: You have one? That one I can't categorize. A Q It is made out to? A House Sergeant of Arms. MR. POVICH: That's Exhibit, Your Honor, 46-D BY MR. POVICH: These are the last ones. Have you been able Q to do that now? Yes. A Now, these to the right here are the expenses represented by your checks, cashier's checks and money orders which you paid from your account at Riggs Bank or you purchased at Riggs Bank; is that correct, and they were in furtherance, you say, of the Congrassman's duties as a Congressman? Yes. If my interpretation of what you are A saying is correct.

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Q Fine. At least that's what you understand them to be?

A They relate to his congressional business, yes.

Q Thank you.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I ask the courtroom clerk to segregate those.

BY MR. POVICH:

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- Q The other ones are the personals; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Except for the Sergeant of Arms check.

Now, what did the Sergeant of Arms -- a check made out to the Sergeant of Arms could represent what type of payment?

A It could represent a deposit in this account and it could have represented money that he cashed for cash, a cashier's check that he turned in for cash.

Had it been deposited in the account it could have represented payment for any of the checks.

- Q So, you --
- A This may have either been deposited in his account or cashed.
  - Q Thank you.

MR. POVICH: That is 46-D again, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

BY MR. POVICH:

Now, just several other brief questions.

In addition to the items you deduct or had

taken out of your salary, you also had an item, I believe for savings bonds; did you not?

- A I don't think I had savings bonds, did I?
- Q Well, that's only for 1976.
- A I don't recall having savings bonds on the Hill.
- Q But the Clerk's office would have a record of that; is that correct?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Now, you testified that Mr. Johnson did tax work for the Congressman; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
- Q Now, when the Congressman went to Detroit he did meet with Mr. Johnson; did he not?
  - A Yes, he met with him.
- Q Can you tell me what type of an individual Mr. Johnson was? What did you know him to be professionally?
  - A He was an accountant.
- Q That's all? Did he have any particular expertise in any field?
  - A Other than accounting?
  - Q Yes.
  - A I don't know of any.
  - Q Just as far as you knew he was just an

## accountant?

- A Yes. He had an accounting firm or business.
- Q Were you present at any of the meetings between him and Congressman Diggs at the time they were in petroit?
  - A At one.
  - Q When was that?
  - A Oh, I don't remember the date but I did go to Detroit with the Congressman once when we met with Mr. Johnson. I think the meeting was on a Saturday or Sunday.
  - Q Was that in connection with some preparation of some return or something?
    - A It was in connection with his tax return.
  - Q All right. That was the only time that you met with him?
    - A In Detroit.

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- Q Yes. Were you present -- how many times did
  Mr.Johnson come to the District of Columbia?
- A I don't remember how many times he came to the District. I recall meeting with him, I believe, once in the office. He came down and let's see --
- I don't know whether it was for any other function or not, but he was once, I recall, in the District.

Q Do you know what, if anything, he and the Congressman discussed on the occasion he came to Washington when you were not present?

A Would I know what they discussed when I was not present?

- Q Yes.
- A No.

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- Q Now, you testified concerning the circumstances under which you lett finally in August of 1976 and at that time you were office manager. You were in charge of both offices; is that correct?
  - A Yes, I was.
- Q I mean both offices in the District of Columbia and the District Office, two offices plus the van?
  - A Right.
- And when you left, did you have any evaluation as to the people, the number of people that it took to replace you in the job that you had been doing?
- A When I left it was Mr. Randall Robinson and his secretary in addition to Ms. McDaniels who was already there. So, actually two persons were employed, to my knowledge, to cover my one position; however, at one time I was performing these secretarial functions,

the function that Mr. Robinson performed and the function that his secretary performed.

- Q So, you felt you were performing the functions of how many people who were hired there?
  - At one point of three people.
  - Q Three people?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And were you bitter about that?
  - A No.
- Q Did you ever indicate that you felt that you had been underpaid because of the salary which you received and the fact that you were being replaced by three additional people?
  - A No.

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- Q What did you consider your position to be at the office?
  - A Office manager.
- Q Did you ever consider your position to be that of administrative assistant?
- A I knew my position to be office manager.

  There were certain publications that did not use that title and I was listed as administrative assistant, as the chief person in the office responsible only to the Congressman.
  - Q Did you ever represent yourself to the public

# as being an administrative assistant?

No. As his office manager and principal assistant.

And you discussed what you considered to be the amount of your salary. Did you represent yourself to the public as having a salary of \$36,000 a year?

A No, sir.

Q Never did?

A No.

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MR. POVICH: Could Your Honor indulge me for a moment?

Could I have this marked as Defendant's Exhibit --

THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 30 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibit
No. 30 was marked for
identification.)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I will substitute what I have for something more authoritative because there is a note on it, but for present purposes I would like to use it.

THE COURT: All right.

Is it marked?

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir, it is marked. Someone

has made obviously an additional notation on here and it is not part of the official documents.

Your Honor, I feel badly about showing the witness this copy because it is so bad I can hardly read it myself. Could you give me a moment and maybe we could find a better copy? I will show you what I mean.

THE COURT: You needn't show me something you can't read.

MR. POVICH: Well, I will just show you --

THE COURT: My eyes are twice as old as yours

MR. POVICH: Mine are going fast. Maybe she can read it, Your Honor.

# BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Ms. Stultz, look very carefully -- First of all, could you tell me what Defendant's Exhibit 30 is? Can you identify that for me?

A Yes. It's an application for a loan to First National Bank.

Q Is that the application that you made for the thousand dollar loan?

A I believe this is a copy of it, yes.

'Q Can you read or did you fill it in or did you give them the information?

A Yes, sir.

Q You did.

Could you tell me what information you gave them insofar as your employer and your position is concerned?

- A My position I show as administrative assistant. My salary I show -- I am sorry. You asked employer, Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
- Q Can you read the amounts you show as salary or do you recall what it was?
  - A My salary I show as \$36,000.
  - Q \$36,000?

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A \$36,000. That's not a representation to the public. That's a private document to a financial organization for a loan. That's telling the truth.

MR. POVICH: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor. I have a number of questions.

### REDIREGT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Ms. Stultz, Mr. Povich asked you regarding your performing the function of three people for Congressman Diggs. For how long a period of time would you say that you were performing the function of three people?
  - A During the period of time when I was office

manager and secretary when he did not have a secretary.

This was right after Ms. Corker left.

- Q What period of time would that be then?
- A It would have been around '73, '74, '75.
- Q How about in later years?
- A In later years I did do a bit of secretarial functions. I took the occasion from him. When necessary I assisted him with his appointment book. I also performed the officer manager's duties and, of course, I never had a secretary as Mr. Randall did to assist me -- as Mr. Robinson, I am sorry.
- Q At the beginning of 1976, which was your last partial year with the Congressman, were you the office manager until the time you left?
  - A Yes, sir.

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- Q Did you also handle the Congressman's financial matters during that time?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q How about the appointment calendar? Who handled that during 1976?
- A Primarily Ms. McDaniel. When she was not there or when she was not present, I handled it.
- Q When did Ms. McDaniel assume that responsibility?
  - A I believe she came over to the congressional

office in '75.

- Q Did she immediately take over the function of keeping the appointment calendar?
  - A Yes. Yes.
- Q Was your salary reduced at the time when Ms. McDaniel took over that function?
  - A Was my salary reduced?
  - Q Yes.

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- A No, it wasn't.
- Q Were you doing secretarial work for Congressman Diggs during 1976?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Would that be true all the way until the time that you resigned?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q You have indicated that I believe it was

  March of 1976 when you decided to cease the arrangement

  of having the special account for payment of the

  Congressman's bills?
  - A That's right.
- Q In the following months did your work change in any regard?
- A My work in the following months, the last three months, was based primarily on getting his accounts in order. I had -- my functions as far as legislative,

you know, the congressional office, the operation of the office, that kind of thing, decreased considerably at my own request.

Q At what point in time?

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- A After the Congressman and I had the discussion about my staying on the additional three months.
- Q Would that have been a period of time after you had your salary reduced?

Let me rephrase that question. Was there a period of time after you had your salary reduced where you were still the office manager and still had the same functions that you had had prior to 1976?

A Oh, yes, in April I think after March, after we discontinued that inflated salary I still retained the same functions I had.

Q Ms. Stultz, why did you tell the Congressman that you wished to cease the special accounts arrangement that you had with him?

A Well, as I said, I was no longer -- I didn't like the arrangement. I never did. I was also -- felt I was getting in trouble with my taxes. I had a tax liability and I just wanted to be free of it.

Q At that time what was your attitude regarding your job whether you would maintain it or not?

A My attitude was I would take whatever happened.

- Q When did you finally reach that conclusion as to your attitude?
- A When I made up my mind that I was no longer going to be a part of that arrangement.
- Q Did you have the same feelings in earlier months from October of '73?
- A Not as strongly. I had given it a good deal of consideration but not as strongly as when I finally took the action.
- Q You indicate that you had considerable tax liability. Were there any problems with the payment of your taxes in any of the years between October of 1973 and August of 1976?
- A Yes. One of those years I had a substantial tax liability. I think it was '75. It was either '75 -- '74, I believe it was. It was one of those two years I had quite a bit owed.
- Q Ms. Stultz, were you paying taxes on the full amount of your take-home salary?
  - A Yes, sir.

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Q And that included taxes on the amount of money that you were using to spend on the Congressman's

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- A Yes, sir.
- Q Regarding the files you maintained on creditors and the documents that you were placing into those files, would you normally put your customer copy of money orders and cashier's checks that you had purchased at the Riggs Bank in those files?
  - A Yes, in the file for the particular creditor.
- Q Were there occasions when the customer copy of money orders or cashier's checks did not end up in those files; to your knowledge?
- A There may have been, to my knowledge. I can't think of any particular occasion.
- Q During the period of time that you worked for Congressman Diggs, were there, to your knowledge, any customer copies of Riggs cashier's checks or Riggs money orders or Xerox copies of Riggs cashier's checks that would be in your files that were not purchased by you?
  - A Not to my knowledge.
- Q At the time that you left the Congressman's office the end of August of 1976, did you take any of the money order copies or --
  - A Excuse me. May I correct that?
  - Q Certainly.

- They would be copies of money orders that had A been purchased by Mr. Matlock. I asked about Riggs money, from Riggs. λ I am sorry. I misunderstood the question. So, to your knowledge there would not be any Q other -- anyone else purchasing Riggs money orders or Riggs cashier's checks? Not to my knowledge, no. A Q At the time that you left Congressman Diggs did you take any of these copies of money orders or
  - Xerox copies of cashier's checks with you when you left that office?
    - No, sir. I took nothing from the office.
  - Did you keep any lists or ledgers of such cashier's checks or money orders that you had purchased that you took with you when you left the Congressman's office?
    - No, sir, no. A

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- Had you maintained such a list of money orders and cashier's checks when you were working for the Congressman?
- Nothing other than the ledger sheets and the A notations I would make on the file copy.
- After leaving Congressman Diggs' office in August of 1976, when was the next time that you saw the

customer copy of money orders and Xerox copies of Riggs cashier's checks that you had purchased? When they were shown to me in Mr. Marcy's office. Q Mr. Marcy is an Assistant United States Attorney, correct? That's correct. λ Do you recall when that would have been? I believe it was -- it might have been either A the second or third week ago. When you first met with Mr. Marcy, do you recall when that was? I believe it was in May of '77. I am sorry. Yes, '77. When was the first time that you heard about this investigation, the investigation of Mr. Diggs? I believe it was in April or very early in A May, '77, when I received a letter from Riggs Bank indicating that my bank account -- my bank records had been subposnaed.

Q Prior to that time had you told any law enforcement officials about your arrangement for paying for Mr. Diggs' expenses?

A No.

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Q When you received notification from the Riggs

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- A Well, I called -- let's see. I believe Riggs Bank gave me the name of Mr. Beizer.
  - Q And Mr. Beizer --
- A Or either I contacted Riggs Bank. In any case I called Mr. Beizer and I spoke with him and asked him what it was all about.
- Q After talking with Mr. Beizer, what did you do?
- A I contacted Mr. Robinson in the Congressman's office, Randall Robinson.
- Q Did you contact anyone else after Mr. Beizer's telephone conversation?
  - A I contacted my attorney.
- Q What was the purpose of your calling Mr. Randall Robinson?
- A Mr. Beizer had indicated that -- based on what Mr. Beizer had indicated to me I called Mr. Robinson. Mr. Beizer had indicated that --

MR. POVICH: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Without going into what Mr. Beizer advised you, after you spoke with your attorney -- first of all, where was your attorney located?

- A In Washington, D.C.
- How long have you known this attorney? Q
- A At least 25 years.
- How do you know this attorney? Q
- I was employed by her about 25 years ago. A
- After talking to your attorney did you and your attorney meet with the Assistant United States Attorneys who were working on this case?
  - Yes, sir, we did. A
- Were any promises made to you at that time as Q to prosecution?
  - No, they were not.
- Ms. Stultz, Mr. Povich showed to you a memo regarding the Detroit project; is that correct?
  - A Yes.

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- I believe it is Defense Exhibit 29. Q This is your memorandum to Cynthia A. Young?
- A Right.
- Regarding the Detroit project. Q

In that memorandum it regards -- it mentions for Cynthia Young to contact someone at the House of Diggs; is that correct?

- A Yes, sir. It's Claudia Young.
- Q I am sorry, Claudia Young. You indicated to Claudia Young that she should contact someone at the

A That's right.

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Q Jeralee Richmond was on the congressional payroll; was she not?

A I have to look at the documents. I can't

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MR. KOTELLY: If the Court will indulge me one second.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Ms. Stultz, I show you Government's Exhibit
  13-A through 13-G and ask you if that would refresh your
  recollection as to whether Jeralee Richmond was on the
  congressional staff at that time?
  - A Yes, sir. This would indicate that she was.
- Q Ms. Stultz, did you tell Claudia Young to contact Jeralee Richmond regarding any matters involved with the House of Diggs?
  - A Not to my knowledge and recollection.
- Q Claudia Young was merely obtaining a mailing list from the House of Diggs records; is that not correct?
  - A Those were instructions, yes.
- Q You have testified regarding the loan that you obtained from Union First and also about turning over \$1,500 to Clarence Robinson; is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Part of the testimony was that there was a \$500 Treasury check which was reimbursement; is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.

reimbursement check? Yes, sir. A To give to Mr. Robinson? A Yes, sir. Who authorized you to do that? Q 7 The Congressman. A MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, if I might look at ., B the cashier's checks and money orders that were separated by Ms. Stultz and see the group that were 10 congressionally-related. I believe that was the right 71 side, Your Honor. 12 BY MR. KOTELLY: 13 Ms. Stultz, I show you one of these documents 14 that you placed on the congressionally-related list, 15 23-U and ask you who was that for? 16 This is to Wayne County Democratic Committee. 17 A To your knowledge was the Congressman required 1. to give money to the Wayne County Democratic Committee? 19 Well, I don't know. 20 Was it a requirement of being a Congressman 21 that he had to belong to the Wayne County Democratic 22 Committee? 2. I'm not really sure. 24 A I show you 23-X and ask you the payee on that 25 Q 000468

Did you receive any authorization to use that

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- A Bazleton Florist.
- Q What was the purpose of paying a bill of Bazleton Florist of the Congressman?
  - A This was his flower account.
  - Q Flowers for whom?
- A Well, the Congressman would purchase flowers for some of his friends or constituents who were ill.
  - Q Was that required of the Congressman?
- A Or deceased. It was not a condition or requirement for his employment or his position as Congressman.
- Q You separated a money order 45-U to Barnett Caterers. Is that for catering some function?
- A Yes. This was for catering a reception the Congressman sponsored, I believe, in the House of Representatives.
- Q Was that required of the Congressman that he had to sponsor that function?
  - A No, it was not required.
- Q 23-Z is your personal check to E. C. Chapter, Historical College Alumni. Do you know if that check was required to be paid by Congressman Diggs because of his position as a Congressman?
  - A No, sir.

	Q 45-F is a money order to the House Stationery
;	Account; is that correct?
Ï	A Yes, sir.
-	Q On occasion did you have to put money into
5	the House Stationery account?
'.'    - 	A Yes.
;	Q Why was that?
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	A Because all of our funds had been exhausted.
',	Q Why was it that your funds were exhausted?
111	A Well, usually at the beginning of each year
11	the Congressman would withdraw a large amount of cash
12	from this account which was permitted.
13	Q And the money that was withdrawn from cash, was
1+	it given to you to operate any of the district expenses?
15	A If so, not the total amount.
16	MR. KOTELLY: I return these to the Clerk, You
17	Honor.
15	No further questions, Your Honor.
10	THE COUPT: Mr. Povich.
20	RECROSS EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. POVICH:
2.2	Q Mrs. Stultz, Mr. Kotelly asked you when you
2.	met with Mr. Beizer whether or not any I don't know
71	what the question was. It was whether any arrangements
25	were made or deals were made with you; is that correct?

MR. POVICH: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I have forgotten the exact words.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Do you remember that question?

A I don't remember the exact words either but I remember the question.

Q Do you remember the gist of it, if any arrangements had been made about your appearing to testify?

A I don't know. Why don't you restate as best you think and I will answer the question.

THE COURT: What, if any, promises were made her.

## BY MR. POVICH:

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Q Yes. What, if any, promises were made? What, if any, promises were made, and you say no promises were made; is that right?

A No, sir.

Q Well, now, Mrs. Stultz, you are appearing in Court today and testifying under oath; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q At any time prior to the time you appeared in Court to testify did the Government make any representation to you with respect to your testimony today?

A Prior to my appearance today but not at the time that Mr. Beizer spoke with me.

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- A My attorney may have. That was the only discussion at which I was present in their office.
  - Q Was there any other occasion at which the matter of any promises or representations made to you again came up?
  - A Not in the presence of the District Attorney's office, not with me. That was the one occasion with me.
  - Q And you have not had any discussion with them since?
    - A Not me personally, no.
  - Q Well, has your attorney on your behalf had discussions with them?
    - A My attorney may have.
  - Q What is your understanding as to any promise or representations made by the United States Attorney's Office?
  - A My attorney informed me yesterday morning after the meeting in the courtroom that she had received assurance again that I would be free of prosecution for my testimony in this trial.
    - Q And that took place in this courtroom?
  - A That took place in the witness room outside of this courtroom yesterday morning.
    - Q And that was right after you had started to

- testify? ! Yes, sir. A Q And then there was a recess? A I believe there was, yes. ţ Q Then you don't know what happened but after .5 that recess your attorney came out and advised you ħ what, that the Government had done what? 7 My attorney advised me that she had received ` λ an assurance that' I would not be prosecuted for my " testimony. 10 MR. POVICH: Thank you very much. 11 MR. KOTELLY: Just a couple of additional 12 questions, Your Honor. 1.3 14 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. KOTELLY: Mrs. Stultz, regarding your understanding of 16 Q 17 35 1"
  - what the assurances of the prosecutor are you do understand, do you not, if you commit perjury or lie under oath that you can be prosecuted for that?
    - ' A Yes, sir.

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MR. KOTELLY: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. POVICH: I'm sorry, Your Honor, nothing.

THE COURT: Did you have anything based on

that last question?

MR. POVICH: I'm sure, Your Honor, but I will end the examination now. THE COURT: All right. May the witness be excused, gentlemen? MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor. We would ask she be excused. THE COURT: You may be excused. Thank you. (Witness excused.) MR. KOTELLY: I call Felix R. Matlock. Whereupon, FELIX R. MATLOCK was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having been first duly sworn was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KOTELLY: Would you please state your full name for the Q record? Felix R. Matlock. A Mr. Matlock, where do you presently live? Q 9110 Darcy Street, Detroit, Michigan, ZIP is A 48204. Q How long have you lived in Detroit, Michigan? Since 1939. λ Mr. Matlock, are you presently employed? Q 000475

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- A Yes. For whom are you employed? Q A Congressman Diggs. What position do you hold in the employment of Q Congressman Diggs? 5 A Caseworker and field representative. Where are your offices? Offices at the present time, our offices are , | at 83 -- our offices at the present time are at 6362 Grescher, and we have one at 8401 Woodward. 10 The person that you employed by Congressman u Diggs, do you see him here in court today? 12 A Yes, sir. He is seated at the table. 13 MR. KOTELLY: Satisfied with the identifica-14 15 tion? MR. POVICH: Yes. 16 BY MR. KOTELLY: 17 How long have you worked as a Congressional 15 employee for Congressman Diggs? 7" January, 1965. 20 A Did you know Congressman Diggs prior to that 21 Q <u>''</u> '
  - time?
    - A Yes.

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Have you worked for Congressman Diggs prior to the time that you were not on his congressional

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- A Yes. I was in the insurance business.
- Q What period of time?
- A 1950 to the end of 1964.
- Q Now, you have indicated that you began working for Congressman Diggs in 1965; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
  - Q What was your position at that time?
  - A In 1965 I was a field representative.
- Q What generally were your duties as a field representative?
  - A Caseworker, office duties, field work.
  - Q Casework consists of what?
- A Assisting people with problems, the constituents, such as welfare and so forth.
- Q Do you have much contact with Congressman Diggs' office in Washington, D.C.?
  - A Occasionally by telephone.
- Q Mr. Matlock, do you know an individual named Jean Stultz?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How long have you known her?
  - A Since 1973.
  - Q How do you know her?
  - A I met her here in Washington as an employee

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- Q What was Mrs. Stultz' position in relation to yours?
  - A I always knew her as the office manager.
- Q As the office manager what, if anything, responsibilities, did Mrs. Stultz have regarding your day-to-day functions as an employee of Congressman Diggs?
- A She called me on various problems as they occurred that related to the District.
- Q Mr. Matlock, as an employee of Congressman Diggs do you receive a salary?
  - λ Yes.
  - Q How frequently are you paid?
  - A Once a month.
- Q During the period of 1975-1976, during that period of time how did you receive your salary?
- A Through the mail either at the office or my home address.
  - Q Where would that be?
- A At first when I first started it was at an office that we had on Mt. Elliott. Later on it was -- the office was moved to 1201 East Grant Boulevard and then later I received my checks at 4824 Woodward and then I started getting the checks at home.

- Q At home was where?
- A 9110 Darcy.
- Q Did you always receive your checks by mail?
- A Always by mail.
- Q Were there any months did you did not receive your check by mail?
  - A No.

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- Q What part of the month did you receive your salary check?
- A Either at the end of the month or the first of the month.
- Q After receiving your salary check, Mr.

  Matlock, what would your normal practice be as to what
  you did with it?
- A I would go to the bank and deposit it. At first I would deposit part of my check for my wife's allowance, then the balance to my own checking account.
- Q Mr. Matlock, I will show you a group of Treasury checks, Government's Exhibit 9-A through 9-I and ask you to look at the front and the back of those documents and ask you if you can identify those?
- my name on them. These are at my office address,
  4825 Woodward, where the check was mailed and they have
  my signature on the back.

That is as to 9-A that you have in your hand? Q That is as to 9-A. I would ask you to just quickly look through all the rest and see if your signature appears on all those documents and your name and address on the front of each of those documents? On Exhibit 9-B --Why don't you just look at all of them one right after another without having to say anything at this time. Have you looked at all the checks, Government's 9-A through 9-I? λ Yes. Does your name appear on each one? My name appears on each one. Does your name and address appear on the front of each one?

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A Either my office address or my home address.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time we would move into evidence Government's Exhibit 9-A through 9-I.

THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard?

MR. POVICH: No, Your Honor. We have no objection.

THE COURT: They will be received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 9-A through 9-I received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibits 9-A through 9-I were received into Evidence.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Matlock, during the period of time that you worked with Congressman Diggs since 1965 to the present, how frequently did you have contact with Congressman Diggs?
  - A On the weekends when he comes home.
  - Q Where do you usually see the Congressman?
- A At the office. Occasionally I pick him up at the airport.
- Q Now, Mr. Matlock, as far as your employment at the District Office, in the period of 1973 through the end of 1976 where was that located, the office that you were in?
- A In the period of 1973 to 1976 the offices were located at 4825 Woodward and 8401 Woodward.
  - Q Did you work at each of those offices?
  - A At each one.
- Q Were those offices at different periods of time between 1973 and the end of 1976?
  - A Yes.

- Q Mr. Matlock, was there any other District office at that time? At that time? A During that period of time? A During that period we opened an office at 8315 Mack Avenue and then later on I think it was at the end of '76 we moved the Mack Avenue office to 6362 Gresher. Did you work at either of those two offices? Q No, no. A Now, Mr. Matlock, during this period of 1973 Q through the end of 1976 did you have any personal knowledge as to how any expenses relating to the operation of the District offices were paid? In 1973 I had no personal experience with A the exception of -- No, not in 1973. In 197 -- latter part of '74 or '75 when the office was opened at 8315 Mack Avenue I was told that the Government paid part of the rent and the Congressman paid the other. Who told you that? A Mrs. Stultz. Did you have any connection with paying any of Q the expenses at the District Office?
  - A Not that I recall.

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- Q Did there come a time when you did pay any of the expenses at the District Office?
  - A Yes.

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- Q When was that?
- A '75. Occasionally -- oh, no. In '73 there were some expenses with signs and in '75 there were -- there began expenses with lights, with heating, with the lights, the heat, Real Leasing Company.
  - Q What was that?
- A That was for our mobile van. That was for the payments I made, and I made payments on occasions to the House Recording Studio here in Washington.
- Q Directing your attention to the period of 1973, 1974 could you indicate on how many occasions you can recall paying for any expenses?
  - A 1973, three or four times.
  - Q 1974 can you recall any during that year?
  - A A few times, three or four times.
- Q How did it happen that you paid these expenses for the District Office?
- A Mrs. Stultz would contact me and tell me that certain expenses exist and she was going to put some money in my check and she would tell me when to send it to her so it could be paid.

Q After these conversations with Mrs. Stultz, what would happen as far as your paycheck? My paycheck would go up. What, if anything, would you do after you Q received this paycheck that had gone up? After the paycheck had gone up I would -when I would get paid I would have in most instances prior knowledge of the bill. I would go to the bank, either to the Bank of the Commonwealth or to the National Bank of Detroit and buy the money orders and send them to Washington. Q Why would you purchase money orders? So I'd have a record of them. A Did anyone advise you as to using money orders? A Yes. Mrs. Stultz told me to get a money order. MR. KOTELLY: I ask to have marked 47-A through E, Your Honor. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 47-A through 47-E were marked for identification.) BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Matlock, I show you five money orders, Q

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Government's Exhibits 47-A through E, and ask you if you can identify those documents?

- A 47-A is a money order purchased by me.
- Q How can you tell that?
- A It's my writing and I used the money order to pay the sign man, the Staff sign.
- Q What was the purpose of your paying the Staff?
  - A To put a sign on the door.

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- Q 47-B, can you identify that?
- A 47-B was a money order that I purchased to pay George Fishman who at that time was our landlord at 4825 Woodward.
  - Q What was the amount of that money order?
  - A This one is for \$300.
  - Q 47-C, can you identify that document?
- A 47-C is the same thing. It's for signs paid to the Staff Sign Company.
  - Q How do you identify that?
- A Because it's my writing and I hand delivered the check.
- Q Now, I also ask you to look at 47-D and E on the next page and ask you if you can identify those documents?
  - A 47-D was money order that I purchased and

- Q How do you identify that?
- A It's my handwriting. I bought the money order.
- Q And 47-E?

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- A 47-E is another one that I purchased and paid to Bell Telephone. I identify it because it is my handwriting and again it was hand delivered by me.
- Q Government's 47-D and E, for what purpose did you pay those money orders?
  - A To pay on the telephone bill.
  - Q For where?
  - A For Congressman Diggs' office in Detroit.
- Q Why did you purchase the five money orders, 47-A through E?
- A I purchased them because I was instructed to purchase them.
  - Q How did you pay for them?
  - A I paid for them out of my check.
- Q During that period of 1973 and 1974,

  Mr. Matlock, the payment of bills by yourself, was it
  frequent or infrequent?
  - A Infrequent.
- Q Directing your attention to 1975, during that year did you pay for any office expenses?
  - A Yes.

- Q Were your payments of office expenses in

  1975 frequent or infrequent?

  A At first it was infrequent and then it became
  - Q Approximately when did it become frequent?
  - A I would think around the middle of '75.
- Q How did it occur around the middle of '75 that you began to frequently pay these expenses?
- A Mrs. Stultz told me that most of the bills were down there in the District and Detroit and it was a waste of time to mail the money orders to Washington and she would get with me each month and tell me which bills to pay and just go buy the money orders and pay them.
- Q What, if anything, occurred as far as your salary was concerned?
  - A It went up.

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- Q Mr. Matlock, during the early months of 1975 do you recall what your salary was?
- A In the early months of 1975 I don't recall exactly.
- Q Would you give us any type of an estimate as to the amount of money that you were making?
  - A Around fifteen.
  - Q \$15,000?

- A Yes. I was getting fourteen and then I got a thousand dollar raise.

  Q Do you recall when it was that you went from
  - A I think that was the latter part of '75.
  - Q You are referring to \$14,000 and \$15,000 a year; is that correct?
    - A That's right.

\$14,000 to \$15,000?

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- Q When you began paying for these offices expenses do you know what your salary was?
- Mell, when I began to pay the office expenses my salary went up to around \$19,000, net checks. The gross checks went from -- first it went up to around a little better than \$2,000 and then it jumped up to around \$3,100.
- Q You are talking now about the amounts of the checks; is that correct?
  - A That's right.
- Q Do you know what your annual salary was after you had increases in your salary?
- A After I had increases in my salary my annual salary was in the neighborhood of in the first year, '75, was in the neighborhood of \$20,000 and then it kept on going up and at the end of '76 I received \$35,000.

Q Mr. Matlock, I again show you Government's Exhibits 9-A through 9-E which are the Treasury checks that have been admitted in evidence that show your salary. As to the first check on, 9-A, could you indicate to the jury the date and the amount of that check?

A July 31st, 1975: the amount of the check was \$907.32.

Q To your knowledge, of your own salary checks was that an increased check or was that not an increased check?

A This was not an increased check.

Q Could you indicate the second check as 9-A, the date and the amount?

A August 29, 1975; the amount went up to \$1,483.16.

Q Of that amount of money, Mr. Matlock, was any of it spent for office expenses?

A Yes.

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Q Could you indicate to us how much of that second check would have been considered as your own salary?

A The difference in the \$907.32 plus I was told to use seven percent of the total check from my state and city income tax.

calculated as seven percent? That was for my tax. A What did you do with the actual money itself? I kept that and put it in the bank. I would ask you to also go over to the next Į, 9-B which is in evidence and again read to the jury the 7 date and the amount of that check. September the 3rd of 1975. The amount of the 4 check was \$1,960.57. 10 And the second check, date and amount? 1; A October 13, 1975; the amount was \$1,287.70. 12 Of that money were you allowed to keep all ١; or just a portion? 11 Just a portion. 15 The next Government's 9-C, would you read the 10, Q amount of the check and the date of the check? 1. November the 28th, 1975; \$1,706.22. 15 I don't remember. Did you give the date of 39 that one? 7021 November the 28th, 1975. A --3 I am sorry. You did. Q The next check, date and the amount? 23 December 19, 1975; amount was \$1,706.22. 2.1 λ Were you allowed to keep all of that? 25 Q 000490

What did you do as far as that money

Q

- A No.
- Q Or just a portion?
- A Just a portion.
- Q I ask you to go to the next check. What exhibit number is that, the one you are presently looking at?
  - A 9-D.

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- Q Would you again recite the amounts and the date of the top check and the second check?
- A The date was January 30, 1976. The amount was \$1,153.34.
  - Q And the second check?
- A Second check dated February 27th, 1976.

  The amount, \$1,453.34.
- Q Were you allowed to keep a portion of that or were you allowed to keep the whole amount?
  - A A portion of it.
  - Q Are we on D or E now?
  - A We are on E now.
- Q Could you recite the date and the amount of those two checks?
  - A March the 31st, 1976; \$2,014.96.
  - Q The second check?
  - A April the 30th, 1976; \$1,963.65.
  - Q Again I would ask you, were you allowed to

- A A portion. A portion.
- Q 9-F, sir, I believe there is just one check on that page. I would ask you to give the date and the amount.
  - A 9-P, June 30, 1976; the check was \$1,063.65.
- Q Again were you allowed to keep a portion or use the whole amount for yourself?
  - A A portion.

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- Q Next exhibit should be 9-G.
- A 9-G, the check was dated 7/30/76. The amount, \$1,963.65.
  - Q The second one?
  - A Second check dated 8/31/76; amount, \$1,963.65.
- Q Again were you allowed to use the whole amount for yourself?
  - A No.
  - Q The next check, which would be 9-H?
  - A Next check, 9-H, dated 9/30/76; \$1,963.65.
  - Q Could you repeat that number?
  - A The amount of money is \$1,963.65.
- Q And the second check on that page? I don't believe that you read that, Mr. Matlock, 9-H.
- A Second check on the page dated 10/29/76; amount was \$2,073.80.

- Q The next check should be 9-I.
- A The date was 11/30/76; amount, \$2,073.80.
- Q And the second check?
- A Second check dated 12/20/76; amount was \$2,073.80.
- Q As to these last three exhibits that you have identified, were you allowed to keep all of them for yourself or just a portion?
  - A No.

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Q Mr. Matlock, from August of 1975 until the end of 1976, would you have identified checks as showing an increased salary for you, was there a regular procedure that you followed in finding out what expenses to be paid and then how they were paid?

A The procedure during the time that Mrs. Stultz was there, she would inform me of the bills pertaining to the District.

I would inform her of the same and then what would happen, I would get my check. I would go to the bank and deposit a portion of my check to my wife's allowance. I would take out the seven percent; deposit my own allowance in my own checking account; then with the difference I was instructed to buy money orders and send them to Washington.

Q Who instructed you to buy money orders?

office manager, at what time would it be decided?

- In what manner would you be told about this? Q
- Over the telephone. Α

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After you purchased these money orders, Q Mr. Matlock, what did you do with the originals?

The originals I would send them to Washington after making a copy of them for myself in my own records.

- Q Did this procedure occur all the time after mid-1975?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Were there any occasions when you directly paid any of these bills yourself?
- A I would always hand deliver the bills, the money orders for the bills.
- Q Mr. Matlock, I show you what has previously been identified as money orders, copies of money orders from the National Bank of Detroit, 47-D, G, H, I, J and M and ask you to look at each of these documents and ask you if you can identify them?
  - A 47-F --
- Q Look at all of them and see if you can identify all of them, Mr. Matlock.
  - A Yes.
  - Q How do you identify all of them?
- A I identify them because I purchased them. I dated them. I signed the Congressman's name on them, the address of the office, with the exception of this one from Jim Real. That was typed in, but this is my writing. I no doubt had somebody type Jim Real on it.
- Q Your handwriting appears on each of those documents; is that correct?
  - A That's right.

orders, if you know, Mr. Matlock? Jean Stultz. Were those documents purchased by you and 5 l then sent to the person named on them? •. |<u>'</u> A No. They were purchased by me but I handdelivered them. • Q Hand delivered them? ΑÌ Yes. [4) Q Would you do that on each occasion? 11 On each occasion. 12 Would you go through those exhibits stating the exhibit number, the payee and the purpose of the 1: \*payment and the amount of the payment? 11 47-F was for \$405.84. That was to Jim Real 15 A 16 Leasing Company. 17 Q What was that for? 35 To pay the note on the mobile van. 10 Fine. 47-G? 20 47-G, the amount -- the date is 6 of December. 21 '75; \$85 to Merle Staff Sign Company for sign painting. -;-With the office? Q ٠. With the office. Α 7.1 Next exhibit, 47-H? 25 47-H, date is 12/5/75 for \$277, paid to A 000496

Who directed you to purchase those money

- Q Whose radio program?
- A Congressman Diggs' radio program.
- Q The next one is what number?
- A 47-I.

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- Q Who was the payee and the amount and the purpose?
- A December the 6th, '75; the amount, it was -I can hardly see it.
  - Q Why don't you just tell us the name then.
- A It appears to be \$70.30. It was paid to One-Stop Locksmith for locks on the door for the office.
  - Q At the office of Congressman Diggs?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And the last document there is 47 what?
  - A 47-J.
  - Q Who is that to, the amount and the purpose?
- A \$200 to Michigan Bell to pay on the office telephone.
  - Q And the next money order?
- A The next money order is for \$77.20 paid to Detroit Edison for the light bill.
  - Q And the number on that exhibit?
  - A The number on this one is 47-M.
  - Q Thank you.

Mr. Matlock, I next show you Government's

Exhibits 48-A through D which has been identified
earlier as personal money orders from the National Bank
of Detroit. These are original copies. I ask you to
look at all of them and ask you if you can identify
them?

A Yes.

Q How do you identify them?

A I identify them by my handwriting.

Q Does your handwriting appear on each of

- Q Does your handwriting appear on each of these?
  - A My handwriting appears on each one.
- Q Would you state to the jury starting with 48-A the payee, the amount and the purpose of each of those documents?
- A 49-A, the amount was \$14. That was to Borin Oil Company. The purpose of it was to buy gas for the mobile unit.
  - Q 48-B?

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- A 48-B, the amount \$38.85 to Edison Company to pay the light bill.
  - Q For what?
- A It would appear that this was for the light bill at either one of the offices, either 4825 Woodward or 8315 Mack Avenue.

A 48-C, the amount is \$100 paid to Maxine Young for an ad.

- Q What kind of an ad?
- A A program, a political program.
- Q Whose ad was that?
- A Congressman Diggs.
- Q Next one is 48-D.
- A 48-D is \$101.46 paid to Jim Real Leasing Company for the note on the mobile office.
- Q I next show you Government's Exhibits 48-G through 48-N and ask you to look at all of those and ask you if you can identify them?
  - A Yes.

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- Q How do you identify each of those?
- A My handwriting.
- Q Were those money orders that you purchased?
- A They are money orders that I purchased and money orders that I hand delivered.
- O Starting with 48-G could you indicate the amounts, the person paid and the purpose?
- A 48-G, the amount is \$101.46 paid to Jim Real Leasing Company for the note on the mobile unit.
  - Q 48-H?
  - A I was looking. Yes, it is on the back.

A 48-H was for \$.91 paid to Michigan Gas Company for the gas bill at 8315 Mack Avenue.

Q 48-I?

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A 48-I was for \$47 paid to Borin Oil Company for gas for the mobile unit.

Q 48-J?

- A 43-J was \$13 for gas paid to Borin Oil Company.
- Q Same purpose?
- A For the same purpose.

One-Stop Locksmith, \$42.60 was for the locks to be changed on the door. I think that was at 4825 Woodward.

- Q That's 48-Kyou just looked at?
- A 48-K.
- Q 48-L?
- A 48-L, \$59.69 was for Edison.
- Q Light bills for the office?
- A Light bills for the office.
- Q 48-L?
- A 48-L, \$94.82 paid to Vaughn Mirror & Glass Company to repair the glass door at 4825 Woodward.
  - Q 48-M?
- A M was \$500 paid to WJLB Radio for the radio program.

- Q For the Congressman?
- A For the Congressman.
- Q I next show you 48-P through 48-S and ask you to look at these money orders from the National Bank of Detroit and ask you if you can identify them?
  - A Yes.

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- Q How do you identify that?
- A I identify the first one even though the signature is not mine, but the House Recording Studio for the \$400, that's in my handwriting.
- Q The signature that you say is not yours, do you recognize that signature?
  - A It appears to be Congressman Diggs' signature.
- Q The next exhibit -- Let me ask you, for the Rouse Recording Studio what was the purposes of sending that money order?
- A To pay for the taping of the radio program and the television program.
  - Q For Congressman Diggs?
  - A For Congressman Diggs.
  - Q And the next item on that was Exhibit 48-what?
  - A 48-Q.
  - Q Amount and the person paid?
- A The amount is for \$300. The person paid was WJLB Radio, paid for Congressman Diggs' radio program.

A 48-R, \$55.79 paid to Detroit Edison for the light bill.

Q And 48-S?

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A 48-S was for \$50 paid to the Martin Mirror & Glass Company for glass breakage.

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench, please.

(At the Bench.)

THE COURT: How much more of this do you have?

MR. KOTELLY: Probably go close to 5:30, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How about your cross?

MR. WATKINS: I don't think it will be very long, but I can't really predict.

THE COURT: I think we will go to 5:00. We will knock it off at 5:00. If we have got to sit tomorrow we don't want to go too late tonight.

(In open court.)

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mr. Matlock, as to each of these National
Bank of Detroit money orders that I have just showed you
for you to identify both the originals as well as the
copies, were all of these instruments purchased by You

either at the direction of Jean Stultz or Congressman piggs? A Yes. Were all of them paid for out of the extra Q money that was put into your paycheck? Yes, with one exception. Please tell us about the exception. Q The money paid to the Boron Oil Company, we A would buy the gas at the gas company -- oil company rather and send the receipts to Washington and we would be reimbursed. At first we were reimbursed by the leasing company up to \$50 a month. Q Did you ever exceed \$50 a month? A No. Q Then later who were you reimbursed by? Later we were reimbursed -- we would just simply, we would send receipts and the check would come from Washington. I never did see it any more. As far as the reimbursement, you did not see Q it any more? A No. Q But the money for Boron Oil was reimbursed

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by the leasing company to your knowledge; is that correct?

A That's right. That's right.

That money that you were reimbursed from Q the leasing company, how was that money used? Beg your pardon? A The money that you received as reimbursement Q 5 | for having paid Boron Oil, what did you use that money for? 7 A To go and pay the oil bill. For later oil bills? Q No, for -- yes, it was for the oil bill that A was due. 10 My question was when you received reimburse-3 1 Q ment from the leasing company what form would that 12 reimbursement be, a check or cash? 13 Well, I don't know because the reimbursement 14 money went to Washington. 15 16 During the time that the leasing company was Q 17 reimbursing? 18 A Yes. Would you see any of that money? 19 Q 20 I would. A 21 Reimbursement money? Q I would only see it when they sent me a 7.5 Α No. 23 check back to pay the oil company. So we won't cause confusion, who would send 24 Q 25 you a check back?

A Jean.

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- Q And what kind of check was it?
- A It would be a check from, most of the time, from the oil company.
- Q It was not Jean Stultz' check or the Congressman's check?
  - A No, no, no.
- Q What would you do with the check that Jean Stultz would send you?
  - A I would cash the check.
  - Q Then what would you do with the money?
  - A Then take the money and pay the oil company.
  - Q For the next bill?
  - A For the next bill.
- Q 50-A through 50-KK, I would ask you to look through those and ask you whether you can identify your handwriting on each of those documents? Just go through them quickly one at a time. If there are any that do not have your handwriting on it, please indicate that to us.
- A Here. That's my handwriting. I am sorry.

  It is my handwriting. Part of it is my handwriting.
- Q If your handwriting appears on any part of the document please indicate that to us.

THE CLERK: For the record, Your Honor, that

is 50-D.

- A Yes.
- Q But your signature does not appear or your writing does not appear on that?
  - A No. My writing doesn't appear on it.

MR. KOTELLY: That's 50-II, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Does your signature then appear on all of the other money orders from this Bank of Commonwealth, 50-A through 50-KK, other than 50-II?
  - A Yes.
- Q Were each of these money orders from the Bank of the Commonwealth purchased by you at either the direction of Mrs. Stultz or Congressman Diggs?
  - A Yes.
- Q Were they purchased by you for monies that you received in your extra salary?
  - A Yes.
- Q I next show you Government's Exhibit 50-MM through 50-QQ and ask you to look at those few documents and ask you if you can identify your handwriting on each of those documents?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Is your handwriting on each of those documents?
  - A Yes.

Those money orders from the Bank of the Q Commonwealth, were they all purchased by you? All purchased by me. A Were they purchased at the direction of either 4 Jean Stultz or Congressman Diggs? 5 A Yes. ħ Were they from monies in your extra salary? 7 Yes. A 5 I will try to expedite this. I show you 4 Government's Exhibit 50-A. Could you tell us the payer, 10 11 the amount and the purpose? This was Consolidated Gas Company to pay a A 12 gas bill at one of the offices. 1:; 50-B for identification, could you tell us 14 the payee, amount and the purpose? 15 16 A Michigan Consolidated Gas Company. The amount, \$101.45 to pay the gas bill at 8315 Mack 17 Avenue. 15 50-C for identification, could you tell us 19 20 the amount, the payee and the purpose? **\_1**1 The amount is \$60.73 to Edison for the light Α --bill. 2; Q Light bill for whom? 54 Α For Congressman Diggs? 50-D for identification, the amount, payee and \_15 Q 000508

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- A The amount is \$220. The purpose is WJLB radio for Congressman Diggs' radio program.
  - Q 50-E for identification?
- A The amount is \$45.30 to Edison Company for a light bill at 8315 Mack Avenue.
  - Q That is the District office; correct?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Would this be F for identification?
- A 50-F, the amount, \$44.10 to James McCoy.

  He did some work. I don't recall exactly what it was.
  - Q Worked for whom?
  - A For the office.
  - Q 50-G for identification?
  - A 50-G, \$167.25 for the House Recording Studio.
  - Q For what purpose?
- A For recording the radio program and the \_ television program for Congressman Diggs.
  - Q 50-H for identification.
  - A The amount of \$100, House Recording Studio.
  - Q Same purpose?
  - A For the same purpose.
  - Q 50-I for identification?
- A \$220.52, Roosevelt Chrysler-Plymouth Company for notes on the mobile unit.

Roosevelt Chrysler Company, \$100. A Q Same purpose? Same purpose. A ŧ 50-K for identification? Q 5 This was for repair of the mobile van. A ٠, All right. 50-K for identification? 7 Q Jim Real Leasing Company, \$101.46 for the A 5 monthly note on the mobile they had. 4 50-L for identification. Q 10 \$140 paid to WJLB for the radio program. A 11 50-M for identification? Q 12 \$155 paid to WJLB Radio. A 1.1 Same purpose? 14 Q A Same purpose. 15 50-N for identification? 16 17 A For Jean Stultz, \$177. I don't recall exactly what that was for. 1、 Is there any indication on this as to what it 19 Q was for? 20 A No. Occasionally she would call me and say 23 there was a bill due and tell me how much to send. 22 2: 50-0 for identification. Q House Recording Studio, \$213 for the radio-\_'+ television program. 23

50-J for identification?

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- Q 50-P for identification?
- A WJLB-Radio, \$250 for Congressman Diggs' radio program.
  - Q 50-Q for identification, I would ask you to look at the front and back of that one.
  - A Now, this is for \$250 for the radio program and in making this out at the station I wrote Charles C. Diggs, Jr. on the front when I should have written WJLB, and they had me sign my name on the back.
  - Q All the writing on that document is yours as far as you know?
    - A Yes.

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- Q It was paid to whom?
- A WJLB.
- Q And it was for?
- A For the same purposes as before.
- Q 50-R for identification?
- A WJLB-Radio, \$70 for the same purpose.
- Q 50-S for identification?
- A This was a traffic ticket of \$17 that someone got with the mobile van that had been paid.
- Q Put aside 50-T for Boron Oil since that had been reimbursed later.
- 50-U for identification, I ask you to identify that one.

	A	This is for \$50 to reimburse Phil Simms for		
fans	that	he bought for the office at 4825 Woodward.		
	Q	50-V for identification?		
	A	Press Picture Service, \$20.80 for pictures		
taken on the mobile van.				
	Q	50-W for identification?		
	A	Ruth Rox, \$6.75.		
	Q	Is that \$6.75 or \$6,075?		
	A	Six dollars. This was reimbursement for		
parking expenses.				
	Q	50-X for identification?		
	A	City Election Commission, City Treasurer.		
	Q	Amount?		
	A	\$12.00.		
		This was for three copies of the Detroit		
street directory.				
	Q	50-Y for identification?		
	A	Jim Real Leasing company, \$101.46 for the note		
on the mobile office.				
1	Q	50-Z for identification?		
	A	House Recording Studio, \$250 to pay for		
reco	rding	the radio program and television program for		
Congressman Diggs.				
	Q	50-AA?		

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THE COURT:

How many more of those have you

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MR. KOTELLY: Probably about 20, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We will recess at this point. It is 5:00 o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen, remember what the Court tells you. You don't discuss the case among yourselves. Don't let anybody talk to you about it. Don't talk to anybody about it. We will recess until tomorrow morning and it will be about \$:30. We will sit all day tomorrow. I want to get through this case as soon as we can.

All right. You are excused.

(Whereupon, the jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the Bench, please

THE COURT: How much can you go tomorrow?

MR. KOTELLY: All day. We have more than enough witnesses.

(At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: Who do you have for tomorrow besides Matlock?

MR. KOTELLY: For tomorrow we have Ruth Rox, Lorraine McDaniels, Ofield Dukes, George Johnson, Jeralee Richmond, are all available and we can have a few more if need be.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POVICH: Do you think you will finish? MR. KOTELLY: I forgot two custodians; one from WJLB and one from the Michigan Chronicle we also have here. MR. POVICH: Will you finish tomorrow. 5 MR. KOTELLY: My guess is probably a little f. into Tuesday. 7 THE COURT: All right. Very good. 8 (In open court.) q THE MARSHAL: Court will stand recessed until 10 tomorrow morning at 9:30. 11 (Whereupon, at 5:05 o'clock p,m, the above-12 entitled matter was recessed.) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 74 25

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ]

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v. | Criminal No. 78-142

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,

Defendant. }

Washington, D.C.

September 30, 1978

The above-entitled matter came on for further hearing at 10:00 o'clock a.m. before:

HONORABLE OLIVER GASCH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

#### APPEARANCES:

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

JOHN KOTELLY, ESQUIRE ERIC MARCY, ESQUIRE

ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:

DAVID POVICH, ESQUIRE ROBERT WATKINS, ESQUIRE BERNARD CARL, ESQUIRE

-000-

REGIS GRIFFEY
Official Court Reporter

## PROCEEDINGS

MR. POVICH: May we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

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(At the Bench.)

MR. POVICH: There is something that has come up that we had to divert some time again to this morning. We have a witness who I consider to be a very important witness in our case who we had hoped to be able to come who has advised us really now because of scheduling commitments that he has set months long standing, that he is not going to be able to come to Washington, but he would, if we could depose him on Monday, which is an off day, he could do that. And it is out of town. It is on the west coast, Your Honor, and he is a very important witness. I would like very much to be able to go and I can't do it, but Mr. Watkins could do it and take his deposition.

MR. KOTELLY: I am not certain who this witness is,
Your Honor. It is the first I have heard anything about this.
I have no idea of even who this witness is.

MR. POVICH: It is an important character witness,

Your Honor, and I would not make the request unless I thought
that it was of sufficient moment for this case to warrant
that kind of --

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would strenuously object having either myself or Mr. Marcy have to travel way

THE COURT: This case has been set for quite awhile.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I --

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THE COURT: I think this character witness could conform his engagements to the requirements of the case.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, it is an unusual situation.

The character witness -- it is not a situation of which I

had any control. I don't think he did either. I think his

commitments were set long before this trial.

Your Honor, the character witness is President Gerald Ford who has indicated he would like to speak on behalf of Mr. Diggs.

THE COURT: I would like to have Mr. Ford in court.

I don't think a deposition of a character witness is sufficient.

MR. WATKINS: Well, Your Honor, may I be heard?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: We would recall Mr. Matlock, Your Honor.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, the witness has been previously sworn.

You may resume the stand, Mr. Matlock. You are still under oath. DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Matlock, I would like to show you the Q remaining personal money orders from the Bank of the Commonwealth, which you yesterday identified as having your handwriting on them, and again I would ask you to indicate the amount of money and the payee on each of these. Exhibit 57 for identification the amount of money A is \$250 paid to the Recording Studio. And the purpose? Q The purpose was to pay for the recording of the radio and television program for Congressman Diggs. 50-AA for identification. Q 50-AA, the amount is \$250, House Recording Studio to pay for the radio/television program for Congressman Diggs. 50-BB. Q \$24.25, House Recording Studio to pay --Α Same purpose? Q

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\$78.19 maid to Edison re: light hill in the District Α Office.

Ω 50-DD?

1	A \$70.68 to pay the insurance premium policy for the		
2	Congressman, Congressman Diggs, to the North Carolina		
3	Mutual Insurance Company.		
4	Q 50-EE?		
อ	A \$14.75, House Recording Studio for the radio/		
ıF	television program.		
7	Q 50-FF for identification?		
8	A \$220 paid to WJLB-Radio for the radio program of		
9	Congressman Diggs.		
10	Q 50-GG?		
11	A \$220 paid to WJLB-Radio for the same purpose.		
12	Q 50-HH and JJ are made out to whom?		
13	A Bolton Oil Company.		
14	Q You were later reimbursed for those?		
15	A That is right.		
16	Q If you just put those aside.		
17	50-KK.		
18	A \$100.46 baid to Gem Reel Leasing Incorporated for		
10	the note on the mobile unit.		
20	Q 50-MM.		
21	A Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, \$56.43 which		
22	paid the gas bill at the District Office at 8315 Mack		
23	Avenue.		
24	Ω 50-ии.		
25	A \$93.07 maid to Edison, a light bill for 4825		
	000520		

appears anywhere on that document?

λ No.

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And the payee on that, on Government's Exhibit No. 49 for identification is whom?

either of those?

No, it is typewriting. A 1 Okay. Fine. 51-C? Q 2 51-C the payee is Felix R. Matlock, Sr. made A 1. out to Congressman C. Diggs, Jr. 4 You mean the payor? Q 5 Yes. A 6 Is Felix Matlock? 7 0 λ Yes. . 51-D? q 51-D, the payor was Charles C. Diggs, Jr. 10 made out to WJLB-Radio. 11 Would those persons that are listed on those 17, documents, would they be the type of persons you would 11 pay with cashier's checks? 11 15 Yes. I show you 50-LL which is a money order from 16 17 the Bank of the Commonwealth and ask you if your writing appears on that document? 18 19 λ No. 20 Who is the payee on that document? 21 The House Recording Studio. λ 11 Was that the type of person you would pay with Q - ; money orders? 24 A That is right. Q I show you 47-L, 47-K and L and ask you if

- A 47-K, my writing does not appear on the document.
  - Q And 47-L?

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- A 47-L, my writing does not appear on the document.
  - Q Who is the payee on those two documents?
  - A Congressman Charles -- Oh, WJLB-Radio.
- Q Is that the type of person you would pay with a money order?
  - A Yes.
- Q I show you this 47-N for identification and ask you if your handwriting appears on that National Bank of Detroit money order?
  - A No.
  - Q Who is that made out to?
  - A Gem Reel Leasing, Incorporated.
- Q Is that the type of person you would make a money order out to?
  - A Yes.
  - Q For what purpose?
  - A A note on the mobile unit.
- Q Mr. Matlock, did there come a time when you no longer received instructions from Jean Stultz as to . what expenses would be paid?

- , Yes. A When did that occur? Q 2 The end of August of '76. A Do you recall the reasons that you no longer Q 4 had contacts with Jean Stultz about the payment of ī expenses? ŧı A She was resigning. She was leaving the 7 employment. Q Of the Congressman? 4 Yes. 10 After Jean Stultz left the employment of the 11 Congressman, what, if anything, did you do regarding 12 the payment of expenses for the District Office? 11 I waited until I saw the Congressman, 11 Congressman Diggs. Į î Did you make any further payments after Jean 16 Stultz left the Congressman's employment? 17 λ ]> Yes. 13 20
  - Could you tell the jury how that would occur?
  - That would occur once a month after consulting with the Congressman, finding out what bills were to be paid, getting the instructions, then I would pay them.
    - For how long a period did you do this?
  - That was September to October, November, and December.

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One time to my knowledge.

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any of the writing on the front of that document?

A It appears to be Congressman Diggs' writing.

of expenses?

Well, I had been told by --A MR. WATKINS: Objection. 2 THE COURT: Did you get certain information as a result of what you stopped? 4 THE WITNESS: Excuse me? ð THE COURT: Did you get certain information as a result of which you made the decision? ī THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: From whom? 4 THE WITNESS: First I got it from the 10 Congressman, Congressman Diggs, and I got it from 11 Randall Robertson. 12 BY MR. KOTELLY: 13 Could you tell us what Congressman Diggs told Q 14 you? 15 He told me that this arrangement would end the λ 16 end of the year. 17 What, if anything, did the Congressman tell Q 18 you about your salary? 19 He told me that my salary would be \$20,000 a A \_30 year. \_1 Q Subsequent to that time, what was your salary? ---A Subsequent? \_;; After that. Q 24 A After that, \$20,000. 45

1	Q Did you pay any further expenses for the
2	District Office after January 1, 1977?
3	A No.
4	Q Mr. Matlock, during the period of, I believe
5	it was August of 1975 through the end of 1976, why did
6	you pay for these expenses out of the District Office?
7	A I didn't want to make any waves.
ь	Q Mr. Matlock, when was the first time that you
9	heard about this investigation, the investigation of
10	Congressman Diggs?
11	A The 31st of May, 31st of May, 1977.
12	Q What type of notice did you receive?
13	A I received a subpoena from the United States
14	Justice Department to appear.
15	Q Before that time, before May of 1977 had you
16	contacted any law enforcement officials regarding your
17	payment of District Office expenses?
18	A No.
19	MR. KOTELLY: I have no further questions,
20	Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Povich?
.,7	CROSS EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. WATKINS:
<u>-:4</u>	Q Good morning, Mr. Matlock.
25	A Good morning, Mr. Watkins.
	000530

Now, Mr. Matlock, you have been an employee of Q ; } Congressman Diggs for a long time; is that correct? That is correct. And you were an employee of Congressman Diggs in his Detroit office from 1973 to '78; in fact, still are an employee of his? A Yes. Now, during the course of your employment you learned, did you not, that there was never enough money in the congressional appropriation to pay for the two District offices? MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor, unless the question is asked to his knowledge. MR. WATKINS: I asked him, did he learn that. MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor, unless we know in what form he learned of this. THE COURT: Well, he may ask the question. You may inquire as to the manner in which he learned it. THE WITNESS: I was informed that there wasn't enough money. BY MR. WATKINS: To cover both District Offices? Q A Yes.

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Now, I think you testified yesterday that Congressman Diggs did not have an office in the Federal

A 4825 Woodward.

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- Q I take it if I am correct in the sequence, there is a time you had two offices, and then there became a time you had one and then later on you had two; is that correct?
  - A That is right.
- Q Do you know why Congressman Diggs found it necessary to open a second office after he had tried to consolidate at 4825 Woodward Avenue?
  - A Excessive complaints from constituents.
  - Q What kind of complaints, Mr. Matlock?
- A About his not having office accessibility to them.
- Q All right. And as a result of these complaints he opened a second office again?
  - A That is right.
  - Q On the other side of town?
  - A That is right.
- Q All right. And he also, during this period of 1973 to 1976 decided that it was necessary to him to have a mobile van; is that correct?
  - A That is right.
- Q And some of the payments that you made during this period were for the upkeep of this mobile van, repairs; is that right?

1	N .
1	A That is right.
2	Q And gas and oil?
3	A That is right.
4	Q And payment on the lease for the mobile van?
5	A That is right.
6	Q And that van was used in the servicing of his
7	constituents; is that right?
`	A That is right.
"	Q And did that van move around the District?
10	λ Yes.
11	Q At regular intervals?
12	A Yes.
13	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 31
14	marked for identification.
15	(Whereupon, Government's
16	Exhibit No. 31 was marked fo
17	identification.)
18	BY MR. WATKINS:
10	Q Mr. Matlock, I show you what has been marked
20	as Defendant's Exhibit No. 31 for identification. Would
_' i	you look at it and tell the ladies and gentlemen of the
	jury whether you recognize that?
<u> </u>	λ Yes.
24	Q What is it?
-5	A This is a report, newsletter from Congressman
	000534

Q Mr. Matlock, I am going to turn to the third page and there is a picture on that page; is there not?

A Yes.

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- Q Is that the mobile van about which we have been talking?
  - A Yes, this is the mobile van.
- Q That is used as a moving office; is that correct?
  - A That is right.
- Q And to the right of the picture is there a schedule that indicates the stops that that mobile van will be making during the period of December,

  November and December of 1976?
- A There is a schedule of where the mobile van will be during this period.
  - Q Thank you, Mr. Matlock.

Now, would it be fair to say that the reason Mr. Diggs had to have the offices, or two stationary offices and a mobile office or mobile van as you have called it, is because his district is a large sprawling district?

- A Yes.
- Q And it has a number of aged and infirmed

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Q On this occasion when you gave the Congressman three or four blank money orders, I think

- Q Two of them were to pay Maxine Young and the four remaining were in blank?
  - A That is right.

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Q And Congressman Diggs, after directing you

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Q But all right. With the exception of the check to North Carolina Mutual, you think 17.68 --

A Yes --

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Q -- the bills that you paid were in connection with Congressman Diggs representing his constituents; is that right?

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I am sorry. I have no further questions.

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MR. KOTELLY: Two or three questions that I failed to ask on direct. I would ask permission to reopen for that brief matter. I have a few questions on redirect, also.

THE COURT: All right.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Matlock, when you purchased the money orders and cashier's checks from the Bank of the Commonwealth and the National Bank of Detroit, did you keep any records or copies of those documents?
- A Yes. I made a receipt. I made a copy for my own records and I kept it.
  - Q What type of copy did you keep?
- A I kept a duplicate copy that I took from the Xerox machine.
- Q After you were first subpoensed in this investigation, did you give these records to anyone?
- A I gave them to the United States Justice Department.
- Now, Mr. Watkins questioned you about giving any money directly back to Congressman Diggs and you testified that you didn't; is that correct?
  - A That is right.
  - Q Regarding money orders and cashier's checks

A No.

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Q Regarding your paying bills at the District Office, did you tell people how you were paying those bills?

A No.

Q Mr. Matlock, did you have any personal knowledge as to how much money that Congress was giving to Congressman Diggs to run his District Office?

A No.

Q Did Congressman Diggs give you any cash money to pay for any of the expenses?

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I would like to object. This is not cross examination, Your Honor. This is redirect and Mr. Kotelly is leading the witness, and I think that is improper.

THE COURT: You should not lead the witness on direct.

#### BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mr. Matlock, besides paying for expenses by, out of your Treasury check for your salary, did you receive any other money to pay for District Office expenses?

MR. KOTELLY: No further questions, Your Honor

THE COURT: Mr. Watkins?

### RECROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. WATKINS:

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Q Mr. Kotelly asked you if you kept any records of these bills or the checks that you made to pay these bills; right?

- A Uh-huh.
- Q And did Mr. Diggs ever tell you to destroy any records?
  - A No.
  - Q He knew you were keeping them?
  - A Yes,
- Q When you were contacted by the Justice Department did he tell you not to tell the truth?
  - A No.
- Q In fact, he told you to tell the truth; didn't he?
  - A Yes.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused?

MR. KOTELLY: We would ask that he be excused.

THE COURT: You may be excused. Thank you. į (Witness excused.) 2 MR. MARCY: Your Honor, the Government would :: call Ofield Dukes. 4 5 Whereupon, OPIELD DUKES ŧ, 7 was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined . and testified as follows: • 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. MARCY: 12 Mr. Dukes, would you please state your full 1 6 name? Ofield Dukes. 11 A And what is your profession, Mr. Dukes? 15 Q Public relations counselor. 10 λ Do you have a firm? 17 Q Yes, Ofield Dukes & Associates, National Press A 18 10 Building, Suite 716. Where do you live at the present time? 20 Q 3412 Barger Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. A 21 Could you spell that for us? 22 Q B-a-r-g-e-r. 23 A Where did you live prior to that time? Q 24 201 I Street, Southwest, Washington. A 25 000550

Q Do you know Congressman Charles C, Diggs? I have known him for about 20 years. A Q Do you see Congressman Diggs in the courtroom? I see -- Where is he? Oh, yes. Okay. Would you briefly describe what he is wearing? Q MR. WATKINS: We will stipulate that he is here. THE WITNESS: I think he is wearing a very attractive --BY MR. MARCY: Thank you. Q -- blue suit. You are in public relations? I am not certain. Whatever it is, it is a very nice looking suit. Mr. Dukes were you at one time employed by Congressman Diggs? A Yes. When were you first employed by him? I think the records indicate in the spring of I think it was about April. What was the salary that you were employed at? Q Oh, I think it was \$12,000 annually.

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Q What were your duties during that period of time that you were employed by Congressman Diggs?

A Okay. That was a wide range of responsibilities.

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Some people refer to me as the Chief of Staff at large. In terms of programs activities, very little happened in the Congressman Diggs' office without my involvement. That included developing all of the program activities for the City of Detroit mainly because I am a product of Detroit and knew the city very very well. I was very, very much involved in all of the strategy, and development for the passage of the Home Rule Bill, also the University of D.C. Bill. I had the responsibility of going out into the District and developing a coalition of community organizations to develop political support for the bills.

I was very, very much involved in his activities in Africa, so it is unlimited program responsibility. As a matter of fact, I think that if Mr. Diggs had not been a friend, I don't know if I would have accepted him as a client. I put in far more time than there was compensation.

- Q How long did you work for Congressman Diggs?
- A From '73 until February. I resigned in February.
  - Q Of this year?
  - A That is right.

What was your salary when you left Congressman Q Ţ Diggs' employment? 2 I think it was about \$13,000. :; During that period of time did you receive Q 1 United States Treasury checks each month? j Yes. They were sent to my home address. į, Okay. Let me show you Government's Exhibits 7 12-A through 12-R which have previously been marked. 8 Would you go through those -- well, let me 4 ask you first. Can you identify those? 10 A Yes. 11 How can you identify them? Q 1: My name is indicated. A 13 Is there any other way that you can identify Q 14 them? 15 Well, that is the main --X 16 Does your signature appear on the back in the Q 17 form of an endorsement? 18 On some of them, yes. 1!1 Would you go through and indicate which they Q 20 do not appear on? 21 This one, I think, was sent to the bank by my 늰 secretary. 24 THE DEPUTY CLERK: What number is that, sir? 24 MR. MARCY: Would you identify that one? 25 000553

## BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Is there a Government exhibit on it?
- A 12-G.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.

### BY MR. MARCY:

- Q 12-G was deposited in your account for your benefit?
  - A Yes, uh-huh. Should I go through all of them?
  - Q Yes, would you please.
  - A 12-K.
- Q 12-K does not have your signature on the back.

  Do you know if that was deposited to your account and

  for your benefit?
  - A Yes. 12-L.
- Q Do you know if that one was deposited to your account for your benefit?
  - A Yes. 12-M. 12-P, 12-Q.
- Q Were 12-M, P and Q all deposited to your account?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How did you receive these Treasury checks?
  - A Through the mail.
- Q Were they directed to the address that appears on each Treasury check?

- A Yes. That is the home address.
- Q During the period of time that you worked for Congressman Diggs, what was your salary during the period of time you worked for him?
- A The basic salary was \$12,000 a year, \$1,000 a month.
- Q Were there occasions when you received more than \$12,000 a year?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Would you relate under what circumstances you would receive more?
- A As I indicated to you in our different section it is a practice in the field of public relations for a client --
- Q Mr. Dukes, I don't want to know about the practices in the field of public relations, just what were the occasions when you received more than \$12,000?
- A If I can give it to you in context -THE COURT: Just answer the question.
  BY MR. MARCY:
- Q Were there occasions when you received more than \$12,000 a year?
  - A Yes.
- Q What were the circumstances under which you received those?

A I think the first series of bills were based on a photographer taking some photographs of the Congressman and the President of Liberia. I think that was in June of 1973. In the fall of '73. I think at the Congressional Black Caucus dinner. We had a practice of taking pictures of the Congressman and his constituents and other V.I.P.'s that would be sent to the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit. We developed --- there was a problem in connection with that.

Q Well, without going into problems, what were the other expenses?

A I think in '74, '75 I took a trip to Little Rock, Arkansas to represent the Congressman at the National Black Assembly. He was the Chairman of that Assembly, and I was reimbursed for the airline fare and the other expenses incurred.

Q Were there other types of expenses besides the ones that you have mentioned?

A Yes.

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A No. This was in connection with a series of ads run by the Congressman in connection with the mobile unit and also his congressional staff on the East Side and the congressional staff for the main office downtown and the second --

Q And you paid for these ads that were placed in the paper; is that what you are saying?

A I would like to, if I can answer, you know, there are certain circumstances involved in each situation.

Q Well, my question now is confined to what expenses you incurred, that you asked the Congressman to reimburse you for.

A With the Michigan Chronicle, before the Chroncile would run an ad on the Diggs team and in speaking with Mr. Quinn, the former boss of the Michigan Chronicle, he indicated to me that he would not be able --

Q Without going into what Mr. Quinn indicated to

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- Q Did there come a time that you paid any Michigan Chronicle bills?
  - A I think I indicated that, yes.
  - Q Do you recall when that was?
- A That was during -- I am not really certain of the exact date. I can check my own record.
- Q Did you write out a check for the Michigan Chronicle bill?
  - A Yes, I wrote out three checks.
- Q A series of checks? Let me show you Government's Exhibits 56-A, B, and C. I would ask that they be marked at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

#### BY MR. MARCY:

- Q Can you identify Government's 56-A, B and C?
- A Yes.
- Q How can you identify them?
- A There is my signature and they are personal checks.
  - Q Who is the payee?
  - A Michigan Chronicle.
  - O What are the dates of the Government Exhibits?
- A April 18, 1974; January 8, 1975, and December the 1st, 1975.

- Q Tell us the set of circumstances.
- A The set of circumstances is this, is that the Michigan Chronicle is the most important --
- Q Well, I don't want to know about the Michigan Chronicle. I am asking why you called.
- A I can only explain to you in the context of the circumstances.
  - Q Why did you call the Michigan Chronicle?
  - A Okay, if I can explain.

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- Q Can you answer my question?
- A I can only -- I am trying to be honest and direct and candid and sincere and in responding to your question --
- Q I appreciate that, Mr. Dukes, but I would like to find out why you called the Michigan Chronicle.
- A I called the Michigan Chronicle because there was a set of circumstances that prevented the Congressman from having articles in that newspaper until the outstanding bill was paid.
  - Q How did you become aware of that?
- A I became aware of it because one of my major areas of responsibility was in that particular year, was the developing a new press strategy, media strategy, for the Congressman for the City.
  - Q Were you --

If I may continue. λ 1 For the City of Detroit based on new program 2 initiatives. We had eight or ten programs going in the :: City of Detroit and the Michigan Chronicle was more important to him in getting the message to his people 5 than the Detroit Pree Press and the Detroit News. So, fi we had a crisis. 7 Excuse me, Mr. Dukes. Were you in contact н with the Michigan Chronicle? Is that what you are ٤, telling me and they would not place ads? 10 There was one particular ad that we had 11 discussed at the staff meeting. This was an ad --12 When was this staff meeting? Q 13 The staff meeting was in the spring. A 14 The spring of what year? Q 15 The apring of 1975. 16 The spring of 1975. Let me ask you first 17 about Government's Exhibit 56-A, which is a check dated 18 April 18th, 1974. What precipitated your paying that 19 bill to the Michigan Chronicle? 20 I don't remember the circumstances for that 21 one. 22 Do you recall who asked you to pay that bill, Q 23 if anyone? 24 Probably was Mrs. Stultz, and I think that 25

this was the ad having to do with the East Side office.

Q All right. Let me show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 56-B, which is dated January 8th, 1975, and in the amount of \$661.50. Do you recall the circumstances leading to your paying that bill?

A May I just indicate one thing? I am not really certain when the staff meeting was held in Detroit. It could have been in the spring of '74. It could have been the spring of '73.

Q Okay.

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- A But anyway --
- Q Referring to Government's Exhibit 56-B, can you tell me what precipitated your paying that bill?
  - A I think there is an overall concern here --
- Q Excuse me. Did someone tell you to pay that bill?
  - A I can't say absolutely.
  - Q You don't recall?
- A No. Theother thing, if I may answer, if I may indicate, Mr. Marcy, there was --
  - Q There is no pending question.

Let me show you 56-C and ask you if you can identify that.

A Yes.

What is that? Q î That is a bill to the Michigan Chronicle paid A 2 by Ofield Dukes. :: A check? Q 4 A Yes. Ĵ, What is the amount of that check? Q b That is \$924. λ 7 Do you have the date of that check? Q S A Yes. ! Q What is the date? 10 A December the 1st, 1975. 11 Q Do you recall the circumstances under which 12 you paid that check? 13 λ I don't recall, but I voluntarily paid all 14 three. 15 When you would submit vouchers to Mrs. Stultz, 16 what form would they take? 17 It was a copy of the check. A 18Anything else? 19 Q I think that depended on the nature of the A 20bill. With the photographers there are always copies 21 of the vouchers. On the airline trips there was a <u>::</u> copy of the airline ticket. 7.3

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have Government's Exhibit 55 marked for identification?

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THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 55 marked for identification.

## BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 55, is that one of the invoices that you
  have referred to that you sent to Mrs. Stultz?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What does that exhibit contain?
- A It is a note to Ms. Sylvia Lee of the Michigan Chronicle.
  - Q Is there a copy of your check? ,
  - A Yes, that is true.
- Q Would it be a practice as you have indicated to send that to Mrs. Stultz?
  - A A copy of it, yes.
  - Q What is your connection with WJLB?
- A That was one -- I was the producer of a tenminute radio -- co-producer of a ten-minute radio
  program called "The Congressman Speaks".
- Q When did "The Congressman Speaks", go on the air?
  - A I don't remember the exact date.
  - Q Can you give us an approximate time?
  - A It was sometime during 1975.

I am not really certain. A Q When did that show appear on the air? ٠; A It was in the morning. 4 Any particular day? Q 5 λ On Sunday. 46 Did you pay for that program? Q 7 Yes, I paid for it under a set of circumstances ; A ħ Q Who asked you to pay for that program? 34 As a memoranda in my file would indicate, in 10 August of that year we started negotiating with the 11 radio --12 My question, Mr. Dukes, is: Who asked you to 1.4 pay that bill? 14 I am not really certain who asked me. 15 Okay. Did there come a time that you began 16 receiving bills from WJLB? 17 Under a set of circumstances. A 15 And those bills were for Congressman Diggs? 10 They were routinely forwarded to his office λ 20 because they were sent to me by his secretary. 21 Did you receive a bill from WJLB which is Q 22 marked as Government's Exhibit 57-A? 24 Yes, I received that and I routinely sent that 24 one to Ms. Jean Stultz. 25 000566

Toward the beginning or toward the end?

Q

You did send 57-A to Jean Stultz? Q Yes. λ Let me just ask you: What is the address on that bill? λ Which one? The one you have in your hand? Q λ The National Press Building. Q Addressed to you? Ofield Dukes Associaces, yes. λ MR. MARCY: I would move into evidence at this time 57-A. MR. WATKINS: I have no objection. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Is it received, Your Honor? THE COURT: Received. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 57-A received in evidence. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 57-A was received into Evidence.) Referring to 57-A, does it indicate the Q

BY MR. MARCY:

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- name of the person who put the show on?
  - That is the House of Diggs. A
- Does it indicate a time of day that that show Q is on?

Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 58, is that your memorandum to Jean Stultz? 3 It is one of them. Did that memorandum accompany this bill, Q 57-A? It is very possible, yes. A Okay. Q MR. MARCY: Your Honor, I would move that into evidence at this time, 58. THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard on that? MR. WATKINS: No objection. THE COURT: Received. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 58 received in evidence. (Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 58 was received in Evidence.) BY MR. MARCY: Mr. Dukes, would you read that memorandum? "I have received through the mail the enclosed bill from WJLB. There must be a mistake. Enclosed

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bill, I think, is from the Sunday night program, unless there is a change I am to pay for the new Sunday morning show. Please let me know if there is something new I

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7   1	should know." This is one of two memorandas that I sent
2	to her on the subject.
::	Q Thank you. What is the amount of the bill in
4	57-A?
7	A \$224.
1,	Q Did there come a time that you wrote out a
7	check in that amount to WJLB?
	A That was on December the 10th.
"	MR. MARCY: I would ask that Government's
10	Exhibit 60 be marked for identification.
11	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 60
12	marked for identification.
13	(Whereupon, Government's
14	Exhibit No. 60 was marked for
15	identification.)
16	BY MR. MARCY:
17	Q I am showing you what has been marked as
18	Government's Exhibit 60. Is that the check that you
19	wrote out?
20	A Yes.
ا 1 ـ	Q Who is the payee?
<u></u>	A WJLB-Radio.
23	Q And the date?
21	A December 10th, 1975.
25	Q And the amount?
	000570
16	

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have Government's Exhibit 59 marked for identification?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 59 marked for identification.

(Whereupon, Government's Exhibit No. 59 was marked for identification.)

#### BY MR. MARCY:

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- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 59, is that one of the vouchers that you would have submitted to Jean Stultz?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Would you tell us what it contains?
- A It contains a note that my secretary sent to WJLB and it does not contain my signature.
  - Q What does it reflect?
  - A Beg your pardon?
  - Q What does it reflect?
- A It says, "December 10th, 1975, WJLB-Radio, 31st Floor, Dave Hart Towers, Gentle Persons: The enclosed check for \$224.45 is the payment of the House of Diggs account. 'Sincerely, Ofield Dukes."

That was sent by my secretary without my

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Willobee who was the producer of the show and I had conversations with Jean Stultz.

Did Mrs. Stultz ask you to pay that bill? Q

λ I am sincerely, honestly, I am not really certain who asked me to pay for it.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, could I have these marked as the next Government's exhibit?

> THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government's Exhibit 64-A and B marked for identification.

> (Whereupon, Government's Exhibits Nos. 64-A and B were marked for identification.)

# BY MR. MARCY:

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- Did you receive, Mr. Dukes, instructions on how to pay the House Recording bill?
- I received the instructions from Mrs. Jean λ Stultz.
  - What were her instructions? Q
- I think under the circumstances the Congressman could not use the studio unless that bill was paid, and it had to be paid either by a money order or cashier's  $\mathbb{R}^n$  check .
  - Let me show you Government's Exhibit No. 64-A. Q MR. WATKINS: Mr. Marcy --

# HIBY MR. MARCY:

Showing you what has been marked as Government's "Exhibit 64-A, can you identify that?

A Yes.

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- Q What is that?
- A That is a check, a personal check for \$183.75.
- Q Is that your personal check?
- A Yes.
- Q What is the date on that?
- A The date is February 6th, 1976.
- Q What did you do with that check?
- A I cashed the check. I purchased a money order -- not a money order, but a cashier's check.
- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 64-B, does that appear to be the cashier's
  check that you purchased?
  - λ Yes.
  - Q What is the date of that and the amount?
  - A The same date as the check.
  - Q And the amount?
  - A The same amount as the check.
  - Q What did you do with that cashier's check?
- A I gave it to -- somehow I think I gave it to Mrs. Stultz.
  - Q What was your normal monthly take-home pay?
  - A It was about \$600; \$600 something.
- Q Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 56-C, 64-A and 60.

Let me do it this way. Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 56-C, what is the date of that and the amount and the payee? December 1st, 1975. And the amount? Q The amount is \$924. λ And the payee? Q Michigan Chronicle, This one, WJLB. A Government's Exhibit 60? Q A Yes. The amount? Q λ \$224.20, December 10th, 1975. Showing you Government's Exhibit --Q February 6, 1976, cash, \$183.75. λ Did you receive -- do you recall what you received in the months of November, December and January of 1975? λ No, I do not. And, excuse me, November, December of '75 and January of '75? λ No. Let me show you Government's Exhibit 12-P, Q and R and ask you if that refreshes your recollection? A Yes.

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Q What did you receive in November of 1975?

- This check is dated November the 28th, 1975 λ for \$1,839.87. <u>:</u> And in December of 1975? ;; December 19, 1976, \$1,826.51. January -λ 4 Do you want the January 30th? ā Please. Q ŧi. That is \$1,826.51. λ 7 And February? Q ১ Pebruary is \$628.23. 44 Is that February check your normal check, Q 10 again? 11 Oh, it depends on -- well, I guess it depends 12 on the reference of "normal". 13 What was your normal? Q 14 The average, yes, for the annual rate, yes. 15 Did there come a time that you stopped paying Q 16 bills this way? 17 A Yes. 35 Why was that? Q 19 Well, there was -- there was a set of circum-20 stances for me paying those three bills and there was 21 another set of circumstances for my not, and maybe if I 41
  - another set of circumstances for my not, and maybe if I get a chance later to explain the set of circumstances for paying the bills, the circumstances for not using this procedure for reimbursement based on the fact that

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my accountant indicated to me whatever the salary, the personal income was increased. I not only had to pay the Federal tax on that, but also District tax. And so for the income of 1975, I think it was \$21,000. I paid \$6,000 Federal tax plus about \$3,000 extra tax on the reimbursement process, plus \$900 in District taxes.

- Q In 1975 you earned \$21,000?
- A I think the records indicate that.
- Q And what was your --
- A Mr. Marcy, if I may --
- Q What was your true salary in 1975?
- A Probably about twelve, but that is contrary to --

MR. MARCY: Thank you, Your Honor. I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Marcy, would you like these?

MR. MARCY: Yes, I would.

THE COURT: Mr. Watkins?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. WATKINS:

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- Q Good morning, Mr. Dukes.
- A Good morning, sir.
- Q You are a public relations man; isn't that right?
  - A That is true.

1	Q And your firm is called "Ofield Dukes &
2	Associates?
::	' A And associates.
ţ	Q And associates?
5	A Right.
ថ	Q Do you have clients other than Mr. Diggs?
7	λ Yes.
*	Q Did you have clients other than Mr. Diggs in
9	19 the period of 1973 to
10	A I had about seven other clients.
11	Q 1973 to '76.
12	Who were they?
13	A Let's see. We had the Washington Bullets,
14	Anheiser-Busch, Alex Haley, HEW, Department of Commerce.
15	Q Are you finished?
10	A Yes.
17	Q Mr. Dukes, in the course of your representing
18	your clients, how did you bill them?
19	A I am usually on a retainer, which is a fixed
20	sum, and I bill them at the end of the month and that
21	billing is based on other expenses incurred.
22	If I have to make a trip, or if I have to use
23	printing and other services, that amount is included and
24	this is standard cost accounting for public relation
25	firms.

Q Let me see if I understand you.

You say you have a fixed fee, a monthly fee that you charge your clients?

A That is true.

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Q And if your monthly fee were \$1,000 a month, when you billed your client and you had incurred an additional expense, such as photographers, printing, advertising --

A Overhead, and that is -- the Government recognizes it. This is true for Government clients because the built-in sum for overhead, and even the Government includes a percentage for income.

MR. MARCY: Excuse me, Your Honor. The witness was an employee. It is not a consulting firm, and I think this whole field is irrelevant to what we are talking about.

THE COURT: I will permit the question.

# BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q Mr. Dukes?
- A If I may clarify that, Mr. Watkins.

THE COURT: I think you have answered his question.

# BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Mr. Dukes, it will be easier for the reporter if you wait until I finish my question.

- I am sorry. A And then we can go on. Q Thank you. A I know. All right. Q So, let me just go back over this so I can get it clear. You bill on a fee basis? A Yes. And at the end of each month so that your fee Q is \$1,000 a month you bill out \$1,000 plus any expenses you have incurred on behalf of your client, such as photography, printing --Travel and any other bills connected with the A performance of my responsibilities. All right. Now, when you talked to Mrs. Stultz and she suggested that you send your bills to her at the end of each month, you didn't find this unusual; did you? No, that is the normal practice. And that is what you did? Q
  - A Yes.

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- Q And you got paid as far as you were concerned, just as you would be paid by any other client?
- A Through a very legitimate reimbursement process.

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor. That is for the jury to decide.

THE COURT: Well, he has expressed his views.

BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q And neither Mrs. Stultz nor Mr. Diggs ever told you to conceal the fact that you were being reimbursed by an increase in salary when you incurred the expenses; is that right?
  - A No, not at all.

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- Q You didn't find it unusual?
- A No, and the fact that I had to pay an income tax, it was all part of the public record.
- Q I will get to your income taxes, Mr. Dukes. We will let you explain that.

Now, you were hired by the Congressman to deal with his, among other things, with his media problems?

- A I was hired as a consultant.
- Q As a consultant to deal with his media problems?
- A No. I was hired as a consultant to deal with program development, media, as I said before. There weren't too many things that I was involved in, there weren't too many things in the Congressman's office that I was not involved in. I just have a memo here dated September 4, 1975, and there are 12 projects at that

particular time that I was coordinating for the Congressman relating to the District of Columbia, Africa, and about six program activities in the City of Detroit, and that was September 4th, 1975, including the development of a new 10-minute radio program "The Congressman Speaks"

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Q Mr. Dukes, so it is fair to say among other things, you were general utility infielder, among other things you dealt with media?

A Yes. I think I was mainly, Mr. Watkins, because I spent three years as an assistant to Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. I learned quite a bit, and also a product of Detroit and knew the Congressman when I was in high school. I knew as much about Detroit and utilized the experiences and expertise I learned from three years traveling around the world with Hubert Humphrey to assist the Congressman.

Q Now, I want to focus basically on your contacts with the media.

Now, you were not hired to do any work for the House of Diggs as opposed to the Congressman?

A Absolutely not. I was never involved in any activity involving the House of Diggs.

Q All right. Now, in connection with your representation of Congressman Diggs, I think you indicated on direct that there came a time in 1975, a

set of particular circumstances regarding the Michigan Chronicle which caused you to call the Michigan Chronicle?

A That is true.

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Q Do you want to tell us what those particular circumstances were?

A Okay. As I was indicating before, the Michigan Chronicle is a black newspaper in Detroit, about 60 years old, and the most influential paper in terms of the black community and the 13th Congressional District in Detroit is predominantly black, and in connection with a series of new program initiatives that we were trying to develop in Detroit, it was essential that we had a media outlet, not necessarily the daily papers, because they for some reason had their own criticisms of the Congressman's involvement in Africa.

So, we spent a lot of time convincing the Congressman that it was fine for him to be dedicated and committed to bringing home rule to the District of Columbia and being the conscious, leading spokesman for Africa, but he also had to find time to deal with the problems and develop new programs for his constituents in Detroit.

MR. MARCY: Could we approach the Bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(At the Bench.)

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MR. MARCY: We would object to their bringing out the defense through this witness.

MR. WATKINS: I would stop it if I could.

THE COURT: I understand that. He has been about as quick on the trigger as I have ever seen a witness.

MR. WATKINS: I just don't think it is appropriate for me to try and interrupt him.

Mr. Marcy tried to do that and couldn't. I tried to ask him questions meaning "Yes" or "NO" answers. I just can't hold him to that. It makes very much sense for me to try. I think if you instruct him to answer the questions, that would be fine.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: I think Your Honor, the problem would be solved if Mr. Watkins asked him if he would briefly answer the question under the circumstances.

MR. WATKINS: I will try to do that, Your Honor, but I may need some help from you.

THE COURT: I suppose everybody else is a volunteer in this case, why shouldn't I be one.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes, in view of the fact that we are trying to get along with the case we have a

. jury that is sequestered, their time is important too. Just answer the questions briefly and to the point, if you will.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MR. WATKINS:

- Now, Mr. Dukes, I think what you were saying to me is that there was a set of circumstances that arose where Mr. Diggs was not getting adequate coverage in the Michigan Chronicle; is that correct?
- Thirty seconds to say that the publisher of the Michigan Chronicle who, although was a good friend of mine, was a hard nosed businessman, would not run any articles on the Congressman until the bill was paid.
- He wouldn't run new articles on the Congressman until he paid his advertising bill?
  - That is true.

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- All right. And at that point you went to the publisher or the newsman and asked him what could be done; is that a fair statement?
- I indicated to Mr. Ouinn and to Ms. Sylvia Lee, if necessary I would pay those bills, and since it was my responsibility as an area of my responsibility, that certain things were done and that I would do that 4 for my client.
  - And I take it this telephone conversation with Q

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A I don't know.

Q All right. Would it be fair to say that it was not your intention to pay this money to the Michigan Chronicle for the House of Diggs' ad?

- A Most definitely.
- Q I show you Government's Exhibit 55 and that is the note that you sent along with your check, Government's Exhibit 56-C to the Michigan Chronicle to pay the Congressman's bill, so you thought.
  - A That is right.
- Q Now, would you read the body of that section of Government's Exhibit 55?
- A Mr. Watkins, the notice to Sylvia Lee says, "Dear Ms. Lee, enclosed is a check for \$924 to bring the Congressman's account up to date."
- Q So, you indicated at that time that this was for the Congressman's account?
  - A That is true.
- Q By some manner unknown to you they apparently credited this to the House of Diggs account?
  - A For whatever reason.
  - Q Do you have any idea what the reason is?
  - A No.
  - Q Now, Mr. Dukes, in connection with your

representation of Mr. Diggs, you also had occasion about that time to have contact with a radio station, WJLB; is that correct?

A That is true.

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- Q And that was for his radio program that ran on Sunday, that radio program that ran on Sunday morning?
  - A That is right, "The Congressman Speaks."
- Q Now, do you know if there is another radio program that was run by the House of Diggs in the evening?
  - A Yes. That was in the evening, yes.
- Q Did you have any responsibility for that program?
  - A None whatsoever.
- Q Were you hired to do anything in connection with that program?
  - A No, not at all.
- Q All right. Now, let's refer to these programs, these two programs respectively as the morning show for the Congressman, "The Congressman Speaks", and the evening show as the House of Diggs so that we don't get confused.
  - A All right.
- Q I would like to go through this process that Mr. Marcy went through with you.

Now, I show you what has been marked as
Government's Exhibit 57-A for identification. Would
you look at that and tell me what it is?
A This is a bill to me from WJLB and it is for
the evening show.
Q All right. That is the 9:00 o'clock show, the
House of Diggs show?
A Uh-huh.
Q Q In fact it indicates right on it, "House of
Diggs Show"?
A That is true.
Q Now, and it is dated October 27th, 1975?
A That is right.
Q All right. You received this bill in the
mail, would it be fair to say, sometime around the first
week in November?
A That is true.
Q Was this the only bill that you received from
WJLB around that time?
A No.
Q You received another bill?
A Yes.
Q Do you have a copy of that other bill?
A That is part of the record, too.
THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit 32

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- Q So both bills bear the same date?
- A That is true.

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- Q Both bills have you as the addressee?

  A Yes.
- Q Do you believe that you received them both about the same time?
  - A That is true.

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- Q All right. Now, since you had no responsibility for the House of Diggs Show and you did have responsibility for "The Congressman Speaks" Show, you took some action; correct?
  - A That is true.
- Q And that action was to send a note to Jean Stultz with a Xerox copy of the House of Diggs' show; correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q And you retained "The Congressman Speaks" bill in your own file?
  - A Yes.
- Q All right. Is this a copy of the -- well, I show you Government's 58, which is a copy of the note that you sent to Jean Stultz asking her if in effect, well, read it.
- A Okay. It says: "Ms. Jean Stultz, Ofield Dukes, dated December -- I am sorry -- November 5th, 1975. I have received in the mail the enclosed bill from WJLB. There must be a mistake. The enclosed bill,

I think, is from the Sunday night program. Unless there is a change I am to pay for the new morning show.

Please let me know if there is something new that I should know." If I may add, this is one of two memorandas that I sent to Mrs. Stultz regarding the same subject.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Kotelly, I take it you do not have the other memoranda?

MR. KOTELLY: At least I am not aware of having it. We have many memorandums from Mr. Dukes, copies of them.

MR. WATKINS: Would it be fair to say it might be in the file?

MR. KOTELLY: I was not made aware of it being there, and I have not seen it.

THE WITNESS: It is about a four paragraph memorandum, once again emphasizing the fact that I was not -- it was not my responsibility nor my intentions to be paying any bills relating to the House of Diggs, and Your Honor, if I could just take 30 seconds --

THE COURT: I think you have answered the question.

BY MR. WATKINS:

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Q Now, did there come a time when you heard from Mrs. Stultz about the bill that you sent to her for the

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A I am not really certain because those were very, very confusing times. There were extensive discussions with the sale, program manager, who did not want the new program on the air.

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, Your Honor, hearsay.
BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q Mr. Dukes, if you can be brief.
- A Okay. .

Would you repeat the question?

- Q Did there come a time when Mrs. Stultz responded to your note to her about the evening show?
- A I am not very clear because as you will see, the memorandum was written November the 5th and the date of the check was December the 10th, and I am not really certain what type of response there was to that.
- Q All right. Would it be fair to say that you had conversations with Mrs. Stultz? Did you have conversations with the radio station?
- A There were extensive discussions with the radio stations.
- Q All right, fine. So, it is fair to say you don't know who gave you some instructions about paying the bill?
  - A One thought, Mr. Watkins, is the fact the

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- Q You paid the bill for the morning show?
- A That was my intent.
- Q All right. Before we get to that, I want you to tell me what the amounts of the bill on Government's 57-A, that is the House of Diggs bill for the evening show is?
  - A That was \$224.40.
- Q I want you to tell me what the total amount of the bill for "The Congressman Speaks" show?
  - A \$220.
- Q Now, can you tell me what exactly happened in your office when you decided in this crisis situation that you had to pay the bill to WJLB so "The Congress-man Speaks" could continue running?
- A Okay. It was in a conversation with Ms. Doris Gordon.
- Q Don't tell us what she said, Mr. Dukes. Tell us what you did as a result of that conversation.
- A From the conversation with Mr. Seneca, the manager of the station, Ms. Doris Gordon who was the host of the program and also who purchased the time and also Ms. Jean Stultz wrote a check for a certain amount on December the 10th. That was in the morning. I gave that check to my secretary and during that particular

time we were having a fund raiser for the Congressman.

I gave her the check and just told her to send it to

WJLB. The note that was sent was not dictated by me.

It was not signed by me, and I don't know what action my

secretary took in calling Ms. Stultz or the radio

station to find out that it should be sent to the

Continuity Department, or what have you, but if you

would check the original note --

- Q If you could be brief, Mr. Dukes, and if I could ask the questions and if you can answer them, I think we can get this out in an orderly manner.
  - A Thank you.
- Q It is fair to say, is it not, that the bill, Government's 57-A and Defendant's 32, the amounts are very close?
  - A Yes.

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- Q And it is fair to say that you told your secretary after getting off the phone to pay the bill; is that right?
  - A That is true. I wrote a personal check.
- Q Is it likely or fair to say that what you said to your secretary was something to the effect of, "Let me have the WJLB bill"?

MR. KOTELLY: I object to Mr. Watkins testifying here.

MR. WATKINS: Let me put it this way: THE COURT: Suppose you rephrase your ᆣ .; question. BY MR. WATKINS: 4 5 Mr. Dukes, do you recall what you said to Q your secretary? ħ 7 λ I gave her a check and told her to send it to 8 WJLB. 9 All right. What does the note with the Q 10 check say? 11 A It says, "This is to the Continuity 12 Department, WJLB-Radio. Gentlepersons: The enclosed 1.3 check for \$224.40 is in payment of the House of Diggs account. Signed Ofield Dukes. 14 All right. Did your secretary give that 15 note back to you to sign it before it was sent out? 16 No. It is not customary for those kinds of 17 A 18 letters. 19 All right. Was it your intention to pay a Q 20 House of Diggs bill with that check? 21 A Oh, no. 22 Your intention was to pay the other bills that you have in your file for \$220? 23 As I have testified before the Grand Jury. 74 A

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Would you answer the question, please?

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- Q And so what you are telling us is that this \$224 to WJLB was in error?
  - A Very much so.
- Q All right. Now, when were you able to figure this out, this set of circumstances out?
- A I don't know if it was really figured out.

  There was finally a letter from Mrs. Sonnet to the

  Congressman and that was in January, and I was relieved

  of the responsibility for the radio show by the

  Congressman's new administrative assistant.
- Q Mr. Dukes, I am sorry to cut you off. I only asked, "When did you figure it out?" If you can't give me a date, just say so.
- A I am not really certain when it was figured out.
  - Q Fine, all right.

Now, if you had had, or if you had been shown all the documentation surrounding this set of circumstances, would you have been able to determine that you paid the bill in error?

- λ Yes.
- Q Were you shown all the documentation by the Government when you talked to the Government prosecutors?
  - A I am not really certain that I saw all of

- A I indicated that, yes.
- Q How many times did you meet with Mr. Marcy?
- A Mr. Marcy, do you remember?

THE COURT: He cannot answer the question.

# BY MR. WATKINS:

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sure?

Q Mr. Dukes, you are here to answer questions.

Do the best you can and we will get through this.

THE COURT: Hopefully.

THE WITNESS: Once before Christmas.

#### BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q How many hours did you meet with him?
- A Oh, I would say about -- say about 10 or 12.

  I would say four or five times.
  - Q Four or five times, two or three hours each?
- A Mr. Kotelly, would you say about two hours, an hour and a half?

THE COURT: Mr. Dukes, you are not supposed to ask questions. If you cannot answer it, say so.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, sir.

# BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Mr. Dukes, it is important that you only answer

the questions, if you can remember.

- A I would say an average of an hour and a half each meeting.
- Q An hour and a half each meeting. Did you say you had three or four?
  - A Four or five.

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- Q And at those meetings you went through documents and they showed you all kinds of documents and
  asked you about them and asked you what happened?
  - A Yes. Yes.
- Q And you tried to explain and to the best of your recollection you did explain?
  - A Yes. Yes.
- Q Now, you talked about the termination of the arrangement by which you submit your bills to the Congressman's office to be paid; correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q All right. That came about, as I understand it, because your accountant looked at your checks and came to the conclusion that you were having tax problems with this method of repayment?
  - λ Yes.
- Q And it caused you a greater tax liability and as a result you told Mrs. Stultz, "I don't want to continue with this"?

That is part of the process of reimbursement. λ 1 You didn't do that, because you thought there Q \_' was anything wrong with it; did you? .; Oh, no, and I still don't. A 4 Did the Congressman or Mrs. Stultz ever indiã cate to you that there was anything wrong with that ŧï 7 arrangement? I never had any discussions with the λ В Congressman regarding the process for reimbursement. 9 Did Mrs. Stultz? Q 10 A No. 11 Did she ever indicate that there was anything 12 wrong with it? 1:3 A No. 14 MR. WATKINS: Would you indulge me a moment, 15 Your Honor? 16 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 17 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit 33 18 marked for identification. 19 (Whereupon, Defendant's 20 Exhibit No. 33 was marked for 21 identification.) 22 BY MR. WATKINS: 23 Mr. Dukes, I hate to go back to this subject 24 again, but I must. I show you what has been marked as 25 000602

Defendant's Exhibit No. 33 for identification. Would you tell me what it is? MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, we would object. The proper question would be if he can identify it, unless there is some foundation we would object to any other questions. MR. WATKINS: Fine. THE COURT: You may rephrase it. BY MR. WATKINS: Can you identify it? Yes. This is a bill from the House of Diggs. λ All right. Dated 10-27-75 and sent to the House of Diggs A in Detroit. All right. Now, you said it was sent to the House of Diggs in Detroit. There is a paste-over label on that, that appears to change the address if you hold it up to the light; is that correct? I think it is Ofield Dukes was the Yes. original addressee.

- Q Now, I show you Government's 57-A for identification. Will you compare those?
  - A Well, the amount is --

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Q Would you look at them before you answer, Mr. Dukes?

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Yes.

hours of going over bills such as these with you, ever show you this document? No. A MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Dukes. No further questions. MR. KOTELLY: May I have the Court's indulgence, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. MARCY: I am looking for an exhibit. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MARCY: Mr. Dukes, showing you what has been marked as Defendant's Exhibit No. 33, the bill that was sent to the House of Diggs, do you have any personal knowledge as to whether the House of Diggs paid that bill? A No, I don't. Who was employed by Congressman Diggs, was it Ofield Dukes or was it Ofield Dukes & Associates? Ofield Dukes. A

- Q How many hours did you meet with Mr. Watkins?
- A About 45.

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- Q 45 hours?
- A 45 minutes.
- MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Mr. Dukes, when I met with you did I tell you something? Did I give you any instructions about testifying?

A No.

Q When I talked to you on the phone last night, did I give you any instructions about testifying?

A No. No.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Dukes.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes.

THE COURT: You are excused.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: We will take a 10-minute recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 o'clock a.m. a short recess was taken at the conclusion of which the following proceedings were had at 11:50 o'clock a.m.:)

(Defendant present in open court.)

(Whereupon, the jury resumed their seats in the jury box and the following proceedings

were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, the Government would

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# RUTH A. ROX

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn was examined and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. MARCY:

- Q Mrs. Rox, will you please state your full name?
  - A Ruth Alexy Rox.
  - Q Where do you live, Mrs. Rox?
  - A I live in Detroit, Michigan.
  - Q Who do you work for at the present time?
  - A Congressman Diggs.
- Q How long have you worked for Congressman Diggs?
  - A I have been with him since '67.
- Q Directing your attention to September of 1976, did there come a time when the Congressman gave you some money orders to cash?
  - A I believe so.
- Q Would you briefly relate the circumstances under which the Congressman came to you and asked you to cash the money orders?

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Exhibit -- let me ask you one other question: Are you familiar with Congressman Diggs' signature? Yes, I am. Do you see Congressman Diggs' signature on that exhibit? It appears to be his. Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 48-F, can you identify that? Yes, I do. A How do you identify that? Q It is my signature and my account number. How much is that money order for? Q \$250. A Showing you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 48-P-1, can you identify that? I believe this is a Xerox copy of the one you just showed me. Would you compare the serial numbers, the last two digits of each serial number? A Yes. Can you identify Government's Exhibit 48-F-1? Yes, I do. Α Is that an additional money order that the

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Q Is that an additional money order that the Congressman gave you?

A I really don't recall it. I guess it is, yes.

What is the amount of that one?

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Q

Are those the money orders that Congressman Q Diggs gave you on approximately that day and that you cashed? To the best of my knowledge, yes. Did you return the cash to him? Yes, I did. A Do you know what he used the money for? No, I don't. λ Have you ever cashed a United States Treasury Q check for Congressman Diggs? I don't recall it, no. Showing you what has previously been marked as Government's 22-F, would you look at that? Could you identify that check? Yes, I do. A How do you identify it? It is made out to the Congressman. My initials and my account number are there on the back. It is made out to Congressman Diggs? Q Yes, it is. A And your endorsement appears on the back? Q Yes, it does. A Can you tell where you cashed that check?

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What is your bank?

I believe I cashed it at my bank and my account

How much is that check for? Q I can't make it out. \$500. A •; What is the date of that check? Q 4 October 2nd, '76. A ā After you cashed that check what did you do ŧ. with the proceeds? 7 A I gave it to the Congressman after I cashed it! 8 I'm sorry. Q ;+ I gave it to Congressman Diggs. 10 Do you know what Congressman Diggs used that Q 11 money for? 12 No, sir, I don't. 1: MR. MARCY: I have no further questions, Your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Watkins? 16 CROSS EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. WATKINS: 18 Ms. Rox, are you a citizen of this country? Q 10 An alien resident. A 20 Q Pardon? 21 A An alien resident. 11 You cashed these checks for Congressman Diggs Q 23 because he didn't have an account with a Detroit bank; is that right? 25

The Bank of the Commonwealth.

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MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Ms. Rox, that is all.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. MARCY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. You are excused.

MR. WATKINS: Just one other thing.

# BY MR. WATKINS:

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- Q Ms. Rox, where are you from?
- A Originally from British Honduras.

THE COURT: Anything further, gentlemen?

MR. MARCY: Nothing further.

THE COURT: You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the next witness we would call is Sylvia Shearer.
Whereupon,

#### SYLVIA SHEARER

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Would you please state your full name for the record?
  - A Sylvia Shearer, formerly Lee.

1	Q Where do you presently live?
2	A Detroit, Michigan.
3	Q Are you presently employed?
4	A Yes, I am.
5	Q For whom are you employed?
6	A The Michigan Chronicle Publishing Company.
7	Q How long have you been employed with the
8	Michigan Chronicle?
9	A 12 years.
10	Q What is your position?
11	A Comptroller.
12	Q How long have you had that position?
13	A Approximately five years.
14	Q What are your general duties as comptroller
15	of the Michigan Chronicle?
16	A Bookkeeping, dealing with the general
17	expense ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable
18	payroll.
19	Ω The accounts receivable that you are
20	referring to relate to what type of persons or
21	organizations?
22	A It is for advertising accounts that place
23	ads in the paper.
24	Q What type of records do you maintain at the
25	Michigan Chronicle relating to accounts receivable?

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Are these documents based on information given to the Michigan Chronicle around the time that the

Exhibits Nos. 53-A, B, C, D

000616

the display ledger of the advertising of the House of Diggs, of Congressman Diggs.

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Q Is there a separate ledger card for the House of Diggs and for Congressman Diggs?

We have a card on the record on the same Α

A On 53-C, it is December 4, the House of Diggs,

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\$924.

I can't read this, and this one is a 52-inch ad which was \$354. The two ads together were \$924 and this is what was paid for.

- Q For the record, the first, this was 52-C and the second, this was 52-D. You indicated the two ads together were what amount?
  - A \$924 even.
  - Q When were the two ads paid?
- A They were paid December the 4th, which is reflected on this collection sheet.
- Q Were the two ads paid at one time according to your records?
  - A At one time in the amount of \$924.
- Q Mrs. Shearer, based on your records, can you identify the instrument, the check, or the form of payment as to each of these payments that you have testified about?
- A I could not identify the exact form of payment because the payment is made in one office and it is recorded from the collection sheet in my office. So, that whether this was paid in a check or cash or anything, I would have no way of knowing this. I make my figures up from the tally.
- Q Mrs. Shearer, I show you what has been previously identified as 56-A, B and C, which are the

three checks, personal checks of Ofield Dukes and ask you to look at them and ask you if you can identify them or any part of them?

A They are made out to the Michigan Chronicle and they have the Michigan Chronicle endorsement stamp, so this I would identify as the payment for the \$580, which is recorded.

- Q Okay. And that check is what exhibit number?
- A This is 56-A.
- Q Thank you. I ask you to look next at 56-B.
- A 56-B is made to the Michigan Chronicle. It also has the Michigan Chronicle stamp endorsement and it is in the amount of \$661.50, which I would account for the January 11, '74, \$661.50.
- Q Does the amount on your ledger correspond with the amount on that check?
  - A It is identical.
- Q And 56-C. I ask you to look at that and ask if you can identify the marking on that document?
- A This is made out to the Michigan Chronicle in the amount of \$924 and has the Michigan Chronicle endorsement stamp on the back of it.
- Q Does that correspond with any of the notations on your ledger card?
  - A This corresponds with the payment of

December 4th of 1975 for \$924.

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A That is correct.

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I personally do not send out the bills and tear sheets. I oversee this, so I can tell you our procedure.

When an account is invoiced for the weekly newspaper, and when we invoice the account for each ad

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. It is close to 12:30. We will recess at this point for lunch. Do we know how long it will take?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: The same as yesterday, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do not discuss the case among yourselves. Do not let anybody talk to you about it and do not talk to anybody about it. We will seek to resume just before 2:00 o'clock.

Mr. Marshal, get them back as soon as you can.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 o'clock p.m. the

luncheon recess was taken at the conclusion

of which the following proceedings were had.)

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THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

(The jury returned to the courtroom.)

Whereupon,

#### JOHN J. SHEERAN

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government, and having been first duly sworn was examined and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Will you please state your full name for the record? Q.
- A. John J. Sheeran.
- Mr. Sheeran, where do you live? Q.
- I live in Roseville, Michigan. A.
- What major city is that located near? Q.
- Detroit, Michigan. A.
- Where are you presently employed? Q.
- I'm employed at Booth Broadcasting Company. A.
- Where are your offices located? Q.
- 2600 Poole Building, Detroit, Michigan. A.
- What type of company is the Booth Broadcasting Q. Company?
- Booth Broadcasting owns and operates Radio Station - WJLB in Detroit.
  - What is your position with Booth Broadcasting? Q.

- A. I am the office manager of the central office of the company, which is the business office in Detroit.
  - Q What are your general duties?

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- A I supervise all accounts receivable, clerks, and maintain all the accounts receivable and billing records for WJLB and other Booth stations.
- Q What type of persons or organizations are considered as part of your accounts receivable?
  - A All advertisers on WJLB or who have programs.
  - Q How long have you held this position?
  - A. I have been with them for 13 years.
- Q What type of records do you maintain as part of your accounts receivable?
- A. We maintain cash receipts, journals, copies of invoices and statements and ledger cards.
- Q How frequently do you bill for your accounts receivable?
  - A. Usually once per month.
- Q The records that you have indicated that are maintained by WJLB, are they maintained based on information given to them around the time that these items would be posted on your ledger and cash receipts journals?
  - A I'm not following your question.
  - Q Okay. The information that is placed on your ledger cards and cash receipts journals, where does that

information come from?

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subpoena in connection with this case? 1 1 Yes, they were. A : And the documents that are before you relate to 0 what? 1 Relate to Congressman Diggs. ī. MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time I would move t, ī Exhibit 67, 69-A, B, C and D into evidence. MR. WATKINS: No objection, Your Honor. ij THE COURT: Be received. 10 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 67, 69-A, B, C and D received in evidence. 1 i 12 (Government Exhibit Nos. 67, 69-A 69-B, 69-C, and 69-D were 11 1 received in evidence.) 15 BY MR. KOTELLY: 16 Mr. Sheeran, were you previously shown by the Government certain money orders and cashier's checks from the | National Bank of Detroit and the Bank of the Commonwealth in Ť9 connection with this case? 21, Yes, I was. \_ l What did you do with the various documents that were shown to you by the Government? *:*: ¦ A I identified them and initialed and dated them. ١, How did you identify them? -5 A, I identified them in many cases by the bank it was drawn on, the check number and date as it was recorded in our 000635

Q Do you know Mr. Matlock?

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- A. I have met Mr. Matlock on several occasions.
- Q Under what circumstances have you met Mr. Matlock?
- A When he came in to our office to pay on the Congressman Diggs' account.
- Q Mr. Sheeran, would you be the person who would normally collect for the moneys on your cash receivables?
- A It would be a normal course of events for me to receive such things. Other people in the office could have done it as well.
- Q If someone hand-delivers money to WJLB what, if any, procedure do you have regarding the customer himself to note that the payment was made?
- A. We always give that customer a receipt whether they pay in cash, check or whatever.
- Q What, if anything, occurs regarding money that is mailed in to you?
- A Then it's a person's canceled check is their receipt and that's all.
- MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask that this be marked the next Government's Exhibit in order, 70 for identification.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit No. 70 marked for identification.

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

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- Q Mr. Sheeran, I show you what has been marked Government's Exhibit 70 for identification and ask you if you can identify that document?
- A Yes. It's a receipt which I gave concerning a \$550 payment on the account of Congressman Diggs.
  - Q When would you have made out that receipt?
- A December 30, 1975, and I would have made it out because someone came to my office with a payment.
  - Q Do you know who that someone would have been?
  - A Yes. Felix Matlock.
  - Q How do you know that?
- A Because Mr. Matlock is the only person I ever received payments from concerning Congressman Diggs.
- Q. The receipt that is dated December -- what was the date on that again, sir?
  - A. December 30.
- Q How would that relate to the two money orders before you, Government's Exhibits 47-K and L, I believe the numbers are?
  - A. That's correct.

The two money orders total \$550. One is for \$500. The other is for 50 and this receipt is for \$550.

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A Yes, I did. It's a money order for \$500 payable to WJLB.

Q Have you had an opportunity to compare that with your ledgers and the other documents that have been moved into

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Yes. This was traced to our cash receipts journal and to the ledger.

Exhibit 48-Q for identification, have you previously Q. looked at that?

- Yes, I have.
- How can you identify that?
- I have initialed it, dated it. It's a money order A. payable to WJLB.
- Have you had an opportunity to compare that with the other exhibits?
- This again I traced to our cash receipts journal and A. the ledger card.
- I show you 50-D, 50-L, 50-M, 50-P, 50-Q, 50-R, 50-FF 50-GG.

I ask you to look at each one of those and ask you if you have previously looked at those documents before which are money orders from the Bank of the Commonwealth?

- Yes. I examined all these before. A
- How do you identify those?
- They are money orders payable to WJLB and again, we A. traced these to our cash receipts journal and to the ledger.
- Finally I show you 51-D for identification and ask Ø. you if you previously looked at that document?
  - A Yes, I have. It's a money order drawn on the Bank

of the Commonwealth for \$500 payable to WJLB.

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Again we traced this to our cash receipts journal and to the ledger.

- Q When you indicate that you have traced each of those through your cash receipts journal and ledger what exactly does that mean?
- A. In our cash receipts journal many times we record the date of the document, such as the date of the money order, the number of the money order and for future reference.

  Then on the ledger card the cash receipts or cash receipts journal page is then posted to the ledger and the amount that we received that day.
- Q The documents that are in front of you, the money orders and cashiers' checks from the two banks, can you identify as to whether or not they were received by WJLB?
- A. Oh, yes. Our endorsement stamps are on the backs of these items.
- Q Have you been able to identify as to whether they have been credited to a certain account?
- A. Yes, I can. They have been credited to the account of Congressman Diggs.
- Q That is true of all of those exhibits you have just identified?
  - A Yes, it is.
  - Q I next show you what has been marked Government's

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MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 60 -- I don't know if that is in evidence yet or not. It is a check from Ofield Dukes.

THE CLERK: It is not in evidence.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Government's 60 for identification, I would ask you Q. if you have previously looked at that document?
  - A Yes, I have.
- How can you tell whether you have looked at that document?
  - I have initialed it and dated it. A.
- Can you identify as to whether that was a check received by WJLB?
- Yes. It's a check made payable to WJLB Radio and A. it has our endorsement stamp on the back.
- Have you been able to identify as to what account that check was credited?
- Yes. It was credited to the House of Diggs on December 17th, 1975.
  - The amount of the credit?
- Was \$264 credit although the check is for \$244.40. There was an agency commission allowed.
  - Q. Have you had an opportunity to compare the documents

A. Yes. I traced it to our cash receipts journal and then to the ledger.

Q. Thank you.

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Mr. Sheeran, I again show you Government's Exhibit 67 which is in evidence which is your ledger card as to Congressman Charles Diggs and ask you if you had an opportunity to review that document to determine the number of payments that were made on that account in the year 1975?

Yes. This ledger starts October 1st, 1975 and A. ends December 28, 1975, and there were four payments credited to this account.

Could you tell from that ledger -- would you tell Q. the jury the dates and the amounts of those credits?

Yes. On October 1st, 1975, there was a \$110 payment. On November 11 there was a \$273 payment. On December 5th there was a \$277 payment. On December 30 there was a \$550 payment.

I again show you Government's Exhibit 69-A which is now in evidence which is your cash receipts journal and I'll ask you if you have had an opportunity to review those documents to determine as to who paid those four various payments?

The four payments in 1975, would you state what your records and the cash receipts journal reflect as to the four payments on Congressman Diggs account?

All right. The first on October 1st, is a check drawn on the Union Trust for \$110 by Ofield Dukes dated September 24. His Check No. 3187.

The second is a money order. It does not indicate which bank it was drawn on. It was dated November 11. was credited to the Ofield Dukes and Associates, Congressman Diggs account, in the amount of \$273.

The third payment? Q

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- The third payment on October 5th was a money order for \$277 dated December 5th, credited to the Ofield Dukes account for Congressman Diggs.
- Was there any identifying information as to the form Q. of that payment?
  - Only that it was a money order. A.
  - Q And the fourth payment as to Congressman Diggs?
- A. Yes. A check drawn on Union First, \$244.40 allowing \$39.60 agency commission. A credit to the account of Ofield Dukes for Congressman Diggs, \$264. It was his check dated December 10th, No. 3347.
  - Ò. I show you again Government's Exhibit 60 for

I was asking, Mr. Sheeran, only about the charges on Congressman Diggs' account, not the House of Diggs account. You identified a check from Ofield Dukes for \$224.40. You indicated it was for Congressman Diggs'account.

But it was for the House of Diggs account. A.

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All right. You have told us that there were four credits to the account of Congressman Diggs. You have related three and then, of course, mentioned Mr. Dukes' check.

Could you tell us what the fourth one is from your cash receipts journal?

- A. Yes. We received two money orders in the amount of \$550 and they were dated December 30, each of them, and they were credited to the account of Congressman Diggs.
- Q Is there any further identification of those money orders on your cash receipts journal?
  - A. No, there isn't.

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- Q. Going in inverse order, the latest payment, and going back to the earliest payments, I show you Government's Exhibit 47-K and 47-L for identification, which you previously identified, and ask you whether you can identify that as having made any of the four payments?
- A. Yes. These two that I identified a few minutes earlier I filled out for Mr. Matlock and they were recorded here on December 30 going to the Congressman Diggs account.
  - Q So are those two money orders the fourth payment?
  - A. Yes, they are.
- Q I next show you Government's Exhibit 47-H for identification which you previously looked at and ask you if you can identify that one as being any of the four payments in 1975?
- A Yes, it is. It is a \$277 money order and I mentioned that we recorded that on the 5th.
  - Q. Which numbered payment would that have been of the

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A That would have been the third payment.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask these to be marked. I believe we are at Government's Exhibit 71-A and B for identification.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 71-A and 71-B marked for identification.

(Government Exhibit Nos. 71-A and 71-B marked for identification.)

### BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mr. Sheeran, I show you first what is marked on this Exhibit 71-A which is just the top document and ask you to look at it and ask you if you can identify it?
- A Yes. This is a receipt that I filled out for the Congressman Diggs account in the amount of \$273 on November 11, 1975.
  - Whose writing appears on the face of that?
  - A. That's my writing.
- Q I ask you to look at the second document, the one underneath it, 71-B for identification, and ask you first of all how that compares with your receipt?
- A It's in the exact same amount. What it is, it's a purchaser's copy of a money order drawn on National Bank of Detroit. It's dated November 11, 1975, as is my receipt that I filled out, and it appears that it is made payable to WJLB

- Q Do you know who you would have given the receipt to for that payment?
  - A Yes. Mr. Matlock.
- Q Is that reflected on any of the four payments in the last few months of 1975?
  - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q Which payment number would that have been of the four?
- A That would have been the second one we referenced in their cash receipts journal which I have a money order in the amount of \$273, credited to the Ofield Dukes account, Congressman Charles Diggs.
- Q . The amount on your ledger, your cash receipts ledger, how does that compare with the amount of your receipt and the amount of the money order?
  - A. All three tie in.
- Again as to the first payment of the four on Congressman Diggs account in 1975 what do your records reflect? Just recite what the record reflects as to the first payment.
- A. We have an entry in our cash receipts journal indicating the payment.
  - Q By whom?

A That's correct.

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- Q So that the Government had available to them all this information as of -- since what date?
  - A I really don't recall. It was a few months ago.

MR. POVICH: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. You are excused.

(Witness excused.)

MR. KOTELLY: We call Lorraine Westbrook, if she is here.

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, Lorraine Westbrook is not here. The Government would call Jeralee Richmond.

THE COURT: All right.

Whereupon,

# JERALEE RICHMOND

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government, and having been first duly sworn was examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARCY:

Q Mrs. Richmond, would you please state your full name?

1 The House of Diggs Funeral Home. λ What were your responsibilities for the House of 2 3 | Diggs Funeral Home? Bookkeeper and general clerical work. A 4 Were there any other responsibilities that you had 5 Q while you worked at the House of Diggs? 6 We took -- yes, working with the miscellaneous 7 cases that may have come into the office with any of their 8 problems. Did there come a time that you left the House of 10 Q Diggs? 11 | A In 1955. 12 Where did you go at that time? 13 Q I went to Diggs Enterprises. 14 [ A What was Diggs Enterprises? 15 Q Public stock company with subsidiaries. 16 A 17 How long were you employed by Diggs Enterprises, if you remember? 19 Until 1967. From the period you first began with the House of Diggs in 1949 until 1967 where did you receive your salary from? Who paid you? The House of Diggs until '55 and Diggs Enterprises until '67.

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A, No, it was not.

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Did you leave that meeting on West Boston Boulevard Q with the congressman?

- Yes. We both left at the same time, ! A. Was there a discussion as you were leaving? 2 Q. Yes, sir. "; A. ŧ -- concerning how you would be paid? Q. ō He was going to his car; I was going to mine, and A. tı we stopped and talked. ĩ What, if anything, did the congressman say? b We went over the principles -- we went over the 4 status of the general condition of the account and then he 10 said that I would be paid on the congressional payroll, paid 11 from. 12 Was there any discussion at that meeting or during Q. 11 this subsequent conversation that he told you that you would 14 be paid from the congressional payroll that the subject of 15 doing any congressional work came up? 16 A. No, it did not. 17 Did you then report to work at the House of Diggs? Q. 1 A. Yes. Įq ø When was that? 20 A. The Monday after that Sunday we met.
  - Q Still back in May of 1974?
  - A. Yes, May of '74.

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- Where did you report to work?
- A At the funeral home on Dexter.
- How long did you work at the funeral home on Dexter?

Q Between July of '74 and August of 1976 can you give us some idea as to how much of your time was spent with the accounts receivable and doing House of Diggs work and how much was spent with what you have characterized as

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1	Q. W	ho owned the funeral home on Myers after the merger
2	A. I	guess it was Diggs/Stenson.
;;	Q D	id you know if Congressman Diggs had any connection
4	with the fu	neral home at that time?
5	A. A	fter the merger?
t	Č A	es.
7	A. N	o, he did not, to my knowledge.
8	Q W	hat did you do at the Myers Road funeral home?
9	A. A	ssembled the old records.
10	Q. W	hat kind of old records?
11	A. F	uneral records.
12	Q. H	low long did you do this?
13	A. A	about a period of two or three months, I guess. I
14	went back t	to 1930, back in the 30's.
15	g c	Collecting records that went back to the 30's?
16	A. S	es. I got back to the 30's.
17	Q 1	Tho told you during that period of time, July of
18	'74 through August of '76, where to work?	
14	A. 3	ou are saying July?
20	ي ي	July well, May of '74.
21	' A. C	Congressman Diggs.
22	Q r	Did you ever receive from May, 1974, through July or
23	August of	1976, any salary from the House of Diggs?
24	A I	No, sir.

Did you ever receive any salary from the

\$1,449.79.

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A Just cases. Polks came in with problems.

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And in addition you would be doing accounts Q. receivable, working trying to collect moneys on the Diggs Funeral Home?

λ. Yes, sir.

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All right. Why was it you would be doing constituent Q.

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Congressman Diggs doing constituent work and accounts receivable very soon thereafter; is that right?

case and I in turn called --

- All right. Now, moving from January, 1976 on there came a time, did there not, when you started to go into the congressman's congressional office part-time as opposed to spending your full five days at the funeral home, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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Q Now, you went in about one day a week of a five-day week; is that correct?

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mrs. Richmond. One other thing. 1 . BY MR. WATKINS: 4 When you received that subpoena you were upset, Q. weren't you? ā Still am. h We will let you get out of here. ī 8 THE COURT: Anything else, gentlemen? 4 MR. MARCY: I just have three brief questions, 10 Your Honor. 11 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. MARCY: 1: Mrs. Richmond, showing you again Defendant's 14 Exhibit 34, was there anything more involved than making a ij phone call in that complaint? 16 Not from Detroit and I don't know what happened on 17 this. Not from Detroit and that's all I could do was make a 18 telephone call here. 19 How long would you estimate that telephone call 20took? 21 The actual call, it may not have taken long, but I 77 think this is one of the lady's writing in the office. I'm 24 not sure. It may have taken her some time to get the Civil 7.4 Service and get a status. 27. I'm only referring to your action. 000673

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

RY	MR.	WATKIN:

- Q Mrs. Richmond, isn't it true that in 1949 to 1954 Congressman Charles Diggs or Mr. Charles Diggs was not a congressman at that time but he was a State Senator in Michigan; isn't that correct?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q Thank you, Mrs. Richmond.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused, gentlemen?

MR. MARCY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You are finally excused. Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. MARCY: The Government would call Lorraine Westbrook.

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# Whereupon,

#### LORRAINE WESTBROOK

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government, and having been first duly sworn was examined and testified as follows:

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARCY:

- Q Would you please state your full name?
- A. Lorraine Westbrook.
- Q. Where do you live?
- A Washington, D. C.

Who is that check made payable to?

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was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government, and having been first duly sworn was examined and testified as

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARCY:

- Q Mr. Johnson, will you please state your full name?
- A. George Gentry Johnson.
- Q What is your present address?
- A. My present address is 1875 Golf Ridge Drive South, Bloomfield Hills.
  - Q What state is that in?
  - A The State of Michigan.
  - Q Where did you live prior to that?
  - A 1847 Littlefield, Detroit.
  - Q What is your profession?
  - A. CPA.
  - Q Could you tell me some of your background?
- A. I was employed by General Motors. And I was also employed by the International CPA firm as a supervisor,

  Detroit office, and I'm a graduate of Hawaiian State Accounting and I have some work on my masters in management also.
  - Q Do you have a company now?
  - A Yes, I do.
  - Q What is the name of that company?
- A. The name of the company is George Johnson and Company, professional corporation, Detroit.
  - Q What business do you engage in in that corporation?

Q At that cocktail party you had a discussion with Congressman Diggs?

A Yes, I did.

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Who brought up the subject of your going on the Q. congressional staff?

That would have, you know, it would have had to have A. been the congressman.

- After that did you go on the congressional staff? Q.
- Yes, I did. A.

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Do you recall when you went on the congressional  $\mathsf{staff}^r$ Q.

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Q At that coctail party were there any discussions as to what your duties and responsibilities would be?

The 1st of July, 1973.

A. No, other than my background -- at least there would be something that would fit my background as far as -- I assume that it would financial account-type work.

- Q Was there any discussion as to what your salary would be?
  - A No, there wasn't.
- Q Beginning in July of 1973 did you begin receiving Treasury checks?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q Showing you what's previously been marked as Government's Exhibit 18-A through 18-H can you identify those?
- A. Yes. These are checks that I received. My name is on the front, address, home address; signature is on the back. These are checks that I received.
  - Q How did you receive those checks?
  - A. Through the mail at 18467 Littlefield.
  - Q Through the U. S. Mail?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Did you begin doing any congressional work after you began receiving these Treasury checks?
- A As far as congressional work related to any accounting financial work, working on the House, at least when I started

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It was House of Diggs work in the sense that I

looked at my time charts. At least they exceeded the amount

of money that I was receiving, at least the firm's time chart.

Economic development for black businessmen and

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minorities?

them and they were good-faith discussions; were they not, that

The discussions that you had, you came away from

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would call upon you to help him?

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If you are asking me if we talked about various, let's say minority development, yes. We discussed --

you believed you would be assisting him in such ways as he

- And you went back and you thought in terms of the amount of time you might have to come back to Washington in connection with this type of work?
- Originally from when we first -- at least the λ. discussion I can recall going on with my wife that evening and discussing how much time I may have to at least spend here, that I told you before.
- Now, let me ask you this. The time that you spent Q. with Congressman Diggs, it was not limited, was it, to the representation of him in connection with just his tax returns or tax audit, was it? Was that the only thing that you ever discussed with him? Is that the only subject that ever came up for discussion?
  - A. No.
- I would like you to think back, if you could, to the other problems or other matters which were discussed during this period of time. This would be the period of time that was 1973 and 1974.

A. Well, we talked about the entirety of -- I can't recall because this has been -- if you hadn't brought it up at least ICBIF I wouldn't have known that, but we discussed several things as far as the overall economic development of businesses, how the different programs were working and at least I can now recall one conversation at least on financing of businesses. That was an item at least how the banks were going about financing, giving loans to businesses, minority

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Q He was interested and you discussed at times you did not have black opportunity with respect to the Renaissance Center in Detroit? Was he not concerned with that and were you not concerned with that?

- A Yes. He has a good memory. We did talk about that.
- Q Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what the Renaissance Center is?
- A Renaissance Center is located in downtown Detroit and it's basically a development that some say even Ford at least started to put together to go ahead and revitalize the downtown area. We have office space, hotels, restaurants and it's going through a second phase as far as development for downtown Detroit.
  - Q The city is quite proud of that?
  - A Yes, and it's really worked out well.
  - Q It is right on the water front, is it not?
  - A. Correct.
- Q They advertise the hotel as the largest in the world, don't they?
  - A. I don't know that to be a fact.
- A Mr. Diggs'concerns initially with that were with respect to employment opportunity for construction workers in the actual building of that; is that not correct?
  - A Yes, I think I can recall now he did express some

- Now, the Center itself is in addition to the hotel and office space it has shops or areas for businesses; does it
  - Yes. A.

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- What was his concern with respect to the option and availability of those shops for minority businessmen, particularly blacks in the district?
- He had a concern as a matter of fact with the fashion shops, let's say, if they would just be the larger chains coming or at least be larger -- well, non-minority, let's say, businesses coming in. That was a concern. you know, if minority business people would have an opportunity to, you know, participate because it was something that should take off fairly well and was a matter of would minorities participate after it was up.
  - The Renaissance Center was in downtown Detroit? Q.
  - Yes, it is in downtown Detroit. Λ.
  - Õ. Is that his 13th District down there?

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- Q Now, in addition to the Renaissance Center and those matters was he also concerned and did you have discussions with him concerning the policies and the manner in which the Small Business Administration policies affected minorities in Detroit?
  - A Yes, I believe we discussed that.
- Q Was one of his primary concerns whether or not the Small Business Administration was going to make funds available or particularly after 1967 when there appeared to have been a decline in the ability or the willingness of the Administration to help minorities?

MR. MARCY: Your Honor, I am going to object to Mr. Povich testifying.

THE COURT: I will say the same thing to you I said to Mr. Watkins earlier at the bench: You are making this man your witness so don't ask him leading questions.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Can you think of other matters particularly that you and Mr. Diggs may have discussed during this period of time and may I suggest to you, if I could, Your Honor --

THE COURT: No. Don't ask leading questions. If he knows what he and Mr. Diggs talked about, the kind of things for which he might bill Mr. Diggs for his time, he may testify.

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

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THE WITNESS: This is over five years ago. I can't recall all the details as far as what we discussed and I didn't keep any memos on it.

I can recall one at least concern tied in to the Small Business Administration as well as with some of the banks around the city. I expressed a concern and he expressed a concern to me at least about if the banks were really let's say doing the job that they should as far as with minority businesses or if it had gone back to a pre-1967, let's say, period. It was a matter of if they're really -- and I just don't -- if they are doing at least their jobs as far as tied into businesses or if they are setting aside a certain amount for certain contractors or certain people or if they are just going ahead and giving the money to a few that the PR people are saying they are doing a good job when they are not.

BY MR. POVICH:

- Q Have you thought of something else you said?
- A No. Something else at least tied in with that same conversation, something about minority contractors. I can't recall. This has been over five, six years, but we did discuss these businesses.
- Q Mr. Johnson, just to tie this thing in, the time you spent with Mr. Diggs and you had these discussions in addition to other matters that you did, you billed him for all

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- Q Now, is it fair to say that with respect to him that you billed him for the time you worked on his returns and perhaps assisted him in his IRS matters, Internal Revenue Matters. Who did you bill all of the other time that you spent with him to?
- A There are several bills going out. Can you ask me the question -- I can off from the beginning.
- Q I will save you some time. Essentially did the people in your office post those or post that time or bill that time posted and then perhaps bill it later to the House of Diggs?
- A. Yes. We have charge numbers and the staff members charge the time to a particular charge number, yes.
- Mr. Johnson, drawing back on your recollection now, if you could, if Mr. Diggs had inquired at the end of say 1975, the period that or 1974, it was 1973 and 1974 that you had received the checks; is that correct?
  - A Correct.
- Q If at the end of that period of time or shortly thereafter he had inquired as to the House of Diggs as to how much time you had billed, actually billed the House of Diggs, what to the best of your recollection, what type of information would he have received as of that date?

MR. POVICH: No, sir. I'm trying to find out --THE COURT: Suppose you rephrase it. MR. POVICH: If I understood -ţ THE COURT: If he had called would you have said --4 it's too hypothetical. BY MR. POVICH: (ı What would your record reflect, Mr. Johnson, with 7 respect to the amount you said about \$15,000 that had been paid? Ħ Y Correct. THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, do you have these records? 11 12 THE WITNESS: No, I don't, so I can't -- this is 1: why I just can't give you an answer. Without the record I can't say. 14 1'n BY MR. POVICH: 16 How much money would you say that the House of Diggs 17 owed him still if he had already paid \$15,000? 15 Without any adjustments we are talking about roughly יין 25,000 or 20,000. 20 Now, in addition to that you billed him, did you not, 21 during this period of time? 22 I don't know if I billed him or not during the 23 period of time. Has the Government shown you any records? Q 25 I did. Without something directly in front of me I λ

Q Now, the first record that appears there, however,

includes a balance which has been carried from an earlier

- So that although the first record would be from August, 1974, it includes previous time; does it not?
  - Yes, it does. There is a balance here for --
- Would you look through those records just briefly and see if it is not fair to say that during the period of time, certainly at some point before August when that time there is included, through August, '74, 1974 and 1975, you charged to his account the time which you spent on his matters?
- Yes. This represents at least my time alone, the staff's time as far as the charge to Congressman Diggs in
- And that would be only for doing IRS work, in other words his returns and his audits? Essentially is that what you were charging for; is that correct?
- I can tell by the coding here "IRS exam" and also there is a standard coding in here for income tax return.
- Is it fair to say -- I am doing this to save time. Is it fair to say you accumulate your hours?
  - And at some point you then bill; is that correct?
  - Correct. A.

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Q. And those records reflect that you accumulated the

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relationship because of the whole situation. I just didn't care for it.

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Q At that time there was a substantial outstanding bill still with the House of Diggs; was it not?

Yes, there was.

Q You either brought suit or threatened to bring suit with respect to that balance as well?

A Yes, at a later time. I continued to do work at least for the House of Diggs and I also at least personally when the balance got at least substantially higher for us that I couldn't describe him as a client but I figured at least one day I would receive the funds.

Q You were a little uncomfortable. You had Republican clients; did you not?

A. Yes, I have Republican clients.

Q Were you somewhat uncomfortable about associating with the congressman as a Democrat?

A. Well, I wouldn't say as a Democrat. At times I do have, you know, Republican clients and at that particular time one particular party I could think of who didn't, you know, like the idea tremendously. I do have Republican clients, yes.

Q In fact, Congressman Diggs' office asked you to be included in a picture in the newspaper as being part of the staff and you declined to do so because you felt that it may offend perhaps some of your Republican clients?

A That is correct.

MR. POVICH: I have no further questions. 1 THE COURT: Do you have anything else or can we take -1 a recess at this time? 1 MR. MARCY: Your Honor, I have got maybe five 4 minutes. 7 THE COURT: We will take a recess. t, (Recess.) ĩ THE COURT: Bring in the jury. ۲ (Jury present.) ij THE WITNESS: I was asked a question earlier and 10 I would just like to correct the record. I believe the 11 question was did I decline. This is four or five years ago 12 and I can't recall in detail if I declined to take the photo. I believe I did take the photo but I can't recall what reason 14 I gave later but I stated that I didn't want it at least 15 published so I sould just like to correct that. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. MARCY: 18 17 Mr. Johnson, did your leaving the staff or your 20 resigning from the congressional payroll in December of 1974 21 have anything to do with the fact that you had some <u>"</u> Republican clients? 7.3

A. No. No. As far as that, I can't recall that being a major factor at least.

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Q What was the reason that you left Congressman Diggs'

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- A. The answer to that is no.
- Did you ever write any memorandum to the congressman or on behalf of the congressman concerning economic development?
- A If I ever sent him a letter or any -- I can't recall at least. We had a lot of correspondence. I can't recall it.
- Q You also mentioned at some other occasion policies of the Small Business Administration were discussed between you and Congressman Diggs; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, yes.
- Q Was there a meeting set up to discuss specifically policies of the Small Business Administration?
- A. No, I can't recall. A meeting wasn't set up let's say directly for that, to answer your question.
- Q Did you ever have any contact with anybody on behalf of Congressman Diggs to discuss the policies of the Small Business Administration?
  - A I can't recall.
- Q Did you do any research on behalf of the Congressman into the policies of the Small Business Administration?
  - A On behalf of the Congressman, no.
- Q. Did you ever assist in writing any legislation concerning the Small Business Administration?

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No.

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THE CLERK: Defendant's 36 marked for identification

(Defendant Exhibit No. 36 was

marked for identification.)

THE WITNESS: I believe it was approximately six. I'm not exactly sure of the amount.

BY MR. POVICH:

Q I just show you a page. Can you identify that?

Do you know what that is?

THE COURT: Does that have a marking?

MR. POVICH: Yes, Your Honor. It is Exhibit No. 36.

THE WITNESS: It's the check register used by the House of Diggs. I see an amount, George Johnson & Company on September 23rd of '74 for \$6,216.93.

BY MR POVICH:

- Q Right. And that was during the period of time that you were working for the congressman?
  - A Yes.

MR. POVICH: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. MARCY: Just one or two questions.

FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARCY:

Q Did that payment have anything to do with the loan?

Are you aware of that?

I remember there was a loan made by City National 1 2 Bank and I believe immediately -ï THE COURT: A loan to him, sir? 4 THE WITNESS: A loan to the House of Diggs, I'm sorry, 5 and immediately after that I received a check. That one I'm ti quite sure that's what it is, but it stands out -- at least 7 I remember that amount. ۲ BY MR. MARCY: 4 Do you know where the money came from? Q. 10 The money came from City National Bank at least as 11 far as the loan. It was immediately after a loan had been 12 received. 1: Did that totally wipe out the House of Diggs' Q. 14 indebtedness to you? 1.5 I really don't know. It should -- I really can't 16 say. I really don't know. I really don't know. 17 Did you continue to perform accounting services for Q. 15 the House of Diggs and Congressman Diggs after that time? 19 Yes, I did. A. 20 MR. MARCY: I have no further questions. 21 MR. POVICH: Nothing, Your Honor. THE COURT: May the witness be excused? 23 MR. MARCY: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: You may be excused. Thank you. 45 (Witness excused.)

MR. KOTELLY: May we approach the bench, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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(At the bench:)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I'm afraid we did not do as good a scheduling job today as we thought we had. I had expected these witnesses to take us much longer. We have no further witnesses today. We have three more witnesses to put on Tuesday morning. They are not going to be very lengthy witnesses. We should have it wrapped up in two hours for the three witnesses.

At this time we would ask though that Your Honor,

If we could have published to the jury Exhibits 52, A through

D, which are the ads from the Michigan Chronicle which are in

evidence at this time.

THE COURT: My practice is not to give exhibits to the jury during the case.

MR. KOTELLY: Then I withdraw the request. I didn't know your practice.

THE COURT: But we have nothing further to do until 5:00 since you have no witnesses. How long do you anticipate this will take?

MR. KOTELLY: Publishing these to the jury? Just a few minutes for them to pass it among themselves for them to look at it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They are in evidence?

on Tuesday morning at 9:30. Monday is a religious holiday.

For that reason we won't be here Monday.

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Remember what I previously told you. Don't discuss the case among yourselves. Don't let anybody talk to you about it and don't talk to anybody about it. So until Tuesday we will see you later.

(The jury left the courtroom.)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I would like to perhaps say a little bit more about the matter I discussed this morning with you because of the importance of it and to make sure --

THE COURT: You may come to the bench.

(At the bench:)

MR. POVICH: I would like the record to be as complete as it can be as far as the information I have as of this time and so that I can advise the Court I am not asking you to -- I know you have ruled but since we do have a little time I would like to make this for the record.

In connection with the presentation of character evidence in this case and the preparation of witnesses who would be prepared to testify in this case, Your Honor, we did not expect an offer of the former President of the United States to appear on behalf of Mr. Diggs, the defendant.

THE COURT: You don't mean he just volunteered out of the air. You mean you requested him to appear and he agreed to do so?

MR. POVICH: I didn't ask him to appear here, Your Honor. I learned just yesterday evening after we returned to the Court that he had indicated a desire that -- or willingness to appear and he would like to appear. I also was told, however, that because of commitments which he had which had been set a long, long time in advance, and my understanding from someone in our office who has worked with him, that these commitments are set up long in advance because of the Secret Service and other problems and that it would simply be impossible for him to be in Washington. He was going to be on the West Coast and he would be very happy to help if it could be done either by way of letter or deposition.

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We immediately advised the person that, of course, a letter would never be sufficient and there had to be an opportunity for cross-examination and the appearance of counsel and that we would request since we had a day off Monday perhaps the Court would permit us to take his deposition on Monday since that was the one day that he indicated -
I'm sorry -- Monday or Wednesday was the one day in the morning at 9:30 that he felt that he could be deposed on the matter consistent with his schedule already set up sometime in advance.

I indicated to him that I did not think that the testimony would take long but the person I was talking to was not the President but that it would require that both counsel

be present and, of course, the defendant be present if he so chose to be and that I would request the Court allow us to take his deposition on the West Coast on Monday since that was the day that would not interfere with the trial date.

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I did not consider, Your Honor, asking you to continue the trial on a day in which you were prepared to sit but since Monday was an off-day anyway because of the Jewish holiday I thought that that timing was very good.

When I came in this morning I, of course, advised your Honor properly of this offer. I have participated in many cases, civil cases and criminal cases. I have never taken the deposition of Mr. Ford in a criminal case. I have taken it at a civil trial and, you know, sometimes you go up and can take them when people can appear for lots of reasons. The reasons are almost just a matter of convenience. Here, of course, we have a different situation. We have a witness we feel has something to contribute, albeit character evidence, but nevertheless something to contribute because of his own personality, his own character, his own position in our community. We think it is very much an issue in this case. It has nothing to do with specific acts or anything such as that. It would just be straight character evidence.

There is no question in this case, Your Honor, this individual knows this man and it is not a cameo appearance.

They are from the same state. They have known each other their

entire political life. The man is a man who can testify, who has an opinion with a basis for that opinion and good basis and a long association and I would ask Your Honor to consider this again. I ask the Government to consider it again in allowing us to go and have his deposition taken on Monday, which is a day this Court is not sitting.

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Now, I know that Mr. Kotelly, we are interrupting his case, but in essence, Your Honor, Tuesday is the last day of his case. He only has two witnesses left, Mr. Clarence Robinson and Randall Robinson and that is the end of his case.

MR. KOTELLY: And one more witness.

MR. POVICH: The inconvenience is more to us and we are just beginning our case and we would very much love to have that day in Washington, but the witness is sufficiently important to us that we would forego that in order to have his testimony presented to the jury here.

Under those circumstances, Your Honor, I would ask for the Government to reconsider its objection and if it persists in its objection for the Court to reconsider its decision.

THE COURT: What you might do in the light of your representations, you are not expecting to ask the witness about specific incidents but just write out what you expect the testimony to be.

MR. POVICH: When I say "specific instances" I just

expect a straight character testimony. "I have known him. I have known him from the following associations with him."

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I thought you were going to say that your testimony would be in line with the form previously used. "I know him. I know other people in the community who know him and his reputation among those people is such and such." If that's what you expect the Government might have one response. If you wish to go into specific instances then I think you have a horse of another color and I have had enough. I haven't had very much time to look at the authorities which my clerks are working right now after having received the Government's memo and I think that this is the kind of testimony if you are going beyond the mere bare bones type of approach we used to have, if you are going beyond that I think you ought to be in the presence of the Court who can rule upon objections.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I'm not offering specific incidences. I'm only offering it with respect to President Ford. I'm only offering, "How long have you known him?" "I have known him in the following respects." I am not going to say whether he acted honestly or dishonestly in any particular instance.

THE COURT: What do you mean "the following respects"?

MR. POVICH: "How long have you known him?" "I first

met him when we entered Congress."

MR. POVICH: Your Honor --

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THE COURT: I am affording you the opportunity of getting a reconsideration of it. If that isn't satisfactory I will rule right now.

MR. POVICH: I was thinking I had what he once said about Mr. Diggs in an official document. It was at the presentation at his swearing in as Chairman of the District Committee.

THE COURT: I think that is different. There was no indictment pending at that time.

MR. POVICH: I will certainly do what Your Honor suggests and perhaps my problem is that today is Saturday.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. POVICH: When would Your Honor want to have something, how soon in order to allow us the time?

THE COURT: I expect to be home tonight. I expect to go to a religious observance tomorrow known as the Red Mass, although I am not a Catholic. Following that there is going to be a brunch as I understand it. I am invited to that.

So the sooner you make up your mind on this thing and can make representations to me, the sooner I can decide it.

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I suppose you want to buy an airline j ticket if you are going out there? 2 MR. POVICH: I can't go. I would love to go. 1 THE COURT: You couldn't go but Mr. Watkins could. 4 MR. POVICH: Mr. Watkins could go. 5 THE COURT: Nobody would be working on your case and ti 7 you have got to present it next week except you can't do it. You have got a religious commitment. ь 4 MR. POVICH: That's right. Not Monday. Not Monday. 10 THE COURT: All right. The ruling stands until П something is submitted in writing. 12 MR. POVICH: Thank you. 13 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 (In open Court:) 16 THE MARSHAL: Court will stand recessed until 17 Tuesday morning. 18 (Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m., the above-entitled matter 19 was recessed.) 5021 -:2 24 25

## 13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ) 4 ) Criminal No. 78-142 vs. 5 CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., ) 6 Defendant. 7 8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 9 Washington, D. C. 10 October 3, 1978 11 The above-entitled matter came on for further hear-12 ing at 9:30 o'clock, a.m., before: 13 HONORABLE OLIVER GASCH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE. 14 15 APPEARANCES: 16 ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT: 17 JOHN KOTELLY, ESQUIRE ERIC MARCY, ESQUIRE. 18 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT: 19 DAVID POVICH, FSQUIRE 20 ROBERT WATKINS, ESQUIRE BERNARD CARL, ESQUIRE. 21-000-22 JUDITH B. MOORF, CSR Official Court Reporter -000-23

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## PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Criminal Case 78-142, case of United States versus Charles C. Diggs.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich, I will hear you.

MR. POVICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are there witnesses in the court?

MR. POVICH: Yes.

THE COURT: They may step out.

THE CLERK: All witnesses in Criminal Case 78-142 in the case of United States versus Charles C. Diggs, please retire to the witness room accompanied by the Deputy Marshal.

MR. POVICH: May it please the Court?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. POVICH: We are here this morning on a matter of the admissibility of testimony from Mr. Under Secretary Newsome, who is presently the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

I am not sure; he is either the No. 3 or No. 4 person in the Department of State.

Mr. Newsome during a considerable period of time was the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

He came into contact with the defendant, who held the position of Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa in the House of Representatives.

During the course of that period of time, I think

from 1969 through 1973, when he held the position of the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, and since that time, he has had contact with the defendant.

I would like to put him on the stand to have him testify --

THE COURT: First, we will have the legal argument as to whether that type of testimony is admissible. That's what I understand we were here for.

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir; but I think --

THE COURT: That's what we will do.

MR. POVICH: Could I proffer what his testimony would be?

THE COURT: No. I want to hear whether or not it's proper under the circumstances of this case to have specific acts adduced as part of the defense. That's the question.

I recognize we are confronted with a new rule. We are confronted with only one case passing on this that's been brought to my attention, the Benadetto case, which is quite comparable insofar as the Second Circuit said, that refusal to accept bribes in four other instances should not have been deduced as specific act testimony.

MR. POVICH: I didn't know in those four instances, Your Honor, that one had been offered in the Benadetto case.

There was no indication a bribe had even been offered.

It's like asking a person if he ever acted unlawfully

in any other instance.

I think that case is clearly distinguishable and doesn't even reach the case we have here.

THE COURT: This bribe wasn't accepted.

MR. POVICH: It was offered, Your Honor. It was an instance in which this individual was offered an opportunity to profit handsomely from the performance of his duty as a congressman profits handsomely.

There is no indication in that case that anyone was ever offered a bribe that anyone gave him a chance to act improperly.

Of course, the Court of Appeals is going to come in and say' he never acted improperly; perhaps he never had a chance to do otherwise. We have a very different situation here.

I'll address that, Your Honor, at this point if
you wish. I know that concerns you. I read the case but
it immediately was the first thing that struck me. It would
be like saying in your dealings with this person over the
last ten years, have you ever saw him commit an unlawful act,
and the answer was no.

I would agree with Your Honor and the Court of Appeals and anybody else who ruled on that, that that would have been an improper question. We don't have that situation here.

The question that this person would respond to would be the following questions, "Do you have an opinion of his honesty and integrity of the defendant and whether he is a truthful person." Answer is yes.

"On what observations and contact with the defendant do you base your opinion?" The answer would be the following, which I have already outlined.

The answer would be, "I had contact with him during that period of time and on an occasion, which I consider to be relevant to this matter, he called me to his office and he advised me that he had been offered a bribe by an African head of state. He showed me the letter from the African head of state. He told me that he was very concerned with it. He wanted me to know about it immediately. He wanted me to handle it in my, official capacity as the Under Secretary of State for African Affairs.

"He wanted me to make a memorandum of it. He wanted to reject that offer. He did not feel that a reply was necessary and wanted my advice on that matter.

"I told him that I agreed with him that the reply was not necessary. I told him that we would handle the matter, that I would make a memorandum of it, and it would be kept in the file.

"He wanted assurance that the matter would be retained in the files so that if there was ever a question

about it that the State Department would be able, or he would be able to corroborate what had happened."

He followed the advice, the letter was turned over, a memorandum was made, Your Honor.

Mr. Under Secretary Newsome's recollection is that the matter came, it was an annual retainer of offer to assist the head of this African state with respect to matters of Congress, that the retainant was in the amount of five figures and on an annual basis, Your Honor.

That is the recollection, precise recollection of the defendant as well. We have in this case no question of the fact that this event took place, which is one of the problems Courts get into, and I can understand where you have some question you would have to chase it down and go into a mini-trial. That fact isn't present here.

It is clear that it happened. It's clear that it's probative. It's clear that it's relevant.

It's performance of his duties as a congressman.

This is an attempt to prove it from those activities which the Government in this case says is precisely what this gentleman does.

It's an instance in which this man was offered supplement at a time when he was under financial duress. He rejected it, handled it in a commendable manner, notified the appropriate authorities and the appropriate authorities

 We are dealing with two people, Your Honor, who are at the highest level of our Government. We have the leading authority on African affairs in the Congress. We have what is now perhaps the third man from the Secretary of State.

I think this evidence is so probative, it's so helpful to the jury in deciding whether or not this person did what he did as a matter of a crime or whether it was perhaps done for some other purpose. It's so indicative, Your Honor, of whether or not he is a criminal, whether or not he has a criminal mind, a criminal intent in addition to his character. It goes to the very things that we put character in evidence about.

I can't imagine anything more probative. It's inconceivable to me.

THE COURT: Very well. I know you feel very strongly about it. But at the same time, the Court is called upon to make an objective and fair decision on this matter.

MR. POVICH: I'm not asking Your Honor - ... THE COURT: Now, there are certain distinctions, it seems to me, between an American citizen like the Congressman refusing to sell his country out for a bribe by a foreign nation. You have got the question of patriotism there. You don't have that in the issue before this jury.

MR. POVICH: It's a question, Your Honor -- it

depends on how you put the question.

If the Government wants to distinguish that matter, they have the right to do so.

If they want to say he turned it down because he was a patriot, that's fine.

I, Your Honor, think it is just as probative of the fact he does not seek to profit from his position as a United States Congressman, and that's what this case is about. He does not seek to profit from that position.

That to me, if you want to narrow it and say he didn't do it because he was a patriot, he didn't do it because it had some treasonous aspects of it which the Government now tries to distinguish it on. Let the Government argue that to the jury.

I suggest, Your Honor, that it's perhaps one of the best indications of what this man is made of and whether he sought to profit.

THE COURT: And this is 1972, isn't it?

MR. POVICH: Yes, it is, '72 or '73. We are not certain, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You don't have any evidence of this thing besides what these two men are prepared to testify; is that right? You have lost the letter, you have lost the correspondence?

MR. POVICH: I haven't lost anything, Your Honor.

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The State Department --

THE COURT: I'm talking about the evidence is not available; let's put it that way.

MR. POVICH: As a result of the way it was handled by the United States Government, Your Honor, by the Very Government that is prosecuting this case, has nothing to do

The defendant tooke/ery step he could to make sure this matter was handled appropriately. The testimony would so indicate that. We have people here from the State Depart-There is no question in Mr. Newsome's mind that the matter occurred and that, Your Honor, is just is precisely part of the problem.

If this were debated, if this were a question which were in issue, did this or did this not happen, I would say, all right, Your Honor doesn't want to hold a mini-trial, but I can't believe that the United States Attorney in this case is going to doubt Mr. Newsome's word when he says this is what happened. The fact of the matter is not in issue.

THE COURT: Well, I will hear from the Government.

MR. KOTELLY: May it please the Court, regarding the factual matters that Mr. Povich has proffered, the Government has, is willing to accept Ambassador Newsome's word that Mr. Diggs contacted him and advised him as to this letter that purportedly was a form of a bribe.

However, Ambassador Newsome is unable to testify as to what Mr. Diggs did after that time. Ambassador Newsome can only testify as to what he himself knows of the initial information.

Now, what Mr. Diggs did afterewards, the Government has no way of knowing. Apparently, only Mr. Diggs knows and maybe the head of the African Government who correspondenced with Mr. Diggs.

We are not willing to concede that there were no further contacts between Mr. Diggs and the head of state because we don't know. So that in terms of no factual disputes, we would submit that there is a factual dispute.

The claim is that on one occasion Mr. Diggs advised the State Department of this approach. That is all that the Ambassador Newsome's testimony goes to, nothing further.

It does not show that in fact Mr. Diggs did not later change his mind, have other contacts or was just never contacted again by the head of the foreign state. So, we submit that the evidence itself is not that clearcut as Mr. Povich would indicate.

An example that I can think of immediately that comes to mind of this type of a situation was in the Donald Robinson case. When Mr. Robinson was first approached by what he thought were members of the Mafia, he reported it to Earl Silbert and other members of the United States

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Later, of course, Mr. Robinson did have further

Attorney's office. They took no action at that time.

contacts with the people that he thought were Mafia members. Now, obviously, if these people were not police officers, Mr. Silbert would never have known about the later contacts between Mr. Robinson and these individuals and I think that's a good example of human nature!.

They may take a position at one time and change their mind at a later time. That's the reason why this evidence of prior behavior is really a quicksand because human behavior is not that consistent that people can say that at one moment because this man did an honest act, that that would rule the rest of his life.

Human nature varies and an individual will at one time have the strength to resist temptation and another time he would not have that type of resistance.

The Federal Rules clearly set out that there is certain type of character evidence that is admissible in order for the jury to determine as to whether this man's prior character circumstantially would reflect on whether or not he did the alleged acts in the indictment.

The Rules specifically call for either representation or opinion testimony as to general character. It specifically precludes testimony of specific acts of prior conduct.

The only exception that is gone into is Rule 405(b)

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MR. KOTELLY: This offense, as well as all other major felonies.

> THE COURT: It is in bribery.

MR. KOTELLY: That's true, but specific intent is

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 frequently an element and bad character in that case would always be relevant to any case in which specific intent or specific intent to defraud are elements of the case.

So that if the Court were to adopt a rule that prior good acts could be introduced as part of the defense that the defendant did not act in bad faith, then this type of evidence would come in in every single case.

But, to be more spelcific in this instance, Your Honor, we think that the advisory committee notes on 405(b) are very clear as to what was intended.

I'm reading from the second paragraph of the advisory committee notes:

"Of the three methods of proving character provided by the rule, evidence of specific instances of conduct is the most convincing. At the same time it possesses the greatest capacity to arouse prejudice, to confuse, to surprise and to consume time."

Subsequently, the Rule confines the use of evidence of this kind to cases in which character is in the strict sense in issue and hence deserving of a searching inquiry.

When character is used circumstantially and hence occupies a lesser status in the case, proof may be only by reputation and opinion.

Now, we have set forth examples, Your Honor, as to when the character or character trait is a specific issue,

in which reputation such as chastity or incompetence is a specific issue in the case.

But here, you know, honesty and integrity are not specific issues. It is merely the evidence of reputation which circumstantially the jury could find that the individual acted in conformance with his usual reputation at the time of the alleged offense, if they believe the character testimony and give it weight and credence.

We would submit that it is the reason the Rules have set out that it is intended that reputation and opinion be in general nature, that it's not to be specific instances. Otherwise, the case, you know, a whole man's life could be paraded in front of a jury as proof that this man did not commit the offense charged.

We would submit that the people who made up these rules could never have intended such a result, that 405(b) is a very, very narrow, very, very limited circumstance in which specific acts can be introduced.

THE COURT: Now, in what type of situation do you believe the Rules is intended to apply?

MR. KOTELLY: 405(a), of course, the Rule.

THE COURT: I understand 405(a).

MR. KOTELLY: 405(b) is the example we gave in our memo, was when chastity is in issue, or when there is incompetence in issue.

Your Honor, I can only believe that the Rule was intended to include some common law-type offenses that may appear in Pederal Court in civil matters or because there really are no federal crimes in which I can remember that character or a character trait is in issue, either in the defense or of the offense itself.

There are no cases that have cited 405(b) in terms of relying on it as an element of either the offense or the defense. I would submit from reading the advisory opinion that it was intended that very, very narrow, as they refer, very strict sense.

And we would submit that the issue here is not the question of, you know, is Charles Diggs an honest man, a man of integrity, a man of truthfulness as part of the offense itself.

The question is here, did he submit payroll vouchers or payroll authorization forms which had misleading and false information which caused the use of the mails, and which defrauded the United States both as to the authorization forms that were submitted, as well as to the scheme that he devised.

We would submit that honesty and integrity, although it may be relevant as to opinion testimony and reputational testimony, it is not the specific conduct of prior acts which are relevant to the issues in this case.

As I stated before, this man could bring in his whole history, step by step, every single good act that he did, every honest act that he did. Did the fact he may have filed his income taxes and they were audited and found they would not be fined would be relevant information that he wasn't dishonest at that time?

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I could go on and on for examples, Your Honor, but it was clearly not the intent of the Federal Rules to open up a criminal trial to a life history of the defendant.

THE COURT: But it is part of the defense that he is a person of good character.

MR. KOTELLY: And the character testimony should be the way Michaelson allowed it except the way it's extended by the Federal Rules for opinion, Your Honor, but nowhere has character testimony been allowed for specific proof of good conduct or lawful conduct in the past.

THE COURT: Of course, we are on a new rule. only have such cases as Benadetto that go into that.

MR. KOTELLY: Also, we have the advisory notes of the committee to reflect as to what they were thinking of at the time that they propounded this new rule, Your Honor, and nowhere do they say that this is suppose to be, you know,  $^{23}_{\rm b}$  a preferred way to go.

The Rule, the note that I just read to Your Honor indicated that it was intended to be, you know, in a very

limited and strict sense that this would be applied, Not as just an opening up the flood gates to allow all sorts of testimony about prior good acts to come into evidence.

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I would submit to the Court that if 405(b) was intended to make such a sweeping change in the law of evidence that this advisory note would have been far more clear as to that, was their intent;—but their intent is, you know, it's spelled out that it wasn't intended as that.

Consequently, Rule 405(b) confines the use of evidence of this kind -- specific acts -- to cases in which character is in the strict sense in issue and hence deserving of a searching inquiry.

We would submit that this is not such a case at all, that Mr. Povich has twisted the concept of the defense to prove that this man because he may have done a lawful act in the past, somehow reflects directly on his conduct and the issues in this trial.

We would submit that they can only show that circumstantially by opinion and reputation testimony and nothing further.

THE COURT: The standard instruction on character, as I recall it, is to the effect that a person of good character, good moral character would be unlikely to do the type of act that he is charged with doing. And that that alone may create reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury.

Without it, the jury might be convinced that he was guilty, but with it they might have a reasonable doubt.

Now, that was the instruction we use to give even

prior to the change in the rules.

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, that's from Michaelson.

THE COURT: This seems to open up something different.

MR. KOTELLY: It certainly does, Your Honor. No longer are we talking about circumstantial evidence of reputation.

THE COURT: Yes. It's reputation and opinion.

MR. KOTELLY: And opinion. But the question --

THE COURT: I have no doubt that the Ambassador could give testimony as to his opinions. It's a question of whether the defense should be permitted to offer testimony as the basis for that opinion.

MR. KOTELLY: That's a slightly different issue as we view it, Your Honor, rather than 405(b) exception.

If I might address that other matter?

THE COURT: Yes, yes.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, again in our second memorandum, which we supplied to the Court yesterday, we argued that it was the intent of the Federal Rules not to allow character witnesses to go into .specific details as to what they base their opinion on.

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On Page 2 of our memorandum, we quote from Judge Weinstein, who was one of the promulgators of the Federal Rules where he is quoted as saying:

"There was some fear expressed on the part of government attorneys that opinion witnesses would be permitted on direct to testify to specific incidents supporting their opinion. This was not the intent of the draftsman who expected the witness to be asked only in general terms to describe the nature of the familiarity as a basis for the opinion."

Accordingly, a paragraph was added at the end of the advisory committee note to make that clear. The advisory opinion note which Judge Weinstein refers to states as follows:

"Opinion testimony on direct in these situations ought in general to correspond to reputation testimony as now given, i.e., be confined to the nature and extent of the observation and acquaintance upon which the opinion is based."

Again, Your Honor, I would submit that it's clear from the advisory notes that the advisory group did not intend to open up reputation and opinion testimony as being the way to introduce the whole history of the defendant as far as all of his good acts on prior occasions.

They intended merely that the witness who was

testifying as to opinion or reputation in the community be confined to just generally stating the time period he knew the individual, the general types of contacts he would have with him, then state that opinion or state the reputation, but it was not intended to be a new way for the defense to bring in a lot of miscellaneous matters as far as specific conduct which would then require the Government to respond and try and refute and rebut all of their specific instances that they bring forth.

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We would submit that it's clear that the Federal Rules were not intended to broaden the law in that regard. and that a reading of the advisory notes spell it out.

In the paragraph I just indicated, that the advisory committee was not intending to just open up this whole field, that they were expecting that the law that had been following Michaelson would be continued to be followed even though they have expanded the law to allow personal opinion testimony rather than reputation in the community.

The Federal Rules as far as character made only really that one significant change and the advisory opinion goes quite far to make clear that is the one area they were concerned with changing, allowing a person to give his personal opinion of reputation rather than going through the convoluted form of community reputation, but in no

other way were they trying to change the law of character testimony.

Character evidence properly introduced can still be circumstantial evidence that the jury can consider and they can acquit based on character testimony. But that character testimony has to be general testimony and not as to specific instances.

The third issue that the defense has raised is that the specific acts are evidence that relate to intent and motive and, Your Honor, we cite the Drew case, which is the case that's recognized in this jurisdiction when such evidence can be introduced, when they can show a close link between the prior activities and the present activities.

If it is a continuing transaction or if it is a significant type incident, that would bring forth either identity or have some reflection on motive or intent. We would submit that as to whether or not Mr. Diggs received a bribe offer and refused it sometime in 1972, has absolutely nothing to do with the issue as to whether he inflated his employees' salaries in '73, '4, '5 and '6, for the purposes of their kicking back money for his personal expenses and his business expenses.

The two types of incidents are totally divorced from one another. There are numerous aspects that are different. As far as dealing with a foreign head of state

versus dealing with employees who are close and loyal to you, who you can trust, the type of offense is totally different, the time periods are totally different.

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We would submit that if the Government had tried to introduce evidence of a bribe, let's say a year before the time of this kickback scheme as proof somehow of motive and intent in the case that the Court clearly would not have allowed us to do so.

would not be permitted to have any evidentiary value as to proof of motive or intent and we would submit if the Government is precluded from introducing such evidence, the defendant should also be precluded from introducing their evidence. It is not close enough of a link to say it has direct bearing on those issues and we would submit that the only value that the prior activities could have is general reputation, which circumstantially, the jury can find that he acted in accordance with his general reputation.

But not proof of the prior behavior as a direct proof that this man had not the intent nor the motive to commit this crime.

Mr. Povich in his memorandum, misstates, I would submit, the Government's evidence as to the motives in this case. The Government has not tried to elicit testimony that

Mr. Diggs was impoverished and, therefore, that was his reasons for causing the inflated salaries for kickbacks, for expenses and for personal expenses and business expenses.

Miss Stultz, who testified, indicated clearly she did not know what the financial condition of the Congressman was. She knew that there were creditors calling.

She knew that the Congressman would tell her which ones to pay and which ones not to pay, but she had no knowledge as to his outside sources of income or what he did with his money.

All she knew about were those people who were in contact with her. Now, we would submit that this was not evidence of motive as to why he would inflate the salaries of his employees.

Frankly, Your Honor, the Government is at a loss to understand why he did it, but we would submit that for the defense to now raise the spectre that the Government has tried to introduce evidence of motive and, therefore, they are entitled to rebut it, is creating a strawman in this case.

The Government's evidence merely is that he did the act which we have charged and as far as his motivations it is, you know, open really to speculation.

He maybe could have been a voluntary deadbeat if he wanted to, if he just wanted to hoard his money away and

decided that's the way he was going to handle his financial affairs, just ignore his creditors and keep his money for himself, it wouldn't reflect at all as to his motives as to why he would inflate his employees' salaries to pay the expenses.

We have no evidence in this case that this man was financially destitute merely that he had creditors; some were being paid and some weren't being paid.

So, we would submit under any theory of the defense that the testimony regarding the specific act that happened a year before the alleged incident is not admissible as direct evidence of prior behavior and can only come in as part of general reputation testimony for the various character traits and only as a general and not as to the specific instances upon which it is based.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, Mr. Povich, I read Benædetto somewhat differently than you do. You say there was no evidence that there were four bribe offers.

Now, let me read to you what Judge Fineberg wrote.

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Benadetto's counsel had made clear he intended to call as witnesses employees of meat packing companies not referred to in the indictment. This evidence was to show that Benadetto had not solicited or attempted

Defense counsel later lived up to his word and did present such testimony from four witnesses who were employed by four other meat processing companies.

Now, had you read that?

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And you still think there was no offer of bribes from four other meat packing concerns?

MR. POVICH: I read that, Your Honor, as saying he didn't solicit any, and none was offered to him.

I'm sorry, Your Honor, that's the way I read it.

THE COURT: I don't have your ability to exclude things perfectly plain to me from the reading of Judge Fineberg's opinion.

MR. POVICH: I'm sorry, Your Honor, that's the way -- I didn't see anything there that was at all comparable to the situation here.

The man, as I understand that, he had not solicited.

THE COURT: It was on all fours with what he was charged with in the indictment. You don't have any issue of conflict of interest so far as nations are concerned.

It was another or four other meat packing concerns offering bribes, and testimony presented to that effect and turned

down and, therefore, evidence of good character.

character involved in the crime. They didn't have to set out 405(b) in order to allow that kind of testimony. That had long been permitted, Your Honor. It didn't take anything as dramatic as 405(b) for the permission to use opinion testimony of the individual, as opposed to reputation, in order to allow that kind of testimony.

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Indeed, the cases have recited my recollection is went back prior to the adoption of the Rule. So that there was already a recognized exception within the common law on this issue that would allow that type of testimony.

It didn't need anything as dramatic as 405(b) to permit that. I don't think it had ever been denied; it had always been permitted.

The Government's argument, Your Honor, from the text writers is that the Court does not wish to allow this type of testimony because there are certain counterbalancing factors which are involved.

The factors as Mr. Kotelly says are prejudice, surprise, consumption of time. He adds a fourth, not parading a man's life.

Let me deal with the first three. There is no prejudice here. There is no surprise here. There is no consumption of the time.

We have an isolated instance with an isolated witness. I am not seeking to parade this man's life in front

That was the defense theory of that case.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I don't think, as I read that opinion, there was never any evidence offered or proffered that this individual was offered a bribe by the four meat packing companies, simply that he dealt with those four meat packing companies; he did not solicit a bribe from them and was not offered it.

I'm sorry I read it differently than Your Honor.

I could be mistaken, but that's the way I read it. I gave

Your Honor my best recollection of it.

I have a portion of the opinion. I don't have the whole opinion.

Your Honor, may I just address briefly a couple of things and answer a question which you directed to Mr. Kotelly?

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. POVICH: You asked him, I thought rather pointedly, what examples he thought there would be cf the situation under 405(b) as it now reads.

He said he gave you two examples of what might be included as a situation which would be encompassed by that rule. He gave you the situation of the chastity of a woman and I believe the second was incompetence.

Your Honor, those have been long standing exceptions, though the situation with respect to reputation and

of the Court with respect to this witness.

I'm asking him about an isolated instance during a very relevant period of time in a professional association with this man, when they were dealing as between representatives of the Government and in the Congress and representative of the Government, the highest levels, in the Department of State.

as a hypothetical suggestion which might prompt a text writer to say, be careful, Your Honor, before you allow this, because it may lead to further problems which aren't present in this case. They are just not present.

And so I suggest to you that although the Court should admit it with caution and carefully and under restrictions, that nevertheless in this instance, it is probative, probative, Your Honor, of several issues in the case as Your Honor has indicated, I can't think of anything more than the character traits of honesty and integrity and truthfulness here -- very, very probative.

It makes sense the jury will understand it. They won't be confused. Your Honor can put in whatever limiting instruction the Government asks with respect to how this testimony is to be used.

I ask for such a limited instruction if you feel that there is going to be any confusion on the jury as to 000747

They use to give the instruction I guess they do on circumstantial evidence and Your Honor knows that instruction says that although the evidence may be circumstantial, it may nevertheless be very probative and very helpful and the deciding factor.

Many cases are made on nothing but circumstantial evidence, so I don't think that that prohibits it, Your Honor, or indeed limits it.

This is a hard case for the jury to decide; I would hope it's a hard case for them to decide, and I think this is a factor which would help them to do so, and I think it's relevant and it's rational and I would like to see them have that.

If there is a problem, Your Honor, I think the problem can be handled by a matter of instruction when it is received and how it is received and how it is to be considered by them.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Kotelly?

MR. KOTELLY: Just briefly on that last matter,

Your Honor.

As far as circumstantial evidence, Courts have long understood that the reputation of a person, which means his conduct over a long period of time, can be circumstantial evidence as to the defense and the elements of the offense, but one specific incident we submit does not have that same

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weight of circumstantial connection that a long history of reputation has and, therefore, one isolated incident should not be admitted as circumstantial evidence that he did not commit the offenses that are charged in the indictment.

THE COURT: All right. I will take a brief recess and let you gentlemen know my opinion.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.

## AFTER RECESS

9:40 a.m.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, this is a difficult and unusual situation with which the Court is confronted.

I think it's almost a matter of first impression.

I note Moore considers the matter and reaches this conclusion, that opinion testimony on direct in these situations ought in general to consider the reputation. This is to testimony now given. It has been confined to the nature and extent of the observation and acquaintance upon which the opinion is based.

It refers to Rule 701 of the new Federal Rules which permits lay opinion testimony. I think what I will do in this case is to permit the Ambassador briefly to state the basis of his opinion.

Mr. Povich, I am not going to allow him to expatiate it, which your public relations man did.

MR. POVICH: That was the Government's witness, Your Honor. 000750

1	concernir	ng certain legal aspects.
2		You may proceed, gentlemen.
3		MR. MARCY: The Government would call Mr. Clarence
4	Robinson.	
5	Wher	eupon,
6		CLARENCE A. ROBINSON
7	was	called as a witness by and on behalf of the
8	Gove	rnment and, having first been duly sworn, was
9	exam	nined and testified as follows:
10		DIRECT EXAMINATION
11		BY MR. MARCY:
12	Q	Mr. Robinson, would you please give us your full
13	name?	
14	λ	Clarence A. Robinson.
15	Q	Where do you live, Mr. Robinson?
16	A	Residence, 1724 Allison Street, Northwest, Washing-
17	ton.	
18	Q	What is your business?
19	A	I'm a real estate broker.
20	Q	Where are your offices?
21	A	1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest.
22	Q	How long have you been a real estate broker?
23	A	Over 25 years.
24 ¦  -	Q	Do you know Mr. Diggs?
25	A	Oh, yes, I know Mr. Diggs.
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1	Q How long have you known Mr. Diggs?
2	A I met him when he first came to Congress.
3	Q How do you know Mr. Diggs?
4	A Well, personally, socially and as a client.
5	Q Have you ever had any financial dealings with Mr.
6	Diggs?
7	A Well, I sold him his present residence.
8	Q Were you connected with a second trust that was
9	taken out on that residence?
10	A Yes. At the time of the sale of the property, the
11	first trust did not equal what we had planned on and the
12	seller decided that he would take back a second trust for
13	a year on an interest basis.
14	Q When was that second trust taken out?
15	A Well, you have my file which you have had.
16	MR. MARCY: Your Honor, I have had this marked as
17	Government's Exhibit No. 72.
18	THE COURT: Very well.
19	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 72 marked for
20	identification.
21	(Document marked Government's
22	Exhibit 72 for identification)
23	BY MR. MARCY:
24	Q Mr. Robinson, if you could look at your file and
23	tell us if there is anything in there that refreshes your

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Let me ask you this first. What was your role in

It was taken out at the time of the purchase of

the second trust?

the property from February 1972.

Did there come a time --

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Well, it was part of the sales transaction. A

Were you a trustee on the second trust?

I was. I decided to become one, and one of the A title officers was the other trustee.

Did there come a time you were asked to collect Q the principal amount of that second trust from Mr. Diggs?

Yes.

Do you recall approximately when that was?

Well, I received a letter from the Thomas J. Owens Company, stating that they had a request from the Union Turst Bank to collect payment, which meant the possibility of foreclosure.

And at the bottom of the letter it stated that in order to stop the foreclosure proceedings that I should get in touch with the Union Turst Bank, Mr. Zinza, who is the trust officer.

And I went to see Mr. Zinza, and explained to him 4 the fact that this was a Member of Congress, sort of said ighto him, because I happened to know the officers of the bank,

Q Do you know the date that you collected that amount of money?

A Well, November the 24th, 1975.

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1	you received that day?
2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q Is there a notation in the lower left-hand corner
4	of that check as to what it's for?
5	A Well, there's room for something to be written in,
6	but it's blank.
7	Q I'm referring right here.
8	A Oh, printed on the check it says "voucher." Is
9	that what you mean?
0	Q Yes.
11	A Yes.
12	MR. MARCY: Your Honor, I would move Government's
13	Exhibits 72-A and 72-B into evidence at this time.
14	THE COURT: Counsel wish to be heard?
15	MR. WATKINS: May I see it, please?
16	No objection, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Received.
18	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 72-A and 72-B
19	received in evidence.
20	(Government's Exhibits 72-A
21	and 72-B for identification
22	were received)
23	BY MR. MARCY:
24	Q Mr. Robinson, did there come a time you collected
25	the remainder of the outstanding principal from Mr. Diggs
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on that second trust? 2 Yes. In the letter that was sent to the Thomas J. Owens Company, they lifted the foreclosure request and 3 they were pleased they were receiving payment and that addi-4 5 tional amount would be paid to finish it out within 60 days. 6 Did there come a time that you collected the addi-Q 7 tional amount that was due? 8 Well, yes. I personally went, because they had received a letter -- well, I received a letter, really, that they hated to bother me, but would I look into the matter and get the additional amount. 12 And I in turn went to see Congressman Diggs and 13 made an appointment the following week and I collected the money. Do you recall when that was? Q A It was in February. 17 Q Of 1976? A Yes, approximately two months later. How did you --Q 20 Α There was a receipt here. Oh, yes, here it is --21 February 25. 22 Q How did you receive payment for that?  $B_{\rm d}$ A The receipt reads: 24 . "Currency in the amount of \$1303, representing 25 🕧 final payment of the note Charles C. Diggs held by Union Trust Bank." 000759

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simple matter, and they gave me the receipt.

1	Q Also the cultured for mentioned for resolved a	•••
2	February?	
3	A Absolutely.	
4	MR. MARCY: I have no further questions.	
5	THE COURT: Mr. Watkins.	
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
7	BY MR. WATKINS:	
8	Q Good morning, Mr. Robinson.	
9	A Good morning, Mr. Watkins.	
10	Q I'm going to hand you Government's Exhibit 72-	A
11	I'm sorry, 72-A and -B and Government's Exhibit 22.	
12	Those documents relate to the payment of money	to
13	you on November 24, 1975?	
14	A Yes, sir.	
15	Q 1975?	
16	A 1975; yes, sir.	
17	Q Now, you said in your direct testimony that the	ose
18	documents were handed to you by Mrs. Stultz; is that rig	ht?
19	A Yes. That's true, the Congressman said if I h	ad
20	any further conversation to call.	
21	Q I'm only asking you, Mr. Robinson, if those do	cu-
22	ments were handed to you by Mrs. Stultz?	
23	A Correct, yes, sir.	
24	Q Now, did you have any conversation with Mrs. S	tultz

about those documents?

THE COURT: Anything else? 1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 MR. MARCY: There is only one other thing, Your 3 Honor. Mr. Robinson read from a receipt which was in his folder and I would ask that be marked Government's Exhibit 5 6 72-C for identification. 7 BY MR. MARCY: Mr. Robinson, where is the receipt that you referred 8 Q to earlier? 9 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 72-C marked for 10 identification. 11 12 (Document was marked Government's Exhibit 72-C for 13 14 identification) 15 MR. MARCY: We have no further questions, Your Honor, 16 THE COURT: May the witness be excused? 17 MR. MARCY: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: You may be excused. 19 Thank you. 20 (Witness excused) 21 MR. KOTELLY: Our next witness is Randall Robinson, 22 Your Honor. 23 (Continued on the following page:)

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## RANDALL M. ROBINSON

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Would you please state your full name for the Q record?
  - λ Randall Maurice Robinson.
  - Q Mr. Robinson, where do you presently live?
  - A I live at 10 Park Valley Road, Silver Spring.
  - Q Are you presently employed?
- Yes, I am the Executive Director of Trans-Africa A Foreign Policy Interest Group.
  - Where are your offices? Q
  - At 1325 18th Street, Suite 202. A
- Mr. Robinson, do you know an individual named Q Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr.?
  - A Yes.
  - How long have you known him? Q
- A I met the Congressman, I think, in 1972, at Harvard University.
- Q Did you have occasion to be employed by Congressman Diggs?

During what period of time?

I was employed by the Congressman from August 1st A of 1976, until May 15 of 1978.

- May 15th of this year? Q
- Yes. A

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- What was your position during that time with Q Congressman Diggs?
  - I was his administrative assistant. A
- Mr. Robinson, could you state briefly to the jury your education and background prior to starting work for Congressman Diggs?
- I have a Bachelor's degree from Virginia Union University and a Law degree from Harvard Law School.
- And did you have any employment after law school prior to working for Congressman Diggs?
- Yes, I was a Ford Foundation Fellow in Dar es A 16 Salaam, Tanzania.

I worked for the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights n here in Washington for the Committee.

Lawyer with Roxbury Civic Center in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

I worked with Congressman William Clay then with the Lawyers Committee before coming to Congressman Diggs.

Q During the approximately year and a half that you 000765

Yes.

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have any responsibility regarding submitting any vouchers 1 for reimbursement for District office expenses? 2 No. If I recall correctly, the official expense 3 account had been already depleted before I arrived. Mr. Robinson, I show you what has been admitted Q 5 in evidence as Government's Exhibit 21-F. 6 Mr. Robinson, I show you Government's Exhibit 21-F, 7 which is in evidence and ask you to look at that document; 8 I ask you if you can identify that document? 9 That's the quarterly application, quarterly over A 10 Congress at least, application for 500 of the 2,000 allotted 11 per Congressman for official expenses. 12 Q And what quarter was this for? 13 Apparently, this is for the last quarter of 1976, 14 15 of that Congress. Would you have been the administrative assistant 16 during that period of time? 17 Yes, I was. 18 A 19 When that was applied for? Q 20 A Yes. 21 Did you have any responsibilities regarding the Q 27 submitting of a voucher like this in the last quarter of 1976; 2 when I say "like this," Government's Exhibit 21-F? 24 I don't recall. I may have had the voucher prepared

-5 for the Congressman's signature.

Q Mr. Robinson, directing your attention to sometime in October of 1977, did you have occasion to receive a subpoena to bring certain materials to a grand jury in the District of Columbia?

A Yes.

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- Do you recall exactly when that was? Q
- A No.

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- And do you know whether any other members on your Q staff received identical subpoenas?
- My assistant, Marcia Mills, and Loraine Westbrook.
- After receiving the subpoena, did you deliver any materials to the grand jury?
  - A Yes.
- What type of materials did you deliver to the grand Q jury?
  - Office files. A
- Did you indicate to the jury as best you can what type of office files they were and where they were located?
- I think they were payroll files largely and other A kinds of personnel files going back as far as 1971, '72, or as far back as we could reconstruct any files.

They were located in two places, my office had wall file cabinets and the work room where the balance of the staff works has wall file cabinets, so they were both within 21 | the two work offices of the congressional office.

- And that is Congressman Diggs' congressional office? Q
- A Yes.
- Do you know whether there were any files relating to creditors?

fied before the grand jury, and I'm confused as to whether

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Yes.

Q Now, Mr. Kotelly asked you about your responsibilities with regard to payroll during that period from August of 1976, through the end of the year.

When you took over your job, you learned that the Congressman had great discretion in setting salaries; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q In fact, they have complete discretion in setting salaries; isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q A Congressman can pay a consultant, if you will, 37 or the maximum amount of money if he so desires whether or not that consultant does one or two or three things; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And he could pay someone who worked daily in his office for doing case work the minimum salary, could he not?

A Yes.

Q And so it's fair to say that a Congressman's discretion is pretty much unlimited between the maximums and the minimums set by Congress in what he can pay his employees?

A Entirely.

Q You learned, did you not, that there are no job descriptions for employees that work for congressmen?

A No.

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1 MR. KOTELLY: May we approach the bench, Your Honor? 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 (Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:) 4 5 MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask permission 6 to recall very briefly a witness who testified on the first 7 day of trial, that is John Lawler from the Office of Finance. 8 The only two areas that I wish to question him on 9 are regarding the payment of consultants on a congressman's 10 staff, which was brought up by Mr. Dukes during his testimony 11 Saturday and also about one voucher check which was missing 12 at the time Mr. Lawler testified, but which we have since 13 gotten. 14 I would like to have him identify it. It's just 15 for that limited purpose we would ask to recall him. 16 MR. WATKINS: Mr. Kotelly told us about that last 17 night, Your Honor. We have no objection. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. 19 MR. POVICH: My understanding is that after him, 20 you are going to put on your FBI agent. 21 MR. KOTELLY: That's correct. 33 MR. POVICH: How long do you anticipate his testi-23 mony will be? MR. KOTELLY: There are -- his testimony is in two

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Phases, Your Honor. The first phase will be identify certain

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THE COURT: You may resume the stand, Mr. Lawler. You are still under oath. 2 3 Whereupon, JOHN LAWLER 4 was recalled as a witness by and on behalf of the 5 Government and, having been previously duly sworn, 6 was examined and testified further as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. KOTELLY: 9 Would you again state your full name for the record? 10 Q John Lawler. 11 Α And your present position? 12 Q I am the Chief of the Office of Finance at the U.S. 13 House of Representatives. 14 Are you the same John Lawler who testified last Q 15 Wednesday in this trial? 16 17 Yes. Mr. Lawler, during the period of 1973 through the 18 end of 1976, was a member of Congress permitted, according 19 20 to the regulations of the House of Representatives, to hire consultants on his personal staff? 21 22 Yes. they could hire employees and designate them

consultants.

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If a person was designated or hired as a consultant, how were expenses insurred by the consultant to be handled,

as far as payments?

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Q The clerk hire allowance you have testified was as payment for -- well, I am afraid I am even going to misrepresent exactly what you said. The clerk hire allowance, would you again repeat exactly what the clerk hire allowance is for?

A It's used to pay compensation of employees in the performance of official duties.

Q My question was the compensation for the performance of official duties, did that include any expenses which were incidental to the employment?

A The regulations in that time period didn't have any specific definition as far as official duties. It's silent on the question of what it might include.

Q Mr. Lawler, I now show you what you have identified previously and is now in evidence and that is Government's Exhibit 20, which is a ledger card for what, sir?

A Government Exhibit 20 is a ledger card for the official expense allowance in the District office for Congress-man Charles Diggs.

Q And Government's Exhibit 21-A through 21-F, which are admitted into evidence, would you again just identify that for the record?

A The Exhibit 21-A through 21-F are copies of the voucher or the request for reimbursement for the expenses in the Congressional District for Congressman Diggs.

Q And have you checked your records to determine

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1	Q Mr. Lawler, what public disclosure documents are
2	you referring to?
3	A This document is the report of the Clerk of the
4	House.
5	Q Do you have one of those with you?
6	A Yes, I do.
7	Q May I see it, please?
8	A Yes.
9	THE CLERK: Defendant's Exhibit No. 37 marked for
10	identification.
11	(Document marked Defendant's
12	Exhibit 37 for identification)
13	BY MR. WATKINS:
14	Q Mr. Lawler, I show you what has been marked as
15	Defendant's Exhibit 37 for identification. Can you identify
16	it first?
17	A Yes.
18	Q All right. Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen
19	of the jury what it is?
20	A This is a public record document formally titled
21	"Report of the Clerk of the House." This particular document
22	covers the period January 1, 1976, through June 30, 1976.
23	In essence, it's a recapitulation of every dollar
24	expended by the Finance Office on behalf of the U.S. House
25	of Representatives. It includes both personnel and

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Now, Mr. Lawler, in your capacity as Chief of the Pinance Office, is there an account that is sometimes referred to as "district office account"? Α Yes. Now, the official name for that account is for "Expenses Outside the District of Columbia"; is that correct, or let me refer to the period from '73 to 1976. During that time period, as I recall, that had two Α After 1975, it was retitled as you indicated. titles. Which way; I'm sorry? Q Expenses Outside the District of Columbia. A Do you know if that was limited to only district Q office expenses or did it include all expenses outside the District of Columbia? Prior to 1975, the regulations surrounding that allowance stated that the expenses were in the district office but effective at the beginning of the Congress in 1975, it was restated then to include expenses outside of the District of Columbia. When we refer to "district" in the first case, we mean the congressional district in the respective state that the member is representing.

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Q So that would mean that in the entire district, any expenses incurred in the entire district would be payable out of that allowance?

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Government Exhibit 10-A through 10-P lists Ofield 000792

during the time of those payroll authorization forms?

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are based on what consideration?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, there are four stipulations time.

THE COURT: Do you know of the stipulations?

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MR. WATKINS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You concur in this and Mr. Diggs concur in this?

MR. WATKINS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: Stipulation No. 1:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed to by the parties that Government's Exhibits 3-A through 3-N and 6-A through 6-F are United States Treasury checks prepared in the ordinary course of business by the Office of Finance, House of Representatives, and each check made payable to Jean G. Stultz.

It is further stipulated and agreed to that Government's Exhibits 3-A through 3-N and 6-A through 6-F were transmitted by the Office of Finance to the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., and deposited on or about the date set forth on the checking account of Jean G. Stultz.

Stipulation No. 2:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed to by the parties that Government Exhibits 23-A through 23-M, 45-I through ...

45-M, 45-X and 46-G are personal checks, money order or cashier's checks which were received by the financial institution named as the payee on each exhibit in the amount appearing on each exhibit, was credited to the personal automobile or mortgage loan account of Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

It is further stipulated and agreed to that

Government's Exhibits 23-S, 45-C, 45-D, 45-F, 45-Y, 45-Z, 46-A, 46-C, 46-E, 46-F, 48-P, 49, 50-G, 50-H, 50-O, 50-Z, 50-AA, 50-BB, 50-EE, 50-LL and 51-C are personal checks, money orders or cashier's checks which were received by the payee on each exhibit in the amount appearing on each exhibit as credited to the account of Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

It is further stipulated and agreed to that Government's Exhibits 22-C and 46-D were deposited to the personal checking account of Charles C. Diggs, Jr., at the House Sergeant at Arms.

It is further stipulated and agreed to that Government's Exhibit 36-B is a check written by defendant and debited to his personal checking account at the House Sergeant at Arms.

## Stipulation 3:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed to that Government's Exhibit 56-C and 64-A are copies of two checks from the checking account of Ofield Dukes. Government Exhibit 64-B is a copy of a Union 1st cashier's check numbered 03-06566, which were all kept in the ordinary course of business by Union 1st National Bank of Washington.

Your Honor, in connection with the next stipulation, we would ask this be marked Government's Exhibit 45-CC, which I have already showed to Mr. Patterson.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 45-CC marked for identification. 000797

MR. KOTELLY: It is hereby stipulated and agreed to by the parties that Government Exhibit 45-CC is a money order which was sold and after it was negotiated, it was kept in the ordinary course of business by the Riggs National Bank.

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Your Honor, at this time there are a few exhibits that we would like to move into evidence.

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Would Your Honor prefer it be done?

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THE COURT: Have you concluded your stipulations?

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MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the stipulation is an agreed statement of fact. You may accept it as undisputed evidence in the case.

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All right.

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time the Government would move into evidence Government's Exhibit 3-A through 3-N and 6-A through 6-F, which are Treasury checks referred to in the stipulation, as well as through the testimony of

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John Lawler. I move those into evidence at this time.

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THE COURT: Do you gentlemen wish to be heard on any of those exhibits?

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MR. WATKINS: No, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: No.

THE CLERK: Government's 15-A through 15-M, like

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in Mary, received in evidence.

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MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 18-A through 18-H, which are Treasury checks to George Johnson identified by Mr. Lawler and Mr. Johnson as salary checks for Mr. Johnson.

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: 18-A through 18-H received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibit 18-A thru

18-H for identification received)

MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 22-A, which is a voucher check dated July 24, 1975, which was identified by Mr. Lawler as a reimbursement for district office expen e and also identified by Miss Stultz and Mr. Chrisman.

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 22-A through 22-F received in evidence.

> (Government's Exhibit 22-A thru 22-F for identification received)

MR. KOTELLY: I was going to go through B. It was just "A," Your Honor.

22-B was a voucher check dated November 24, 1975, also identified by Mr. Lawler as a voucher reimbursement

check and identified also by Clarence Robinson today. 1 2 MR. POVICH: No objection. 3 THE COURT: Received. THE CLERK: 22-B received. MR. KOTELLY: 22-C, which is a voucher check dated 5 6 January 21, 1976, identified by Mr. Lawler as a reimbursement 7 for district office expenses and is also included in the stipulation that it was placed in the banking account of Mr. 8 Diggs at the Sergeant of Arms. That is Stipulation No. 2. 9 MR. POVICH: No objection. 10 THE COURT: Received. 11 THE CLERK: 22-C received in evidence. 12 MR. KOTELLY: 22-D is a voucher check dated May 13 5th, 1976, identified by Mr. Lawler as a reimbursement for 14 district expenses, also identified by Mr. Chrisman and Miss 15 Stultz. 16 MR. POVICH: No objection. 17 THE COURT: Received. 18 THE CLERK: 22-E received. 19 MR. KOTELLY: 22-E, July 26, 1976, voucher identified 20 by Mr. Lawler and Miss Westbrook that she cashed that check. 21 That is "E." 22 MR. POVICH: No objection. 23THE COURT: Received. 24 THE CLERK: 22-E received in evidence. 25

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

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1	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 56-C received
2	in evidence.
3	(Government's Exhibit 56-C for
4	identification was received)
5	MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 60, which is
6	a personal check of Ofield Dukes, which is identified by Mr.
7	Dukes and Mr. Sheeran of WJLB.
8	MR. POVICH: No objection.
9	THE COURT: Received.
10	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 60 received in
11	evidence.
12	(Government's Exhibit 60 for
13	identification was received)
14	MR. KOTELLY: 64-A and 64-B, which are copies of,
15	64-A is a copy of Mr. Dukes' personal check to cash, and
16	64-B is a Xerox copy of a Union 1st cashier's check, which
17	are identified by Mr. Dukes as well as Stipulation No. 3.
18	MR. POVICH: No objection.
19	THE COURT: Received.
<b>2</b> 0	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 64-A and 64-B
21	received.
22	(Government's Exhibit 64-A and
21	64-B for identification were
24	received)
25	MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibit 66, which is
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a summary of money orders that were purchased on two specific dates which are identified by Miss Alfano from the National Bank of Detroit.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, we have a problem with that. We are not going to agree to that.

May we come to the bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

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(Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, that represents, this is not a business document. It represents essentially some notes she made in connection with the preparation of her testimony. It has no authenticity. We have no backup documents with which to support it and I would object to it as there is no basis for its admissibility into evidence.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, it is my recollection of the testimony, this is a summary that she prepared based on documents from the National Bank of Detroit.

THE COURT: Miss Alfano?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When did she testify?

MR. KOTELLY: She testified on Saturday, Your Honor.
No, I'm sorry, it was Friday. Which day did Miss Stultz have
to leave?

THE COURT: Was she before or after Matlock?

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1	MR. KOTELLY: Before Matlock. They were the last
2	two witnesses on Thursday, Miss Alfano and Miss Allen.
3	You recall Miss Stultz had to break up her testimony
4	and I squeezed in the two.
5	THE COURT: How about Jeralee Richmond, was she
6	before her?
7	MR. KOTELLY: Yes, much before. Miss Richmond
8	testified Saturday. Miss Alfano was on Thursday afternoon,
9	Your Honor.
10	MR. POVICH: Don't you have these checks?
11	MR. KOTELLY: Yes. She read the information into
12	evidence.
13	THE COURT: I remember the name but I don't remember
14	much about her testimony.
15	THE COURT: She was custodian from the National
16	Bank of Detroit. She was the last witness on that Thursday
17	before Miss Stultz resumed the stand Friday.
18	THE COURT: Oh, yes. Miss Alfano.
19	What are those numbers?
20	MR. KOTELLY: 66 is the government exhibit number,
21	Your Honor.
2,	THE COURT: What are the numbers of the document?
.13	MR. KOTELLY: They relate to dates that certain

THE COURT: She testified from bank records?

 $2\epsilon$  of the money orders were purchased.

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor. 2 MR. POVICH: She testified from the summary which 3 she said she prepared from records back at home in Detroit. 4 MR. KOTELLY: That's correct. 5 THE COURT: This is a list showing dates of issue? 6 MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor. 7 MR. POVICH: Date of issue or date of purchase. 8 MR. KOTELLY: Date of purchase. Date of issue I 9 think is the same. THE COURT: What is the identification number? 10 MR. POVICH: 66 for identification. 11 12 THE COURT: I will receive it. THE CLERK: Government's 66 received in evidence. 13 14 (Government's Exhibit 66 for 15 identification was received) 16 MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government's last 17 witness will be Jim Reed. THE COURT: Perhaps that would be a good time for 16 19 a 10-minute recess. *2*0 (Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., a short recess was 21 taken. AFTER RECESS 11:18 a.m. THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

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(The jury returned to the courtroom)

recall which it was -- with an accounting technician from

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102 separate folders.

There was another box that dealt with miscellaneous

personal expenses, mostly I believe for the year 1973.

There were 19 folders in that particular box.

There were two boxes that dealt with business type expenses of the Congressman, and there were 36 separate folders in those boxes.

There was one box which contained appointments and calendars for the years 1971 through 1977, for the Congressman and there was one other box which had miscellaneous items.

There were check stubs, cancelled checks. There were a few ledgers where someone had attempted to keep a record of certain expense or personal accounts.

Q After you initially reviewed these documents with this accounting technician, what if anything did you do later?

A Well, later I went through all of the evidence.

I was specifically looking for customer's copies of money

orders or cashier's checks.

I was looking for any references I could find to special account funds, any lead-type information. Whenever I would find an item which I felt would probably be certainly introduced in evidence, I would initial it, date it, and at that time I put all of the evidence back into the original folders and I kept a record of what I found in the folders.

Q Agent Reed, I'm going to show you a number of documents and ask you if you can identify these documents.

Mr. Reed, I first show you what's been marked

Are there any personal figures on that document?  $000812 \,$ 

My initials.

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\$13.39 -- excuse me -- well, you have two numbers, 13.39,

000815 identification)

- Q How do you identify them?
- By my initials. Α

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- And what are they, briefly? Q
- 32-C is a bill from the Combustioneer Corporation to Congressman Diggs, 322 Second Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., and the amount of the bill is \$66.25.

I'm asking you about the whole group. Have you

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have objection to them?

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MR. POVICH: If the only way they are going to come in is by his identifying them as coming in for the file, yes, that's the basis for the putting them in.

THE COURT: These are Diggs' files.

MR. POVICH: They came from eight boxes delivered by Randall Robinson. I don't think that establishes a sufficient basis. They are business records; there is no indication they are kept in the regular course of business.

He said the files were in a mess. They just packed everything up and sent it over. I don't think there is sufficient basis to admit them on that basis so far with respect to the testimony that's been given in this case.

In fact, he couldn't recall whether he turned them over to Mr. Reed, and not only that, he is talking about-three or four boxes and this maybe is talking about

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, we submit the inconsistercy in recollection has nothing to do with this. This witness has identified eight boxes as coming from Randall Robinson at one time under circumstances identical to which Randall Robinson testified about, and he's identifying each of these records by his initials on them.

Randall Robinson said all the records turned over came from the offices of Congressman Diggs, so we submit we have more than amply showed the connection between these

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documents from the Congressman's office and being admitted in evidence.

THE COURT: I'm inclined to agree with that.

MR. POVICH: Just to say they came from someone's office doesn't make them admissible, Your Honor.

You have gone through this problem before. You have to say how they are kept. You have someone say, "Yes, I kept this document in this file. It was the regular course of business to keep it this way."

There has to be some legitimacy to this matter. They just have a bunch of papers that was delivered. There is no way anybody could ever testify to sufficient indicia of authenticity to permit these documents to come in as business records of Congressman Diggs.

MR. KOTELLY: We are not asking they be admitted as business records. They are physical documents that have nothing to do with the shop book rule at all.

These are documents from the offices of Congressman Diggs.

THE COURT: I just thought we could save a little time.

Proceed to identify them individually.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table; and the witness returned to the witness stand and testified further, as follows:)

1	DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)
2	BY MR. KOTELLY:
3	Q Mr. Reed, I will not ask you any further questions
4	regarding identifying any individual documents.
5	MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I believe 33-B and -C
6	have not been marked for identification. I would ask they
7	be marked for identification now.
8	THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 33-B and -C
9	marked for identification.
10	(Documents marked Government's
11	Exhibit 33-B and -C for
12	identification)
13	BY MR. KOTELLY:
14	Q I show you Government's Exhibits 33-A through
15	33-L for identification, 34-A for identification, and ask
16	you if you can identify those items?
17	A Yes, I can.
18	Q How do you identify them?
19	A My initials are on all of them.
20	MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I ask to have marked -
21	34-C for identification.
22	THE CLERK: It's already been marked, Mr. Kotelly,
23	34-C through 34-H have already been marked.
24	BY MR. KOTELLY:
25	Q I show you Government's Exhibits 34-B through
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ı		I ask you if you can identify each of those docu-
2	ments?	
3	A	Yes, I can.
4	Q	How do you identify each of those exhibits?
5	A	My initials are on all of them I believe but
6	No. 39	excuse me. My initials are on the back.
7	Q	So can you identify each of those exhibits, Mr.
8	Reed?	
9	A	Yes.
10	Ω	How do you identify them?
11	A	By my initials.
12	Q	I next show you Government's Exhibits 54, 55,
13	57-A, 58 a	and 59 for identification and ask you if you can
14	identify t	chose?
15	A	Yes, I can.
16	Q	How do you identify them?
17	A	By my initials on each of them.
18	Q	I next show you Government's Exhibit 70 and ask
19	you if you	can identify that document?
20	A	Yes, I can.
21	Q	How do you identify it?
22	A	By my initials.
23	Q	Finally I show you a group of documents which
24	includes	71-A and 71-E for identification, and ask you if
25	you can id	dentify the group?
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Yes, I can.

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Yes, I can.

How do you identify them?

By my initials.

And could you state briefly for the record what Q are Government's Exhibits 73-A through -D?

Customer copies of cashier's checks, all of them.

Mr. Reed, I show you Government's Exhibit 73-A

From what institution?

Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Michigan.

From whom did you receive Government's Exhibit 73-A through -D?

Felix Matlock. A

I next show you Government's Exhibits 74-A and 74-B for identification, and ask you if you can identify those documents?

Yes, I can. Α

How do you identify them? Q

A By my initials.

And for the record, what are 74-A and -B for identification?

74-A is a customer copy of a cashier's check payable Α to House Recording Studio for \$300.

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I would ask maybe the jury be excused for a bit so we can do it in open court. I think it would be less cumbersome.

THE COURT: I am inclined to agree with that.

MR. WATKINS: I have no objection.

THE COURT: All right.

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(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table, and the proceedings were resumed, as follows:)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, how do you feel about lunch?

All right, I will excuse you for lunch at this time about an hour and a half.

THE CLERK: 1:30, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

You may be excused.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the jury left the courtroom)

(Following proceedings in open court outside the presence and hearing of the jury)

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THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. KOTELLY: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I would ask that first of all Government's Exhibit 25-A through Government's Exhibit 40, inclusive be moved into evidence.

We would submit that we have laid the foundation that all of these documents have come from the files of Congressman Charles Diggs.

Excuse me one moment. I think there is one exhibit in that group, there is a 36-B for identification which is not part of that group, but other than 36-B, 25-A through 40 we would move into evidence.

Other than 36-B, then, Your Honor, we would move the 25-A through 40 into evidence.

THE COURT: 25-A through 40?

MR. KOTELLY: Other than 36-B.

THE COURT: Do those documents contain anything that identifies them from the Diggs file?

MR. KOTELLY: These were all identified as having come from Randall Robinson through Mr. Reed, Your Honor.

Most of them have been identified by Jean Stultz as having been documents that she prepared and would have had in her files.

I can go through exactly which ones she identified, which is the bulk of them, Your Honor, but we would submit

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that those that she did not identify because there is none of her personal writing on them are still admissible as being documents which come from the offices of Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

THE COURT: Has Mr. Povich seen them?

MR. KOTELLY: Oh, yes, many times, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have anything other than your general objection?

MR. POVICH: I wish to reassert the objection I said earlier, Your Honor, and I don't think -- let me say that it's not clear that they came from Congressman Diggs' files.

In addition, the testimony of this man was that they were produced by Randall Robinson. That's all. This man had gone and pursuant to the subpoena moved them from the files.

There perhaps might be other -- he could indicate what files they come from, where they came from, it would be one thing, but just to say someone handed me eight boxes of documents.

THE COURT: It wasn't someone, it was the Congress-man's administrative assistant accompanied by two of the Congressman's employees answering a subpoena duces tecum.

If you have no other objection, I will receive them.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 25-A through

and having been the type of record she would have kept when 000831

she worked for the Congressman.

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Also, 55 and 58 and 59 were identified by Mr.

Dukes as having been items that he prepared and had sent to

Miss Stultz when she was working for Congressman Diggs.

So we would ask that all of these items be identified, Your Honor.

In addition, I should state as to Government's 70 and 71-A and -B, they were also identified by Mr. Sheeran of WJLB.

70 and 71 are receipts Mr. Sheeran actually wrote.

71-B, he testified, appeared to be the money owed that related to the payment that he had a receipt for.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich, anything other than your general objection?

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir. Any document which was not identified by a witness I object to.

Specifically, in addition, Your Honor, I object to WJLB because my recollection was at the time this was shown to me that they were representing, they were only putting in one page of these several pages.

MR. KOTELLY: Two pages, 71-A and 71-B, and we will eliminate all of the other pages. We kept them together for the purpose of Mr. Reed being able to identify them, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, they will be received.

HE COURT: Do you wish to examine them, Mr. Povich? 000833

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I object to these on the ground that Mr. Matlock was not shown these items and did not identify them, in addition to my previous basis. THE COURT: They will be received. THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 73-A through The 73-D received in evidence. (Government's Exhibits 73-A thru 73-D for identification received) MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time I would like to move into the area of, first of all, the Riggs money orders and cashier's checks which are the Exhibits 45 and 46. I believe Mr. Patterson has most, if not all, of those documents. I have four in my custody, Your Honor, which I will give to Mr. Patterson. Your Honor, if we could go through these seriatim, I vill state the basis for the admissibility of each of these documents: Government's Exhibit 45-A is a Riggs money order to the Detroit Edison Company.

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Your Honor, if I could ask to do this in a slightly different way, if I could go chronologically, I will be able to explain this a little easier.

46-A is a cashier's check from Riggs, payable to

J. Daniel Clipper.

We have Government's Exhibits 25-A and -B in evidence, which are a letter of Jean Stultz, which in her hand she has an identifying cashier check number as well as a Xerox copy of the cashier's check. These correspond exactly, Xerox copy corresponds exactly with the actual document we received from the Riggs bank on 46-A.

In addition, there is a personal check to cash,

Government's Exhibit 24-A, which Jean Stultz identified as

having been a check that she made payable from the special

account to purchase cashier's checks and money orders, and

the total amount of that check is \$250, which we submit ties

in with Government's Exhibit 46-B, a cashier's check to

Michigan Bell Telephone Company in the amount of \$250.

Also, from the files and identified by Miss Stultz are Government's Exhibit 26-A and -B, which is a letter to Michigan Bell with a Xerox copy of the Michigan Bell cashier's check.

We would submit those are identical; so based on the records that we got from the files, plus the check to cash which is in the exact amount on the same date as these two cashier's checks, Government's Exhibit 46-A and -B, and in the total amount identical, that those should be admitted into evidence. It's Government's Exhibits 46-A and -B.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: Is that the cashed check?

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MR. KOTELLY: Yes. 24-A is the check to cash for \$1250.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I think there is a sufficlent connection where there is a cashier's check and money order both in the same amount. I have no objection to that.

THE COURT: All right. Received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 46-A and 46-B received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 46-A and 46-B for identification were received)

MR. KOTELLY: The next three exhibits, Your Honor, will be 46-I, a cashier's check to Barnett Caterers; 45-AA, a money order to Gandel Liquors; and 45-BB, a money order to Call Carl.

The sum total of these three items is \$692.71.

They were all purchased on December 5th, 1973, based on the printed date that appears on each of those documents.

From the files we received from Congressman Diggs,

27-A is a letter with a notation as to serial number relating
to the Barnett Caterers, cashier's check.

28 is a customer copy of the money owed for Gandel
Liquors, which was obtained from the file which Miss Stultz
identified her handwriting, as well as the actual Government's

Exhibit 45-AA, she identified her handwriting.

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There is Exhibit 27-B which is a letter which

relates to the Gandel payment in the amount which is the same amount that appears on the money order.

As to the Call Carl exhibit, Miss Stultz identified her writing on that actual document from Riggs Bank 45-BB.

It was in her handwriting.

On the same date as these documents were purchased,

December 5th, 1973, there is a check to cash dated the same

date, purchased from the same branch or cashed at the same

branch that the cashier's check and money order were purchased

in the amount of \$692.76.

The difference between these, the total for the cashier's check and money order and the total for the check to cash is a difference of five cents.

Your Honor, we would submit that based on her testimony that that check of her's, 24-B, was what she purchased the money order and cashier's checks; that there is sufficient tie-in to "I" to have admitted in evidence 46-I, 45-AA and 45-BB.

MR. POVICH: No objection, Your Honor, because there appears to be a relationship between the cashed check and the cashier's checks and the money order.

THE COURT: Be received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 46-I, 45-AA and

45-BB received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 46-I,
45-AA and 45-BB for identification received)

MR. KOTELLY: The next document is a cashier's check 46-C purchased January 4th, 1974, based on what's written on that cashier's check, made out to J. Daniel Clipper.

Government's Exhibit 29 in evidence is a Xerox copy of that cashier's check, which was obtained from the files of Congressman Diggs.

The amount of the cashier's check is \$1270. There is a check to cash, Government's Exhibit 24-C, which is in evidence, which was cashed on the same date at the same branch that the cashier's check was purchased. The check to cash is in the amount of \$1691. The cashier's check itself is \$1270.

We have been unable to find any other money order or cashier's checks on that date, Your Honor, but we would submit, based on the fact that it's from the same branch, the same date, and that a copy of that cashier's check was found in the files turned over to us by Congressman Diggs, that there is a sufficient link-up that it should be admitted into evidence and be considered by the jury.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I object to that insofar as it represents a cash--insofar as the Government is seeking

MR. KOTELLY: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Received. THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 46-C received in 3 4 evidence. (Government's Exhibit 46-C 5 6 for identification received) 7 MR. KOTELLY: 46-D is a check to the Sergeant at 8 Arms with a notation for the Charles C. Diggs account. 9 a cashier's check in the amount of \$734; date on the cashier's 10 check is February 7, 1974. On that same date, the same branch, 11 there was a check cashed by Miss Stultz, which is Government's 12 Exhibit 24-D in evidence in the amount of \$735, which is 13 \$1 more than the 734. 14 On the back of her check to cash is a notation she 15 identified in her own hand which has a cashier's check number 16 written on the back and that number corresponds identically 17 to the cashier's check to the Sergeant at Arms. 18 In addition, there is a stipulation that that 19 cashier's check was deposited in the account of Charles C. 20 Diggs, Jr. 21 MR. POVICH: No objection. 22 THE COURT: Received. 23 THE CLERK: 46-D received in evidence. 24 (Government's Exhibit 46-D for 25 identification received)

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MR. KOTELLY: Next are four documents, Your Honor, two money orders, Government's Exhibits 45-A and 45-B; two cashier's checks, 46-E and 46-F. I could go through those seriatim.

45-A is a money order to the Detroit Edison Company. From the files of Congressman Diggs we have 31-A and -B, which has a bill, and the notation to the cashier's check with the cashier's check number as well as having a copy of that money order, customer copy of that money order, coming from the files of Congressman Diggs.

45-B is a money order to One Stop Lock, which is identical to a customer copy of the money order which is 31-C or -D. I don't remember which is which now, but either -C or -D is a customer copy of that money order and the other one is an invoice from One Stop Lock with a notation in the hand of Jean Stultz which identifies this particular money order.

46-E is a cashier's check to the House Majority on Government's Exhibits 30-A and -B; there is an invoice with a notation that's in the amount of \$900, and a copy of the cashier's check is also attached. That's 30-B. That comes from the files of Congressman Diggs.

Government's Exhibit 46-F, which was a payment made to the House restaurant, it's a cashier's check; there is nothing from the files of Congressman Diggs that relates to

this particular item. However, the sum total of these four documents, the two money orders and the two cashier's checks is the amount of \$1430.59.

There's a check to cash that was cashed on the same date at the same branch, personal check of Jean Stultz, it was in the amount of \$1430.99. There is a difference of \$1.40 between these two.

I should also state that the serial number of the cashier's check to the House restaurant is the next digit over from the serial number of the House Majority cashier's check that that would reflect they were all purchased at the same time by Jean Stultz with her check to cash.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

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MR. POVICH: I have no objection to those checks which she identified specifically as having been paid by her from her funds.

THE COURT: Be received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 45-A, -B, -E and -F received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 45-A and -B,46-E. and -F for identification were received)

MR. KOTELLY: The next group relate to August 16, 1974. It's 45-C, -D, -F, -G, -H.

There are six money orders on that date, Your Honor.

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They each run by the serial number chronologically one right after another in sequence.

45-C is the money order to David Ramage. is an identical serial number for a customer copy, 32-A, which came from the files of Congressman Diggs.

45-D is also a money order to David Ramage. is an identical customer copy, 32-B, from the files of Congress man Diggs.

45-E is a money order to Combustioneer, which is an air conditioning company, for the Congressman's home. Government's Exhibits 32-C and -D are bills from Combustioneer in the exact amount of the money order, as well as 32-E, which is a customer copy of the Combustioneer money order. They are identical as to amount and serial number.

45-F is a money order to the House stationery account Jean Stultz identified a letter, 32-F, which was a letter from the House stationery account with a notation as to the fact there was a money order that was paid and the amount There is also a customer copy of the money order which is identical in serial number and amount and person.

45-G is a money order to Rod Miller. It compares exactly to a customer copy and a bill which has a notation on it, which is 32-I and -J, which are in evidence.

45-H is a money order to the Public Printer and we have from the files of Congressman Diggs, Government's

45-CC, Continental Society money order, Jean Stultz which is the customer copy of that money order and the purpose was to give it to a constituent of the Congressman.

45-I is a money order to Anchor Finance from the files of Congressman Diggs. 000844

45-N is a money order to the Central United Methodist

45-0 is a money order to Multitech, I think it is, 000846

Exhibit 34-A, was a Xerox copy of those two money orders with a notation identified by Miss Stultz, said "mail to Quinn," and she identified that as being her handwriting and that they were two money orders that she had sent to Quinn who worked for the Congressman in connection with some function that was at Detroit that she personally attended.

45-P is a money order to the Detroit Edison which is from the files of Congressman Diggs. We found the exact customer copy and the bill, which is 34-B and -C.

45-Q, -R and -S were three money orders that are cancelled.: Jean Stultz identified her signature on those three documents.

45-T and -U are money orders to Barnett Caterers and there is a letter from the files of Congressman Diggs, that was identified by Miss Stultz, 34-D, which has the serial numbers of the money order reflected on them. There were also customer copies of these two money orders found in the files of Congressman Diggs; that's 34-E and -F.

Last one is 45-V, which is to Lees Florist, and from the files of Congressman Diggs we obtained Government's Exhibits 34-G and -H, which was a letter to Lees Florist from Miss Stultz, which she identified as well as a customer copy of this particular money order.

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The total of these nine, if you eliminate the three that are cancelled, Your Honor, the total of the six actual money orders is \$763.91. There is a check to cash on the same date at the same branch from Jean Stultz, which is in the amount of \$763.91, the exact same amount as these six money orders.

MR. POVICH: For that reason we have no objection.

THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 45-N (like in Nancy) through 45-V received in evidence.

> (Government's Exhibits 45-N through 45-V, inclusive, for identification, received)

MR. KOTELLY: On October 1st, 1975, there were two money orders and a cashier's check purchased, Your Honor.

Government's Exhibit 45-W is a cashier's check to American Express from the files of Congressman Diggs. had a customer copy of that exact American Express money order

45-X was a money order to Gefco Finance and in the files of Congressman Diggs, 35-D, is a copy of that particular money order.

THE COURT: Geico or Gefco?

MR. KOTELLY: Gefco, G-e-f-c-o.

46-H is a cashier's check to the National Bank of Washington.

On a ledger which was identified by Miss Stultz as one maintained by her, Government's Exhibit 36-A, which did come from the files of Congressman Diggs, there is a notation on this page dated 10/1/75.

It has a total amount and the indication "cashier's check 442,441," which is the exact serial number on the National Bank of Washington cashier's check, 46-H.

There is also a notation "CCD" which Miss Stultz identified as the Congressman. "CCD check number 7-51."

That is the check, 36-B, which is in evidence, Your Honor.

The sum total of the cashier's check and the personal check of the Congressman is identical to the number, to the amount that she has listed here of \$483.98. So based on these notations, we would submit that that National Bank of Washington cashier's check has been identified.

The sum total of these three documents, the two money orders and the cashier's check, is \$600. They were purchased on October 1st, 1975. On that same date at that same branch, Miss Stultz cashed a check to cash, 24-Q, in the same amount, \$600.

MR. POVICH: No objection for that reason, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 45-W, 45-X and 46-H received in evidence.

MR. KOTELLY: The last two, Your Honor, are Government's Exhibits 45-Y and +Z. They are money orders from the Riggs bank to the House Recording Studio from the files of Congressman Diggs. We obtained an invoice with Miss Stultz' writing on it which indicated that money orders were paid for the amount of \$312 plus they were attached, 37-B and -C, customer copies of these two money orders.

The amount of these two money orders purchased on March 16 was \$312. On the same date at the same branch, Jean Stultz cashed a check to cash, 24-S, in the amount of \$312, which was the exact same amount.

MR. POVICH: No objection for that reason.

THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: Government's 45-Y and 45-Z received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 45-Y and 45-Z for identification were received)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I believe that takes care of all of the 45 and 46 series, if Mr. Patterson could just reassure me of that. I think I covered all of them.

So that would be 45-A through -Z, AA through ZZ;

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MR. KOTELLY: We are going to -K and -L and -N,

1 which I have not addressed yet, Your Honor. It's the only way I know how to get them through. 2 3 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 47-F through =J and -M received in evidence. 47-F through -J, including 4 -J, and then -M by itself. 5 6 MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibits 47-K and -L 7 were identified by --8 THE COURT: Mr. Patterson, are you up to him? 9 THE CLERK: 47-F through 47-J and 47-M. 10 (Government's Exhibits 47-F, 11 -G, -H, -I, -J and 47-M for 12 identification were received) 13 MR. KOTELLY: Right. 47-K and 47-L were identified 14 by Mr. Sheeran of WJLB, who identified these as having come 15 from Mr. Matlock. He identified the writing on the face of 16 these documents as being his own. 17 There was also a receipt that's in evidence that 18 he furnished to Mr. Matlock as a result of these two money 19 orders being given to him. 20 MR. POVICH: No objection. 21 THE COURT: Received. 22 THE CLERK: 47-K and 47-L received in evidence. 23 (Government's Exhibits 47-K 24 and 47-L for identification 25 were received)

The clerk who was here will be recalled briefly for information with respect to one of the employees that was in the file. He testified this morning.

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There will be a fact witness, I believe, 000855

of Mrs. Stultz in rebuttal to what she had to say. I think that would probably take care of it.

THE COURT: This would take us up to 5:00 o'clock?

MR. POVICH: I think so.

MR. KOTELLY: I must state I'm somewhat burdened by the fact Mr. Povich has fact witnesses that he has kept hidden from the Government to this late point in time.

MR. POVICH: Let's say, Mr. Kotelly, as a result of Mrs. Stultz' testimony, we learned of a fact witness who essentially volunteered to testify.

THE COURT: I think fact witnesses should be disclosed. The Government has disclosed its fact witnesses at least a week ago -- longer than that.

MR. POVICH: I have given him the name of Robert Washington. I think Mr. Victor Fisher may testify; we are not certain of that.

MR. KOTELLY: Some of these witnesses have testified before the grand jury, and in order to properly prepare the cross-examination, Your Honor --

THE COURT: I think you are entitled to that information.

MR. POVICH: I don't know of course who has appeared, Your Honor, but I will try to give Mr. Kotelly the name of any fact witness I wish to call.

THE COURT: All right. 5:00 o'clock today, gentlemen, we'll go to 5:00 o'clock.

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(Whereupon, at 12:32 p.m. a luncheon recess was taken, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. this same day.)

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[Jury not present]

THE COURT: .. All right.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I believe we were finished with 47, and we were beginning on 48, which are money orders from the National Bank of Detroit.

48-A through -D were all identified by Mr. Matlock as his personal handwriting.

We would move those into evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

MR. POVICH: Those were all for the payment of office expenses, right? I have no objection, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Received.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 48-A through -D received in evidence.

> (Government's Exhibits 48-A thru 48-D for identification received)

MR. KOTELLY: The next four, Your Honor, were not identified by Mr. Matlock. Those are 48-E, -F, F(1), F(2). They are all money orders from the National Bank of Detroit.

If I might comment briefly on that at this time, Your Honor. Your Honor recalls the testimony of Mr. Matlock. He indicated that he gave Congressman Diggs three or four

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money orders in blank and that he related it at the time when he purchased a money order for Maxine Young.

He also talked about that same time there was a money order to Jim Reel Leasing.

Government's Exhibit 48-C is a money order to Maxine Young. The serial number is 7871344.

The next sequence, number 1345, is a money order to Jim Reel Leasing. Matlock identified his handwriting on it.

The next number is in sequence after Jim Reel, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, which are Government's 48-E, -F, -F(1), -F(2).

We would submit that based on the sequence of numbers the fact that a number of witnesses have identified Mr. Diggs' handwriting on these documents and the testimony of the custodian from the National Bank of Detroit that all six of these money orders was purchased on September 10th, 1976, adequately identifies these four money orders, -E, -F, -F(1) F(2) as being the money orders that Mr. Matlock must have given to Congressman Diggs in blank, so we move for their admission at this time.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I object for the reasons stated that there is no indication that they were given by Mr. Matlock to anybody else. Mr. Matlock couldn't identify 25 g that, and so testified.

THE COURT: I thought his testimony was he had given 1 | them to Mr. Diggs. 2 MR. POVICH: Couldn't identify those money orders, 3 Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: He had given money orders to Mr. Diggs. 5 MR. POVICH: Yes, but the question is whether or 6 not he gave them those money orders and I object to that. 7 MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, we submit with the 8 s guence numbers on the money orders, the fact they are the 9 two money orders directly after the ones from Maxine Young 10 and Jim Reel, which Mr. Matlock testified about, that circum-П 12 stantially we have demonstrated these have to have been the 13 three or four money orders that were given in blank to Mr. 14 Diggs. 15 THE COURT: I will receive them. THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 48-E, 48-F, 16 48-F(1) and 48-F(2) received in evidence. 17 18 (Government's Exhibits 48-E, 19 48-F, 48-F(1) and 48-F(2) for 20 identification were received)

MR. KOTELLY: 48-G through -N were all identified 22 by Mr. Matlock as being in his handwriting, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to see them?

MR. POVICH: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Received.

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THE CLERK: Government's 48-G through 48-N received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 48-G thru 48-N for identification were received)

MR. POVICH: No objection.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the next exhibit is 48-O, which was not identified by Mr. Matlock because none of his writing appears on it. However, Mr. Matlock and Miss Stultz identified the signature on the face of this document as being Mr. Diggs'.

Starting with Government's Exhibit 48-J, which is now in evidence, and going up through -N, the serial numbers on these money orders are 7873085, which is 48-J, and then it goes 86, 87, 88, 89, 89 being 48-N.

The next number in the sequence, which is 48-0, is 7873090, which follows in sequence. These were all purchased according to the custodian from the National Bank of Detroit, all on November the 1st of 1976.

The first five of those numbers in sequence, Mr.

Matlock identified because they were his writing on them;

they were the type of money orders that he purchased out of
his salary for expenses for Congressman Diggs.

We would submit that even though Mr. Matlock could not identify 48-0, that circumstantially, because they all

follow in sequence order, they were all purchased on the same day, that circumstantially reflects that this was additional money orders that were purchased by Mr. Matlock and that in some manner it was signed by Congressman Diggs and cashed by Lorraine McDaniels Westbrook.

MR. POVICH: I object, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. Received.

THE CLERK: 48-0 received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibit 48-0 for identification was received in evidence.)

MR. KOTELLY: -P and -S are in Mr. Matlock's handwriting, Your Honor. I move their admission.

THE COURT: Received.

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THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 48-P and 48-S received in evidence.

(Government's Exhibits 48-P and 48-S for identification were received in evidence.)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Government's 49 is a cashier's check from the National Bank of Detroit for the House Recording Studio. It's all typewritten. On the face of it, without -- Mr. Matlock did not identify this as one he purchased, although he did identify it as the type of document he would purchase.

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Mr. Matlock and Miss Stultz also identified the signature on the back of this document.

THE COURT: Identified as who's?

MR. KOTELLY: Mr. Diggs', Your Honor.

Government's Exhibit 74-A, which is-already in evidence, is a document that Mr. Reed identified as having been given to him by Mr. Matlock.

Mr. Matlock testified that he kept customer's copies of various documents and turned them over to the FBI. This document, 74-A, is the customer's copy of Government's Exhibit 49. It's identical in serial number, date, payee and amount, so we would submit that circumstantially, we have shown this is one of the cashier's checks that was purchased by Mr. Matlock.

THE COURT: Received.

MR. POVICH: Was Mr. Matlock shown the customer's copy?

MR. KOTELLY: He was not shown the customer's copy; he was shown the original copy, Government's Exhibit 49, which is the type of document he would have purchased.

MR. POVICH: He could not identify that document,
Your Honor, so for that reason I object.

THE COURT: He identified the signature.

MR. POVICH: He said Mr. Diggs' signature is on it, but the question is going to be whether or not Mr. Matlock

gave it to him, not whether Mr. Diggs signed it. 2 Mr. Diggs can get money orders from places other 3 than Mr. Matlock. 4 THE COURT: I have to agree with that. 5 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 49 received in 6 evidence. 7 (Government's Exhibit 49 for 8 `identification received) 9 MR. KOTELLY: Government's Exhibits 50-A through 10 50-KK were all identified by Mr. Matlock as having his hand-11 writing. 12 MR. POVICH: No objection, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Received. 14 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 50-A through 15 50-KK received in evidence. 16 (Government's Exhibits 50-A 17 thru 50-KK for identification 18 were received) 19 MR. KOTELLY: 50-LL is a money order from the Bank 20 of the Commonwealth -- I'm sorry. 50-LL is a money order 21 from the Bank of the Commonwealth, payable to the House 22 Recording Studio. It's all typewritten and Mr. Matlock could 23 identify it only as being the type of money order that he 24 1 would have purchased.

Government's Exhibit 50-LL comes in sequence

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immediately after Government's 50-KK as far as the serial numbers on this money order.

50-KK, which was in Mr. Matlock's handwriting is 23210408 and -LL is 09. So we would submit, based on the fact that it's the type of money order Mr. Matlock would have purchased, that it follows by one in sequence to the one that Mr. Matlock can positively identify as having been purchased by him, that circumstantially we can show -LL was also purchased by Mr. Matlock.

THE COURT: Does it have Mr. Diggs' signature on it?

MR. KOTELLY: There is no signature on this, Your Honor. This was credited to Mr. Diggs' account at the House Recording Studio, according to the stipulation 13, and that is undisputed.

MR. POVICH: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

THE CLERK: 50-LL sustained.

MR. KOTELLY: Government's -MM through -QQ were also identified by Mr. Matlock as having his personal writing on them. Move those in evidence.

THE COURT: Received.

MR. POVICH: No objection.

THE CLERK: Government's 50-MM through 50-QQ received in evidence.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, regarding Exhibits
51-A through 51-D, they are four cashier's checks from the
Bank of the Commonwealth. We have in evidence Government's
Exhibits 73-A through -D, which are the corresponding customer
copies of each one of these cashier's checks, which Agent
Reed testified he was given them by Mr. Matlock.

Mr. Matlock testified that these were the type, you know, they were copies made and kept by him which were turned over to the FBI, copies of money orders and cashier's checks that he had purchased out of his salary.

Among these documents we have also had independently identified 51-B by Jean Stultz as having been received by her from Mr. Matlock.

51-C we had testimony that there was a signature on the back of Congressman Charles Diggs, and this one by stipulation was a cashier's check that was credited to the Congressman's account at the House Recording Studio.

51-D was identified by Mr. Sheeran as having been paid on the account of Congressman Diggs at WJLB.

So, based on the fact that Mr. Matlock gave customer copies of these particular documents to Agent Reed and his testimony that these were documents he kept of cashier's checks that he had purchased out of his salary to pay for expenses, that 51-A through -D should be admitted in evidence.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I don't believe he 000866

THE COURT: 61-A through -C -- all right. 1 THE CLERK: And Government's Exhibit 57-B. 2 3 MR. KOTELLY: That was never identified and we would ask that be withdrawn. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 62-A and 62-B. 7 MR. KOTELLY: Never identified and we ask it be 8 withdrawn. 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MR. KOTELLY: I believe 65 was never given a number; 11 it was just missed inadvertently, Your Honor. 12 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 72; that was the 13 folder. 14 MR. KOTELLY: It has been marked but we would not 15 move the whole folder into evidence, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. 17 THE CLERK: And Government's Exhibit 72-C, the 18 receipt. 19 MR. KOTELLY: That also we would not move into 20 evidence, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 THE CLERK: That completes the list, Your Honor. 23 ! THE COURT: All right, now, did you have something you wanted the Agent Reed to testify about before we bring

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in the jury?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, not before the jury is brought in. The remaining testimony of Agent Reed is regarding eight charts that he prepared based on the exhibits that are now in evidence.

There's only one minor change that will have to be made, Your Honor. That is, because the Court did not admit Government's Exhibit 50-LL a money order to the House Recording Studio in the amount of \$46.75, that that one particular item will have to be deleted from the summary of money orders and cashier's checks purchased by Mr. Matlock, which is going to be 79, and also that will decrease the total for that year by the commensurate amount of \$46 and some cents.

THE COURT: All right. Do you want him to do that now?

MR. KOTELLY: If we could advise him, yes, Your Honor, that would be helpful.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOTELLY: I was just thinking this is going to cause a minor logistics problem. Your Honor, we had not only prepared these charts in advance, but we have also made copies so that when after these are admitted in evidence, when Agent Reed explains what is on these charts, that we have copies for the jury.

> We would request, if at all possible, that we use 000869

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MR. KOTELLY: We are ready to proceed.

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## JAMES MILTON REED

having been called as a witness by and on behalf of the Government and having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)

BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Agent Reed, in connection with this case, did you Q have occasion to prepare any charts?
  - Yes, I did. A
  - How many charts did you prepare?
  - Eight.
  - What were these eight charts generally based upon?
- Based upon generally it would be the payroll authorization forms, the payroll summaries furnished by the House Finance Office, Treasury checks issued to various individuals, copies of money orders and cashier's checks furnished by Riggs, which were placed in evidence, original money orders and cashier's checks furnished by the Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit, which were placed in evidence as well as original cashier's checks and some original and some microfilm copies of money orders and cashier's checks furnished by the National, Bank of Detroit.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I ask this be marked Government's Exhibits 75 through 82.

Stultz' checks to cash and Riggs Bank money orders and cashier' checks.

Q What documents did you rely on in preparing this chart?

furnished by the Bank of the Commonwealth, and the original

We talk about 11,000, 11,000 up front.

14, 14 gets down here to \$36,000.

They have spent more time, more numbers per month talking about annual salary than they are talking about the monthly salary.

THE COURT: I'm not going to have these charts redrawn for that.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I'm not -- what I think, if they are going to do it monthly, they should have had the monthly amount and not had the annual amount. That's what I'm saying. I'm specifically now referring to Government's Exhibit 75.

THE COURT: It's perfectly clear which is which, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: Yes.

THE COURT: When we talk about an annual salary, that's specified. When we talk about monthly salary, that's specified.

Do you have some other objection?

MR. POVICH: On Government's Exhibit 76, with respect to Jean Stultz, there are cash checks listed there for which she did not testify that the money went for or on behalf of Mr. Diggs.

She testified that it is her practice to cash checks,

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go to the bank, withdraw cashier's checks and money orders. And the balance she said sometimes there might be a balance where she would give Mr. Diggs.

That's not -- there are cashed checks in here for which there are no cashier's checks or money orders.

This is not a situation which she described specifically, Your Honor, if you look on Exhibit 77, it will indicate which checks are the next exhibit, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any objection to 76? MR. POVICH: Yes, because it contains the checks. You can identify the checks from the next exhibits.

For instance, on Exhibit 77, with respect to Jean Stultz, they have a cashed check here on April 11 for \$420. There is no cashier's check or money order drawn against that and it should not have been included as one going to Mr. Diggs.

Now, we think that \$420 check appears on the rest back up here on the same date; it's misleading. There it is right there. These are going to be used.

THE COURT: Where did that check come from? MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Government's Exhibit 24 were a series of checks to cash that Jean Stultz identified as checks that she used out of her special account to purchase money orders and cashier's checks, or on one occasion she thought she may have given cash back to Mr. Diggs.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. KOTELLY: But she did identify all of these as being checks that were drawn for the purpose of buying ..... money orders and cashier's checks.

THE COURT: What was done with the money orders and cashier's checks? What was done with the \$420 worth of money orders and cashier's checks?

MR. KOTELLY: We have been unable to ascertain from Riggs as to these money orders and cashier's checks. have made some search but they have never found any for that particular date.

But they have great difficulty in finding these unless we know the number of the money order or cashier's checks, so we would submit even though they have not been able to find the specific document, that you know the money order or the cashier's checks, that her testimony is that these checks went to purchase money orders or cashier's checks or returned as cash to the Congressman, and that, therefore, that they should be the checks cashed then.

THE COURT: With respect to this \$420 worth of money orders and cashier's checks to which Mr. Povich specifically objects, what testimony did she have?

MR. KOTELLY: She had no testimony as to whether, no specific testimony as to which checks they cashed, which 25 money orders and cashier's checks were purchased.

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THE COURT: I don't think if you have got her testimony as to that you can't put that down as an exhibit to submit to the jury.

MR. KOTELLY: First of all, I submit that is whather testimony is they were used for. Because we don't have corroboration does not make the exhibits invalid.

THE COURT: I thought I understood you to say with respect to this particular group of \$420 worth of cashier's checks and money orders that there was no testimony from her.

MR. KOTELLY: There was testimony that the whole group of checks were checks that she took out from her own, her personal checks that she had had returned each month in her monthly statement that she identified which ones she had paid out of the special account and that's what she identified

THE COURT: Has she identified this \$420?

MR. KOTELLY: That along with every other one I asked her to identify each one, she went through them and she said all of them were checks drawn to cash, she purchased money orders or cashier's checks with, or on one occasion she could remember she may have given cash back to the Congress man out of it, so even though there is no corroboration as far as --

THE COURT: We are not talking about corroboration, but is there basic testimony to support this?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Tell me what is this?

MR. KOTELLY: The testimony was--I asked her about her procedure.

This was her first day of testimony which was on Thursday of last week. She testified that she did it one of two ways, either she had checks to an individual payee, which were Government's Exhibit 23, which she identified, or they were checks to cash that she went out and purchased money orders and cashier's checks.

My next question was that, you know, did you give to the Government the checks that you've identified as having been ones that you used to pay for the cashier's checks and money orders.

THE COURT: Do you remember what series this was?

MR. KOTELLY: 24-A through -S, I believe.

THE COURT: We heard testimony on that. We had sufficient testimony. I will receive it. I have it in my notes.

MR. POVICH: My recollection was her testimony was she would go to the bank, cash a check and against that check she would purchase cashier's checks and money orders.

Occasionally, there was a balance due over that, which she would give back in cash.

We don't have a situation comparable to this at all, Your Honor. Here we have a check to cash with no cashier':

a check which she used to follow these procedures.

What she is saying here is her testimony now is quite different.

Here she is saying she either did one of two things. She either purchased cashier's checks or money orders with this amount or she gave it to him and that's not what her testimony is.

But that's what this chart represents. The Governments saying we can't find the evidence of it, but there is a cashed check there for \$420, \$438, \$200, \$320, and they wish to introduce that, and there isn't sufficient nexus, Your Honor.

If Your Honor will remember, if Your Honor wants us to go through these matters, I have no objection to the cashier's checks or money orders that are tied to the cashier's checks of Jean Stultz, but just to say here is a cashed check of Jean Stultz, and therefore it must have gone to the Congressman, I think the nexus is totally insufficient, especially to make this type of representation.

MR. KOTELLY: Might I be heard on the last? The Government is not trying to argue these checks to cash represent money that went to Congressman Diggs, because we don't know that that's the way it happened.

We know that it was one of three ways, either the

money orders were purchased, cashier's checks were purchased, or on one or two occasions money was returned to the Congressman. As to which, you know, particular checks was distributed in any particular way, we don't know.

But the first chart, 76, represents all of the payments that came out of the special account and that's all this chart represents, and we would submit the checks to cash represent monies coming out of the special account for the purpose of paying money on behalf of Congressman Diggs.

The second chart, 77, is merely to show the correlation between the checks to cash and the money orders and cashier's checks that are in evidence, to satisfy the jury that in fact these money orders and these cashier's checks were purchased out of the checks to cash by Jean Stultz.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, if they are not a list of checks which were shown to have been paid either to the Congressman or for or on his behalf, then they are not relevant and they shouldn't be included and that's my point.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may I address the Court again?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KOTELLY: The testimony was the checks to cash were out of the special account for the purpose of paying expenses on behalf of the Congressman. The only thing we can't pinpoint is what type of expenses.

I would submit her testimony is that this is money out of the special account from her inflated salary; therefore, it is money on behalf of the Congressman even though we cannot pinpoint the type of expense that it was, and that these charts are not misrepresenting the facts as to what the testimony is and the exhibits that are in evidence.

THE COURT: I am confident that the stenographer's notes more clearly reflect this than mine do, but I note I have practically a column of notes about the series 24 with sufficient detail in my own style of writing to illustrate the basis for the exhibit and I will let it in.

That is the 24 series which is the subject of your objection.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, can we have the representation of the Government now so that it is clear that they are not, he is not making the representation these checks were paid either for or on behalf of Congressman Diggs, that they were simply taken out of --

THE COURT: The original testimony was they were used for the expenses of the office, money orders to pay expenses of the office.

MR. KOTELLY: That's correct.

MR. POVICH: That's not my recollection.

THE COURT: That's what my notes reflect.

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: I have to go on that. 2 All right. 3 (Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench 4 were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at 5 counsel table; and the witness returned to the wit-6 ness stand and testified further, as follows:) 7 THE COURT: Received. 8 THE CLERK: Government's Exhibits 75 through 82 9 received in evidence. 10 (Government's Exhibits 75 thru 11 82 for identification received) 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued) 13 BY MR. KOTELLY: 14 Mr. Reed, regarding Government's Exhibit 75 through Q 15 82, did you have copies made of those charts? 16 I made them myself. A 17 And what were they, Xerox copies? Q 18 Α Yes. 19 MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, at this time we would 20 ask these copies, which have been compared to make certain 21 they are exact copies, be distributed to the jury so that they can follow Agent Reed in his recitation. 23 THE COURT: All right. 24 4 BY MR. KOTELLY: 25 Agent Reed, asking you first to turn to Government's Q 000886

Exhibit 75, the payroll analysis for Jean Stultz, could you briefly state to the jury what this chart represents?

A Yes. This is the payroll analysis for Jean Stultz and it covers her entire employment by the House District Committee or the Congressman's staff.

Q Would you state what the columns are and what this chart represents?

A First column is the date.

Second column is the gross annual staff salary which is the annual salary that she was receiving from the staff of the Congressman.

The next column is the gross annual committee salary, that's going to show you the amount, the annual amount when she was on the committee payroll.

Q Mr. Reed, those two columns, where did that information come from specifically?

- A From the payroll authorization forms.
- Q The next column?

A The next column is the fourth column, is total gross annual salary and that's the sum of columns two and three.

Next column is the total gross monthly salary which would be your fourth column divided by 12, and your final column is your total net monthly salary, which would have been obtained from her Treasury checks, as well as from the

Pages two and three of Government's Exhibit 75,

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Yes.

do they follow the same format? 3

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Could you state briefly what the various columns Q reflect as to the change of salary of Jean Stultz?

Yes. She was first put on the Congressman's staff in October of 1972. Her annual salary was \$11,000, and she continues on strictly the staff salary up until March of '73, when her salary is now at \$14,000.

In April of '73, she switched over to the House District Committee at \$14,000, and she continues at that annual rate up to October of 1973, when two things happen.

First of all, she gets a cost-of-living increase on her committee salary from 14,000 up to \$14,667.80. At the same time the same month, she goes on the Congressman's staff salary, so she is drawing two checks, so her total gross annual salary has jumped from 14,000 in September of '73 to \$33,667.80 the next month in October.

She continues to draw the same salary from both the committee and the staff up to May of '74, when there are some changes made increased -- I'm sorry -- she is decreased on the staff salary and increased on the committee salary, and that result, there is a slight increase to \$33,710 per annum. This continues until August of '74, when she is

receiving one check and that's from the committee and it is 36,000 per annum.

The next month she switches back to the staff salary at a rate of 36,000 per annum.

The next month, October of 1974, she is reduced slightly to 35,574.36 per annum and she continues to receive that amount until October of 1975, when her salary is increased to \$37,355, and she receives that amount per annum until April of 1976, when she drops from 37,355 down to 22,700.

She receives that amount for April, May and June, and then in July she is again increased to \$37,355, and she also received that amount in August of '76, after which she is terminated.

- Q On Government's Exhibit 75, the last column, on each of these three pages, total net monthly salary, how would that compare with the take-home pay?
  - A That would be the take-home pay.
- Q I ask you next to turn to Government's Exhibit 76, which is the summary of the checks from the personal checking account of Jean Stultz. Could you explain the various columns on Government's Exhibit 76?
- A Yes. The first column is the date column, would be the date that she listed on the check.

The next column is the payee. The payee she lists and the amount is the amount of the check.

And what is the total amount for all of the checks Q that are in evidence from the personal account of Jean Stultz?

Total amount is \$20,413.16. A

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I next ask you to turn to Government's Exhibit 77, which is the comparison chart. I would ask you to explain the various columns on Government's 77.

The best way to look at this chart is to think of it as a line between your first three columns and the second three.

If you recall on the Exhibit 76, the one before this, there were a number of checks that were written to cash. There is also one check dated September 13, 1974, which is written to Riggs National Bank, which is in effect a check to cash, because it bears a House stamp.

I have taken all these checks, the one to cash, plus this one from Riggs National Bank and put them on the left-hand side of this column.

In other words, I just strictly have broken them off from their last schedule.

First column is date of the check. Next column is the payee on the personal check, and in all cases the one who will be cashed.

After that, you see lettering in parentheses will be either 16 or 18 and that's the branch designation where, the Riggs branch number where the check was cashed. That

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The next column is the amount on the check. Now, going across the next date is going to be for the corresponding money orders and cashier's checks.

The date is going to be the -- here you have either cashier's checks or money orders and you see behind the payee indication it's a cashier's check, the "M" will stand for money order.

Here again you have either a letter "16" or "18." If you look at your exhibit, it will always come across, it will always be the same.

In other words, whenever she cashed a check, No. 16 branch, she always bought money orders and cashier's checks on the same date, the same branch.

Your final column is the amount and for each specify date I put a total so you can compare the total that the check was written to with the total and cashier's checks and money orders that had been purchased.

Take the first item on the first check she wrote a check to cash on November the 2nd, 1973, for \$1,250. Looking across you can see that on that date at the same branch she also purchased two cashier's checks. The total amount being \$1,250.

The next check was written on December 5th, 1973, 25. to cash, for \$692.76. Looking across, you can see that on

that date at the same branch she purchased one cashier's check and two money orders, which totaled \$692.71, which is just five cents short of what the check was written for.

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The next one is January the 4th, 1974, check to cash for \$1,691. Looking across you will see that on that date she purchased a cashier's check made payable to J. Daniel Clipper for \$1,270.

That does not add up to the total amount of the check and in a case like that, I would have attempted to obtain from Riggs cashier's checks on either side that may have made up the difference, but I was unable to find any that applied.

In the case of a money order, if I didn't have a reference point based on information in the files, I obtained from the Congressman or any other way, I wouldn't have any way to know what number to look for, so I wouldn't be able to obtain them.

All I can specifically say is there were as far as I know none purchased.

Next one is February the 7th of '74, a check written to cash for \$735. Looking across, you can see on that date she purchased cashier's check payable to the House Sergeant at Arms account of Charles E. Diggs for \$734. \$1 short.

The next one is March the 6th, 1974, a check written to cash for \$1,134.31. That compares with two cashier's

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checks and money orders totalling \$1,430.59, or \$1.40 short.

Now, the next one is, date of her check is April 11 of '74. That check was actually cashed on 4/10/74, as evidenced by the teller's stamp and the bookkeeping stamp.

For that one, which was \$420 and for the next three, one for \$438, another one for 200, another for 320, I have not been able to locate any money orders or cashier's checks purchased from these checks.

The next one is August 16 of '74, check written to cash for \$898.58. On that date at the same branch she purchased six money orders totalling exactly \$898.58.

Over to page two, the first thing I would like to point out in comparison of the dates, the date on the check is written by Jean is September 13, 1974, and you can see the date on the money order is September 12 of '74.

That check, the check of Jean's was actually written on the 12th as evidenced by the teller's stamp as well as the bookkeeping stamp and she just made a mistake there.

The payee, this one is to Riggs National Bank, based on the fact you have a teller's stamp, it was actually in effect a check to cash.

She purchased six money orders on that date totalling the exact same amount, \$1,08.86.

Next one is September 30 of '74, \$916 check to cash and that corresponds with the cashier's check purchased on

the same day, the same branch to Perpetual Building Association for \$916.

Now, looking down the rest of them, you either see that they either match up perfectly or I was not able to find any money orders or cashier's checks to match up with the checks to cash.

Q Fine. Thank you.

Next, turning to Government's Exhibit 78 in evidence payroll analysis of Felix Matlock, could you indicate what the various columns appearing on that chart are?

A First is your date column.

Next is your annual gross as taken from the payroll authorization forms.

Next is monthly gross which is your annual gross divided by 12.

Next is your monthly net which would be the amount you receive by the Treasury check and also it is verified from the payroll summaries furnished by the House Finance Office.

Now, the next column is a gross excess, and that's exactly what it is. It is a, I emphasize to the jury, that's a gross amount and does not take into effect any benefits or taxes.

That is determined by taking the last known noninflated check of Mr. Matlock, which was July, 1975, in the

Q I ask you next to turn to Government's Exhibit 79, which is a summary of money orders and cashier's checks from the National Bank of Detroit and Bank of the Commonwealth, and I would ask you to relate to the jury what those columns represent.

A First is your date, and the next is the bank. "NBD" stands for National Bank of Detroit and "BC" stands for Bank of the Commonwealth.

Next column is type of instrument and the "MO" is your money order and this one "CC" is cashier's check.

Now the payee is the payee as it appears either written in on the money order or typed in on the cashier's check and the amount is the amount of the instrument.

On this schedule I have put subtotals for each year.

1975, the total was \$1,671.54.

Going over to Page 3, the total for 1976, was \$8,574.98, and the total for 1977, is \$705.79.

- Q I next ask you to look at Government's Exhibit 80, which is the payroll analysis for Ofield Dukes and ask you to relate to the jury what those columns reflect.
  - A First column is your date column.

The next is the annual gross as shown on the payroll

Next is monthly gross, which is annual gross divided by 12.

Next column is the monthly net as would be reflected in the Treasury checks issued to Mr. Dukes and from the payroll summaries furnished by the House Finance Office.

The final column is your excess, which is determined in the same fashion as it was for Mr. Matlock. The actual non-inflated salary is what he has already received is \$12,000 per annum for a monthly gross of \$1,000, so if you take \$1000 from any monthly gross over that and take it across, that's your gross excess.

Again, I emphasize that's gross excess. That would not be the amount for Mr. Dukes to be actually paying bills, because from that you would have to have taxes and benefits deducted.

- Q The next chart, Government's Exhibit 81, relating to payroll analysis of Jeralee Richmond, would you state what the columns on that chart reflect?
  - A The first column is your date column.

Second column is your gross annual as reflected on the payroll authorization forms.

Next column is gross monthly, which is gross annual divided by 12.

Final column is net monthly which would be the

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amount he received in his Treasury checks, and also this is verified by the payroll summaries furnished by the House Finance Office.

On this schedule I have totaled the gross monthly, which is 20,290.64, net 16,900.13.

- Final chart, Government's Exhibit 82 in evidence, would you relate what those various columns reflect?
  - A First column is the date column.
  - First of all, who does this apply to?
  - This applies to George G. Johnson. A

First column is your date column.

Second column is the gross annual as it appears on the payroll authorization forms.

Next column is your gross monthly, which is your gross annual divided by 12.

And the final column is net monthly, which was the amount he received in Treasury checks and as verified by the information furnished by the payroll information furnished by the House Finance Office.

- And the total? Q
- Total gross monthly is \$19,166.02. Α

Net monthly is \$15,615.04.

MR. KOTELLY: Will the Court indulge me?

I have no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich?

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. POVICH:

Q Mr. Reed, who asked you to set up the charts in this fashion?

A These charts were set up at the request of Mr Kotelly and Mr. Marcy.

- Q Did they tell you how they wanted them outlined?
- A Basic format, we discussed that.
- Q They gave you the format here for each of these charts; just take a look at Government's Exhibit 75.

A Yes. They told me the basic format they would want, what they want me to show, and I would work up the figures.

Q I see. When they said, for instance, on any one month on the date of October, 1972, they told you to put down the gross salary for the year opposite October of '72?

A Yes. This is the amount that would be reflected in the payroll authorizations. That's the way it is determined They can change it every month.

Q Well, the payroll authorization was really a monthly authorization, wasn't it?

A Yes, but the payroll authorization shows the figure that is shown is actually the gross annual figure and then you figure the monthly from that.

Q But the payroll authorization was for a monthly payment, was it not?

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 A Yes.

Q Wasn't intended to reflect each month the salary for the year, was it?

A Well, I have to base my chart on the actual, what's actually shown on the payroll authorization form. This is what is shown, gross annual.

Q If you wanted to be really fair about it when you got down to payroll analysis for the month of October, 1972, you put the gross for October '72, the net for October of '72, would you not, just the last two columns?

A Well, I have to show how I come to those figures, how I derive them. I have to derive them with the information that is in evidence, which includes your payroll authorization forms.

Q I see. And on Exhibit 76, for instance, you have listed there, have you not, payments to cash; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q But you have listed there payment to cash for which you have no money orders or cashier's checks making payments with respect to those cash withdrawals, don't you?

A Yes.

Q Did you think that that was an accurate representation of what the records reflected?

A Well, this is what the specific ones that Mr.

Stultz stated were used to purchase money orders or in some

- Q When she said she would turn over a balance of whatever she said was left over, wasn't that her testimony?
  - A I don't know her testimony here.
- Q But here you have cash checks listed for which she has no cashier's checks or money orders opposite; is that not true?
  - A Yes. I explained that to the jury.
- Q Well, you explained, you list them on one Exhibit
  No. 76, but you don't explain it until you get to 77; is that
  correct?
  - A Yes.

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- Q But when you explain it on 77 and you show you have no cashier's checks or money orders from which she made payments, you don't go back and take it off of 76, do you?
- A Well, I didn't take it off this one either. I have it listed and I explained that if I have no reference, by going through the files I could find no letter or no customer copy of the money order, I would have no reference point to go to the bank and try to find specific money orders on those dates.
- Q So what that represents, then, really although

  Mrs. Stultz testified that she withdrew that money for the

  Congressman, there is no documentary evidence supporting that;

is that true?

A Correct.

Q Now, there is no question, of course, that the person who has a salary, a gross and net salary, received the difference; is that not true?

A I'm sorry?

Q There is no question that where you have a gross and net amount of salary for the person, say, for either Mr. Matlock or Mr. Dukes, or anyone else, would that difference between the gross and the net represent the total amount of deductions; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q All of which would have gone to the employee, is that not true, to the credit of the employee?

A Well, to pay taxes or whatever.

Q Or retirement or health benefits or life insurance?

A Whatever, correct.

Q Savings bonds, whatever they wanted?

A Correct.

Q When you have a figure that is really out of line, did you seek to ascertain what the reason was for that figure?

For instance, if you refer to Jeralee Richmond -that's Exhibit No. 81 -- you will note that with the exception
of the second month, August, 1974, her salary actually was
between 8500, her gross salary, and \$9400; is that correct?

A I'm sorry, would you repeat that? l Do you have Jeralee Richmond in front of you? 2 Q Yes, I just found it. 3 A Except for the one month, second month, August, Q 1974, her salary was between 8500 and 9400 for the period 5 July '74 through July '76; is that correct? 6 7 A Correct. You have on the second month, you have \$25,000 as 8 Q 9 a gross salary. 10 A That's correct. 11 Q Did you have an explanation as to why that was? 12 We may have. I can't recall at this time, but pre-Α 13 paring this schedule I was basically interested in the fact 14 that all these checks were obtained to her salary while she 15 was working for the House of Diggs Funeral Home. 16 But you don't know why all of a sudden it went to Q 17 \$25,000? 18 A For that one month I do not. 19 There is no indication she ever paid any money out Q 20 of her account for Mr. Diggs, was there? 21 Α I can't recall any. 22 MR. POVICH: All right. I have no further questions. 23 Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further?

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MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further, Your Honor, no further

1	questions of the witness.
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3	THE COURT: May the witness be excused?
	MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: You may be excused.
5	Thank you.
6	(Witness excused)
7	MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government rests at
8	this time.
9	THE COURT: All right.
10	Mr. Povich.
11	MR. POVICH: May we approach the bench, Your Honor?
12	THE COURT: Yes.
13	(Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached
14	the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)
15	MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I would like to move for
16	judgment of acquittal at the conclusion of the Government's
17	case. Mr. Carl is prepared to argue the motion if Your Honor
18	would indulge us.
19	Perhaps we could have the jury excused and he could
20	address you and also give you the memo on our points.
21	THE COURT: As I indicated to you, I think it was
22	last night, I'm not sure when I talked to you last about this
23	matter of your motion.
24	MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: Since we have a sequestered jury and
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since you wish to put on this gentleman from the State

Department this afternoon, I think it would be well if we
would just outline the motion rather than having a fullscale argument at this time, to which the Government would
be expected to reply.

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I can excuse the jury and you can outline what your points are or I will entertain any suggestion from you as to how you think we should proceed under the circumstances.

MR. POVICH: I think Your Honor's suggestion is fine. Mr. Carl can outline the matter briefly and then we can proceed from there.

THE COURT: All right. Now, purely cooperative, of course, I have got to look at the Government's case in the light most favorable to the Government at this stage of the proceeding.

MR. POVICH: I think some argument on the motion might be informative, Your Honor. We are dealing here with a little bit of a different problem. We are talking in terms of two different branches of Government.

We feel that there are certain matters that should be brought to the Court's attention at this time that may be helpful.

THE COURT: Very well. We'll have a brief presentation.

MR. POVICH: Thank you.

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Moreover, in <u>United States v. Maze</u>, the Supreme Court indicated a nexus is required between the use of mails and the scheme. In some sense the mails must be a necessary element to the scheme itself.

THE COURT: Is that Congressman Mays' case that you cited?

MR. CARL: No, sir, it involved the use of credit cards and the mailing of charges to the actual owner of the credit card and the delay in that mailing being essential to the scheme.

THE COURT: It's in your briefs?

MR. CARL: It's cited and explained.

The Government in this case has charged essentially the same scheme to defraud in the 1001 counts as it has in several of the mail fraud counts. Several of the 1001 counts do not involve mailing at all.

I strongly suggest that mailing was not a necessary element to the scheme, but rather incidental element.

The Court has held clearly such incidental uses of the mail are not adequate to establish the basic nexus between the mail and the scheme to defraud required for a conviction on that charge.

Turning briefly to the false statement charges,

an element of the charge of false statement is a statement that is erroneous, false or misleading statement be material in some way.

Materiality has been defined in this context and in other statutes as being information that would induce in this case a government agency to act or not to act.

Now, the agency identified in this case by the Government has been the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives.

The writing is the payroll authorization form for the employees.

The item allegedly false is the entry of a salary amount.

The Government says that for Mr. Johnson and Miss Richmond, the false statement was that the compensation was not just for services to the Congressman per se.

For the other employees it indicates the false statement is the compensation is not just for personal services.

The Government has had the testimony of the Chief of the Office of Finance. He indicated that the only things that that office considers on the payroll authorization form in taking the action it is required to take is whether the salary listed is within the minimum and maximum salary levels, whether the payroll authorization form causes the Congressman to exceed his aggregate dollar or allotted ceiling, and whether

the Congressman has certified that he has not hired a relative in violation of the nepotism laws.

None of the payroll authorization forms in these cases have indicated any circumvention of those particular requirements which are applied by the House Finance Office.

In fact, Mr. Lawler has testified that the purpose for the salary paid, the duties for the employees or the terms of his employment are not considered by the House Finance Office. Those are matters totally within the discretion of the Member.

Accordingly, the alleged misrepresentations are not material as far as the decisions of the agency of Government to which they were submitted.

That being true, there cannot be a conviction on a charge of false statement.

On both the false statement and mail fraud charges concerning Mr. Dukes and Mr. Matlock and those counts concerning Mrs. Stultz, which involve the payment of official expenses, the Government cannot assert that there has been a scheme to defraud the United States unless the defendant has somehow used clerk-hire funds in a way prohibited by law.

The testimony this morning by Mr. Lawler has indicated there is no lawful restriction statutory or otherwise put by this Court that indicates that clerk-hire cannot be used to compensate employees for the expenses they incur in

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the Congressman's behalf to support him in the performance of his official and representational duties.

If the Congressman has not diverted funds to a purpose that is illegal or prohibited, he cannot be said to have defrauded the Government of those monies.

Accordingly, judgments of acquittal should be proper also on all those counts that relate to the use of clerk-hire funds to meet congressionally-related expenses.

Moreover, I think the testimony so far has indicated how vague the standards are on the appropriate uses of clerk-hire funds. We submit that such vague standards do not provide a clear enough demarcation of legal and illegal conduct on which to base a criminal conviction.

Finally, on those false statement counts alone, the Second Circuit, <u>United States v. Diogo</u>, has indicated that a statement which is literally true cannot be a false statement for purposes of that charge.

In this case all of the forms submitted by the defendant to the House Office of Finance were literally true. Every question which the House office requires to be answered by a Member as appointing authority were answered and they were answered in a manner which was in all factual respects correct.

Each employee received a check for, as salary, the amount listed on those forms. What the employee did with

that salary was not of consequence to the House Office of Finance.

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Finally, Your Honor, this case presents a different constitutional issue. The Government has indicated in its Bill of Particulars that the basis for its charge is that the Congressman has misused clerk-hire funds and its definition of that "misuse" is based in the Government's terms on the rules of the House and common understanding of Members of the House of Representatives.

We would submit that once an employee provides any services to a congressman and that is what the appropriation for clerk-hire requires, that the Court should inquire no further into the terms of that individual's employment.

Further inquiry would embroil the Court in a political question

There are several tests for a political question.

First is a textual commitment to another branch of Government.

Here, Article 1, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution

specifically commits to each Branch of the Legislature the

responsibility for developing its own internal rules of conduct and for sanctioning violations of those rules.

THE COURT: I believe that was the position that was taken in the Bramblett case and Judge Bastian accepted it and it went to the Supreme Court and it was reversed and remanded for trial.

MR. CARL: Your Honor, the Bramblett case involved

somewhat a different issue at the Supreme Court level. It involved the issue of whether the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives was an agency of the United States. The Court held that it was an agency of the United States.

We would submit that, for example, had the Congressman falsely certified as to the nepotism provision, where there is specific requirement both by statute and as a certification on the form to the House Office of Finance, that might be a false statement.

However, that is not the case here. The employee did not violate any statutory prohibition on the use of clerk-hire funds. What he's alleged to have done is violated the rules and common understanding of the House. That is a different matter.

The Constitution says that the House shall apply its own rules. In fact, the rules of the House of Representatives, I believe it is Rule 10-E(1), indicates that the body that has the responsibility to investigate violations of laws, regulations or rules by Members of the House is to convey to the appropriate law enforcement authority any violation of law that it determines.

It distinguishes violations of the rules and regulations of the House. It does not permit those to be referred to law enforcement authorities, but instructs the committee to refer those to the House of Representatives for its action.

The Constitution clearly seems to indicate that the House and the congressmen's constitutents are to be the judges of his conformance with the House rules.

That's very different from his conformance with specific statutes such as, for example, the nepotism statute. Moreover, I believe in Bramblett; the problem involved a fictitious employee and one could say a fictitious employee was not providing services.

THE COURT: I think I have to agree with that.

MR. CARL: In this case you do have employees and the uncontroverted testimony is every employee provided some modicum of services to the Congressman in support of his function.

I will not go into how much each employee provided, but each of them did in fact serve that function.

What the Government alleges is there is some violation of what they term, as I said, the House rules against as yet unidentified and common understanding which is rather vague for imposition of a criminal sanction.

To go on with the Baker test briefly, we would submit the other political question doctrine issues are also present. There is not really a manageable standard for deciding in this case whether clerk-hire funds were properly used or not. The testimony in this case has already indicated how vague and difficult to grasp the appropriate limitations on that

 Finally, the Government's argument about, or the Government's position that the defendant's misconduct is based on a failure to comply with the common understanding of the appropriate uses of this appropriation brings the Court into the process of inquiring into what the practices and the understandings of Members of the House of Representatives are. That is a very delicate inquiry which has the tremendous danger of causing this Court to express a lack of respect for another branch of government and for its ability to discipline its own members.

We would submit, Your Honor, that once it is shown that these employees are real individuals who have performed services to the Congressman in support of his official and representational duties, that they are not violating the nepotism law, which are the only statutory provision on the use of clerk-hire funds, the Court is no longer the proper forum to inquire into the use of those funds.

The proper forum now, Your Honor, is the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which by the House rules, which derive from the Constitution, have that responsibility. And since the clerk-hire use is disclosed regularly by the House, the ultimate decision must be the Congressman's constituents, and that's what the Constitution envisions.

For that reason, we believe it would be appropriate to grant the judgment of acquittal on all counts in this indictment.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Carl.

Mr. Kotelly?

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MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I was just a few moments ago just handed a copy of the defendant's arguments, but I think I can respond to all of them that he has made.

Regarding the alleging that there was insufficient causation of mailing to come within the mail fraud statutes, we rely on the Supreme Court opinion in Pereira, which is cited in the defense memorandum as well as a recent case from the 9th Circuit, which is <u>United States v. Outpost Development Company</u>, 552 F 2d 848, which was decided in 1977. In that opinion the Court states:

"The only essential elements of mail fraud under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1341, are that the defendant devised a scheme to defraud, and that for the purpose of executing the scheme he used the mail to cause the mails to be used.

"A person may cause the mails to be used even though he did not know that the mails were to be used or intended that the mails be used, provided that the use of the mails was reasonably foreseeable."

Your Honor, we would submit that the three employees

mails.

By submitting payroll authorization forms signed by the defendant, the defendant has caused the subsequent acts to occur, which means the mailing of those checks. It is an intricate part of the scheme because the checks had to be received by the employees.

Mr. Matlock, in order to pay for the expenses of the Congressman, and Miss Richmond and Mr. Johnson, in order to pay for the personal debts of the Congressman, regarding Miss Richmond paying on the House of Diggs' salary, Mr. George Johnson's pay as to the fact he did personal services for the Congressman, and for the House of Diggs, so that the mails themselves, we submit, are an integral part of the scheme and, therefore, clearly the mailings were foreseeable and it constitutes prima facie evidence of violating the mail fraud statute.

Regarding the defense's second argument that the payroll authorization forms where they reflect what the salary is of the employee, is not material, we would submit

that clearly it is material to the operating of the Office of Finance.

In addition to the Office of Finance being concerned with whether the Congressman has met his total salary payroll commitment and maximum and minimum in number of salaries, they also are guided by the regulations of the Committee on Administration as to the fact that payroll clerk-hire allow-ances for paying employees for the performance of their official duties and to include figures on the payroll authorization form as salary which reflect inflated monies that were intended by the Congressman as kickbacks from Jean Stultz, from Felix Matlock and from Ofield Dukes, we would submit, is an omission of a material fact that was clearly relevant to the Office of Finance.

As to George Johnson and Jeralee Richmond, we would submit that his misrepresentation that these are salary, that the salaries on the payroll authorization forms were for the performance of official duties is a material misrepresentage that the jury could find from the evidence that those salaries were paid, not for the purpose of compensating Jeralee Richmond and George Johnson for any legislative duties, but for compensating them for their, for Jeralee Richmond's employment at the House of Diggs and for George Johnson's personal accounting work.

So we would submit, based on proffer, that clearly 000916

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THE COURT: Do you have anything to say about the constitutional argument?

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, there have been cases in this jurisdiction, a number of cases, in which this issue has been raised, and which the Court has ruled that there is a proper area for the courts to get involved in in criminal prosecutions to be involved.

Your Honor cited the Bramblett case. There has been the James Hastings case that was tried before Judge Green two years ago.

There was Congressman Whalley who pled guilty to identical charges about three or four years ago. There have been several administrative assistants to congressmen, like George Hagaman, by the name of McPherson, who have been prosecuted for identically the same conduct that we have here.

The Government submits that individual congressmen are required to abide by the laws and that is not to defraud the United States by use of the mails or by submitting false official statements, and that those criminal statutes apply to congressmen as well as to any other person, and that we would submit that clearly based on the law, that there is no constitutional prohibition from prosecuting a congressman

merely because he is a congressman.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. CARL: Your Honor, may I briefly respond?

THE COURT: Yes, briefly.

MR. CARL: I would just like to make three very brief comments. On the mail fraud matter, there are two elements to the mail fraud issue that the Court has identified.

In <u>U.S. v. Maze</u>, the Court differentiated the issue of what amounts to a causing something to be mailed from the question of the necessary nexus, which is really a jurisdictional issue.

I don't believe the Government has dealt with the question of the necessary nexus which most courts have defined as the scheme itself being dependent in some way on the mailing.

In this case there were alternative means that the employees could have received their checks, including having them delivered at the congressional office and having one of the congressmen, or one of the employees in there bring them to Detroit. There was no necessity of the mails being used and the scheme did not depend on it.

On the question of materiality, I would note that what the Government has done is brought before this court exactly what I suggested, and that is an internal rule of

the House of Representatives as the standard of conduct upon which they intend to oppose a sanction.

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This directly raises the constitutional issue.

The cases cited by the Government, I think Bramblett you will find is distinguishable in terms of the issue decided by the Supreme Court.

In the Hastings case, this issue was not raised and there has not been any decision on it. The other cases involving guilty employees obviously didn't raise the constitutional issue about the appropriateness of criminal sanction being imposed for violation of the House rule.

THE COURT: Mr. Haig was tried before me.

Mr. Wadden, a former associate and partner in the Williams

firm, was defense counsel. I am not clear on whether

Mr. Wadden raised it or not, but knowing Mr. Wadden, I'm

quite sure he raised every point, just as I'm sure you would.

However, he was convicted and I don't think he appealed.

MR. CARL: I would like to not to Your Honor that you, in fact, were sitting in a case called United States vs. Israel Thompson and Pendergast.

THE COURT: Doesn't ring a bell right now but that's all right.

MR. CARL: I would merely note in that case, which

was dismissed by Your Honor, there was an allegation that certain employees of the Sergeant of Arms of the House were not performing services that were related in any way to their pay and apparently in violation of the House rules.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives filed a brief in that case. In the brief advised Your Honor, in effect, that the proper rate of pay in development of job descriptions for employees of the House of Representatives is non-justiciable. It involves a political matter which is entirely committed to the Legislative Branch.

The Judiciary should not involve itself in the determination of the appropriate levels of pay for House offices.

The Clerk of the House concluded that such an inquiry would violate the political question doctrine and Your Honor dismissed that suit, although there were other issues involved.

THE COURT: Mr. Carl, it's always nice when you can get rid of a difficult case by granting a motion like that. However, I will resist that opportunity in this case and I will deny your motion.

Of course, if there is an acquittal, that ends the matter. If there is a conviction, why you can renew all these points on motion for judgment non obstante; I will go even further.

Take a 5-minute recess.

(Whereupon, at 3:23 p.m. a short recess was taken)

## AFTER RECESS

THE COURT: Counsel, come to the bench, please.

(Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached
the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

THE COURT: Is your first witness Mr. Newsome?

MR. POVICH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you remember my admonition about him?

MR. POVICH: Yes. I will tell you it will go this way, your name, your address, position, how long have you known Mr. Diggs. Do you have an opinion as to his honesty and integrity and whether he is a truthful person. Yes.

On what do you base your opinion? He says what it is.

What is your opinion? Or I can say, what is your opinion and what do you base it on would be more relevant.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POVICH: And he will say, yes, I find him to be a truthful person; he's exhibited those qualities and I will say what do you base it on, and he will say, I base it on my association with him and in particular an instance such and such, and that's it.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. POVICH: The only other question I might ask him is whether or not he has the material, whether in the memorandum he wrote, and he is going to say he does not have it, but he caused a search of the file to be made and unfortunately has been unable to turn it up.

Do you have any problem with that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I take it you are not going to drag out the cross.

MR. KOTELLY: Not unduly long, no. I think I can conduct cross-examination of character witnesses; I don't intend on making it better for the defendant than I should.

THE COURT: All right. All right.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table, and the proceedings were resumed, as follows:)

THE COURT: Bring in the jury.

(Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the jury entered the courtroom)

THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: May we proceed with the defense case,
Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. POVICH: I would like to call as our first

witness Mr. Under Secretary David Newsome. 2 Your Honor, I must indicate we are taking him a 3 little out of turn. We normally would not put him in in this 4 order, but because of scheduling problems, we put him on at 5 this time. 6 THE COURT: I understand. 7 Whereupon, 8 DAVID DUNLOP NEWSOME 9 was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 10 defendant and, having first been duly sworn, was 11 examined and testified as follows: 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. POVICH: 14 Would you state your full name and address, please? Q 15 David Dunlop Newsome, 3230 Woodley Road, Northwest. A 16 Your position of employment, Mr. Newsome? Q 17 I am Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. A 18 Do you know the defendant in this case, Congressman Q 19 Charles C. Diggs, Jr.? 20 I do. Α 21 How long have you known Mr. Diggs? Q 22 I first met Mr. Diggs in 1962. 23Mr. Under Secretary, would you tell me whether or 24 not you have an opinion as to the Congressman Charles C. 25 Diggs' honesty, integrity, and whether or not he is a truthful 000923 person?

particular African country in the Congress. I was at that time Assistant Secretary for Africa. He called me and asked me to come to his office. I did and he gave me the letter indicating his indignation that he should be approached in this fashion and asked me to take the letter and file it with an appropriate notation, and indicated that he would, as I recall, refer any further Can you tell me approximately when that was? It was either in 1972 or '73. I don't recall the And can you tell me the amount that was offered and whether or not it was on an annual basis? I don't recall the amount. My impression was that it was in five figures and it was on an annual basis. You say that he showed you a letter and asked you to make appropriate memorandum or notation of it; is that Have you been asked by subpoena to produce the letter and memorandum which you have written?

The Department was asked by subpoena to produce

A I do not.

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- Q And you have not been able to find that letter, even though you have searched for it?
  - A The Department has not been able to find it.
  - Q And have you searched your own personal files?
  - A I have.
- Q Your opinion as to Mr. Diggs' honesty, is it based on this specific instance?

A It is based on -- this is the only instance in which there is, in my relation with Mr. Diggs, in which any financial matter has come up. In all other cases involving discussions of African questions and so forth, I have found him to be an honest man.

Q Ambassador Newsome, if you knew as a fact that Congressman Diggs had increased the salary of his personal employee for the purpose of paying for his personal expenses during the period of 1973 to 1976, would that affect your personal opinion as to honesty and integrity?

MR. POVICH: Objection, Your Honor. May we approach the bench?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Thereupon, the witness stepped down from the

stand; counsel for both parties approached the bench
and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I object because that question is improper. It specifically elevates to a matter of fact a matter which is at trial in this issue. It overcomes the presumption of innocence. It relates directly to the very matter in issue. It is not a proper foundation for impeaching a character witness.

THE COURT: I think the way it is phrased, Mr. Povich is correct.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, the Government is relying on two cases, <u>United States v. Senak</u>, 527 F 2d 129, which is a 7th Circuit opinion in 1975, as well as <u>United States</u> v. Null, 415 F 2d 1178. It's a 4th Circuit opinion in 1969.

Both opinions clearly state that if a witness, a character witness is asked about his present, the present character traits of the defendant, that the Government is allowed to question him as to whether if the facts of the case are true, if they would affect his opinion as to the reputation of that witness.

MR. POVICH: That's not my understanding of the law, Your Honor. I am sorry, I haven't got the case I'm relying on. Again, I did not expect him to ask the very, to assume the very fact in issue in this case.

MR. KOTELLY: It's a way for the jury to test the 000929

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basis of the opinion and the merit of the opinion. If this man would testify that that would not affect his opinion at all, then the jury can weigh that in determining how much weight to give the character testimony.

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If it would affect his opinion, the jury is entitled to use that in evaluating whether his opinion is worthwhile or not based on what they find from the facts of the case.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, every question in this area has to be based upon information. When that fact is a fact, and that fact has not been established. That's the very fact in issue. It assumes a very fact, it assumes something to be true which would constantly tell this jury there is a presumption of untruth until it is established beyond a reasonable doubt, and I think in that sense it violates the rule allowing proper cross-examination of a character witness throughout assumption --

THE COURT: Would it come up in the cases you cited?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor, in the opinions,

and I have extracts just in a written form of the opinions,

was that if the reputation testimony is in the present tense

as to what is his reputation, that that question can be

allowed.

If the character testimony is in the classic form it is at the time of the offense, it is that the character trait should be related to.

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Mr. Povich did not intend or attempt to only limit the time period which this character testimony is elicited.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, first of all, there is a difference I think if you ask reputation. I don't concede for a moment even under the concept of reputation because a lot of that depends on whether or not he heard something or didn't hear something or not.

That would be like asking him in this case what are the facts of the indictment, whether all of the facts in the indictment, if they were facts, would it change your opinion of an individual.

Well, Your Honor, I suggest that that's a hard question. If a man is, if a person is convicted of a crime, if a person is convicted of a crime, would that change your opinion with respect to honesty and integrity and I don't see how anybody could ever say no, so I don't think it is very probative when you are talking about the very facts in issue.

THE COURT: I can't say I'm familiar with these two cases, unfortunately, gentlemen. I would permit you to ask him if he was familiar with the facts in this case.

MR. KOTELLY: At what period of time, Your Honor? THE COURT: At this time. And if he isn't, then you can argue that to the jury and he can argue it to the jury.

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MR. KOTELLY: If he says he is familiar with the facts in this case, do I have to stop at that point or am I allowed to --

THE COURT: Well, you can ask him whether or not he has taken that into consideration in his opinion.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, did Your Honor mean to say is he familiar with the facts in the case, or is he familiar with the charges and the evidence which is presented in this case?

THE COURT: Well, I think we have passed charges. We have put on sworn testimony. There hasn't been a determination.

MR. POVICH: That's evidence.

THE COURT: If he's familiar with the evidence.

All right.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table; and the witness returned to the witness stand and cestified further, as follows:)

CROSS-EXAMINATION (continued)

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Ambassador Newsome, I withdraw that question, and ask it a different way.

Are you familiar with the evidence that has been presented in this case?

A No.

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House District Committee, and that she knew nothing of what

was going on in the House District Committee. 2 Mr. Washington was the general counsel of that 3 committee during the time Mr. Stultz was employed and his 4 testimony will be that she was very much an integral part 5 of that committee and knew what was going on and partici-6 pated very deeply in the activities of that committee. 7 It goes to the question of credibility, Your Honor, 8 and it is clear. I had Mr. Washington call me after he heard 9 the testimony and said, "Well, that's just not correct." 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 (Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench 12 were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at 13 counsel table; and the proceedings were resumed, 14 as follows:) 15 Whereupon, 16 ROBERT BENJAMIN WASHINGTON, JR. 17 was called as a witness by and on behalf of the 18 defendant and, having first been duly sworn, was 19 examined and testified as follows: 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 91 BY MR. WATKINS: 22 1 Sir, would you state your name? Q 33 My name is Robert Benjamin Washington, Jr. Α 24 ' What is your occupation, Mr. Washington? Q 25 Α I'm an attorney.

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Q Here in the District of Columbia?
A Yes, admitted to the bar in the District of

Columbia.

Q Mr. Washington, I want to focus your attention on the year 1973. Where were you employed?

A During the year 1973, I was staff director and chief counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia.

Q Is that a committee that was headed by Mr. Charles Diggs?

A Yes. The Honorable Charles Diggs was Chairman of the committee.

Q Now, Mr. Washington, what were your duties as staff director and general counsel of the House District Committee?

A I was principally responsible for the staff functions of the committee, including the day-to-day operations of the staff, drafting legislation, memoranda for members of the committee, the committee chair, preparing for committee hearings, committee business meetings, and for floor activities on the House floor.

Q While you were in that position, Mr. Washington -- by the way, how long did you hold that position?

A Up through, I started in January 1973, and I returned to the private sector in or around May or June of 1975.

To state it differently, it was permissible.

- Q Was it permissible in the case of Mrs. Stultz?
- A In her case it seems to me it was permissible because she was serving and doing things in both capacities. She was working as his personal secretary and she was liaison to our committee from his office and was involved in District Committee activities.
- Q Now, Mr. Washington, would you tell us what functions
  Mrs. Stultz performed for the House District Committee while
  you were general counsel and staff director?
- A She was involved first of all, she coordinated the Chairman's calendar and the way the committee was set up, appointments had to either go through the chief of staff, Dorothy Corker, or through me with the Chairman. She coordinated all the appointments.

She asked why was there a need for a meeting and for whom and at what time. So she was the focal point in his office, so that it was a person in the Chairman's office who knew about the District Committee and that was her job.

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She was also involved as the D.C. liaison person in his office in several of our staff meetings and she attended. She indicated that the Chairman was -- had incurred some negative comments in Detroit because of his participation in D. C. matters, so it was important that those activities were properly explained to his constituents and that was her role.

Also, she was involved in matters of the District of Columbia, and she has a personal interest, being a resident She use to speak to me from time to time about her interest in D. C. matters.

Q Do you recall any specific events when you and she worked together on matters relating to the District of Columbia Committee?

A Yes, I do. I recall when the Chairman was injured or was not feeling very well, and was in the hospital in Bethesda Naval Hospital. Miss Stultz and I both went out to his room at the hospital and spent an entire afternoon talking about matters going over memoranda that we had prepared that she knew something about.

She reviewed memoranda because of her own interest, not from a policy point of view, but because of her own interests.

We had meetings in the cafeteria, the Longworth Cafeteria. We had meetings in his office. As you know, her

Q Mr. Washington, at the time you were general counsel and staff director of the House District Committee, were you also on Congressman Diggs' payroll?

A No, I have never been on his personal payroll. I have always been on the payroll of the committee.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Washington.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mr. Washington, did Miss Stultz have any office space in the District of Columbia Committee suite of offices?

A No.

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Q Who would she report to at the District of Columbia Committee?

A Miss Stultz would report, of course, she was the assistant of the Chairman and her office was adjacent to Chairman Diggs. She would report to him, but it is important to stress that when we took over the committee in 1973, we only had Suites 1307, 8, 9,10 and 441 in the Cannon. We had inadequate space to the point that all six subcommittee chairmen had requested space so we had no space.

Well, it varied, Dorothy Corker for example.

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reported directly to the Chairman.

Q Did she never take instructions on a day-to-day basis from you?

A Never.

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- Q She was paid full time on the committee's salary?
- A Full time.
- Q And she had offices at the committee?
- A Offices at the committee.
- Q Not at the staff office for Congressman Diggs?
  This would be after 1973, when she moved over there?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Were there any other employees who you did not direct on a day-to-day basis?

A Well, it varies at times, sir. There are times people, I mean the psychology of the work on the Hill is to have access to the Chairman -- and I was a staff employee -- and people wanted to have the feel and the touch of the Chairman, so it is natural for people to want to fee! and touch the Chairman.

I had primary responsibility, but I don't want to suggest to you that people did not go directly to the Chairman or did not have contacts with the Chairman.

Q Mr. Washington, I'm asking you though as to a full time reporting directly from an employee on the staff of the committee to the Chairman, bypassing you at all instances.

Q And would you tell the Chairman before you make that type of decision?

A It varies, it varies.

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Q You would make appointments for the Chairman, even

A Absolutely.

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- Q Now, you have indicated that Miss Stultz handled the appointment book for the Congressman; is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q And the Congressman not only was the Chairman of the D. C. Committee, he had other committee assignment positions, correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q And he also had his own constituents' representation for the 13th District in Michigan, correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Did the Congress set aside certain portions of a day solely for appointments dealing with the District of Columbia Committee?
- A You know as a conception, we talked about that and we may have. I frankly don't recall that. At some point in time in that time frame we may have set some time aside to do D.C. matters, but I mean the Chairman allocated in 1973, because of the rush of home rule and the University of the District of Columbia bills that he was involved in, he spent a lot of time on D.C. matters.
- So I can't say he allocated a specific amount of time or specific portion of the day. We spent an enormous

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As appointment secretary, Jean Stultz would not only set aside times for meetings regarding D. C. matters, but also other matters of interest to the Congressman; is

Yes, they sometimes clashed because we were fighting

I understand. Miss Stultz' function then was a, personal function for Congressman Diggs, to help him allocate his time to the various committee assignments and constituent

- I'm not sure I understand your question.
- In keeping the Congressman's appointment books, she was not only keeping his appointments that he dealt with in the District of Columbia Committee matters, but also his other committee responsibilities and his constituent responsibilities where he had to have meetings and set aside times for that; is that correct?
  - That is correct. A
- That was all part of her one single function; is that correct?

I don't know what other functions were -- it would Α be inappropriate for me to respond to your question because I don't know what her other functions were other than trying to keep his calendar and I know there was a continual clash

Q I think you have answered the question if you say you don't know what her other responsibilities were. You do understand though that that was not her sole responsibility of sitting down and only taking care of appointments for the District of Columbia Committee matters that were of interest to the Chairman.

A Clearly.

Q Now, who set the salaries for members of the staff of the committee?

A Again, it would vary.

Q Were payroll authorizations prepared for each member of the staff of the committee whenever there was a change in salary or appointment or termination?

A That was generally the function of the office administrator, but -- I mean you can't answer these questions in a word yes or no.

But it depended on whether there was a recommendation, whether -- I mean when it comes to general employees, we had the staff director and the chief counsel and others meet with people. We interviewed them, we made recommendations for salaries. That's for people that the Chairman did

- Q Do you know when that was that Miss Stultz and you went to the hospital?
  - A I do not.

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- Q What year?
- A I do not know. I do not recall.
- Q Do you know for certain whether Miss Stultz at the time you went to the hospital was or was not on the committee staff?
- A She was on the committee staff, if my recollection is correct. She either came to the committee March, April, May of '73, and she was, I think she got off the committee in '74 or '75, but I'm not sure.
- Q At any time that Miss Stultz was on the committee staff at any time did Miss Stultz spend full time at the committee?
  - A What do you mean at the committee?
- A In other words, during the period of time that she was on the staff, committee staff payroll, was there any period of time that she would spend a 40-hour week at the committee meeting itself working on committee matters?
  - A I'm not sure what you mean "at the committee itself."

the witness. He talks about \$36,000 annualized salary. She was not receiving \$36,000 a year. What they do on the Hill is they state a salary each month as 1/12 of what the yearly salary is.

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So to say to this witness, were you aware that she has an annualized salary of \$36,000 a year, is not correct.

THE COURT: Paid at the rate is what you mean?

MR. WATKINS: That's right. For the month of August she was not -- it's misleading if you said that she was earning a gross salary of \$3,000 a month as the earnings for that month, that's one thing, and that gives the true picture. But to say she was earning an annualized salary for the month of August of \$36,000.

THE COURT: See if it can be stated more clearly on annualized salary paid a salary at the rate of so much per year.

MR. KOTELLY: All right.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table; and the witness returned to the witness stand and testified further, as follows:)

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Mr. Washington, in order not to confuse or mislead, my question was as to August of 1974; are you aware that Miss Stultz received on annual salary a gross monthly salary of

\$3,000 which at an annual rate would have been \$36,000 per year? Were you aware of that in August of 1974?

A I am sure that at some point I had to be aware of that. Whether I knew it in August or knew it at the time the document was prepared for the Chairman's signature, a copy of which was given to me, I knew about it; the answer there would be yes.

Q From your knowledge of employment on Capitol Hill on committees during that period of time, would \$36,000 have been close to the maximum amount in 1974?

A \$36,000 was the maximum for clerical and professional staff in 1973-74.

- Q You were on the professional staff; is that correct, of the committee?
  - A That's correct.
- Q I don't mean to embarrass you, but do you remember what your salary was in August of 1974?
  - A I would be delighted to tell you. It was \$36,000.
  - Q The same as Miss Stultz, at least for that month?
  - A If she made that salary, it would have been similar.
- Q And Miss Stultz was not on the professional staff of the D. C. Committee; is that correct?
- A But if I understand your question, there were 12 statutory, 12 positions, six clerical and six professional both had a maximum of \$36,000, so a clerical person could

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suites 1307, 8, 9 and 10, four very small offices and a committee hearing room, because the committee had been a very small committee under the previous chairman.

We were -- the intention was to have six subcommittee additional staff and most importantly, in the interim, the Congress at least the Democratic Caucus passed what they call the Subcommittee Bill of Rights, which assured every subcommittee chairman a professional staff person. So it became imperative to have additional space.

Many of our staff persons were in offices that were not committee offices, including their subcommittee chairman's offices.

In fact, I recall vividly a letter from all six subcommittee chairmen to the chairman saying, when you get some additional space make sure you give that space on a priority basis.

MR. KOTELLY: Objection, hearsay, Your Honor, as to what the subcommittee chairmen said, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I would have to sustain the objection, but you can rephrase the question.

BY MR. WATKINS:

Q As a result of this problem with space, do you recall the subcommittees having problems with getting space?

A Yes. We sent, that is the Chairman sent letters to the Speaker of the House, a whole stream of letters to the Speaker of the House, who was Chairman of the House Building Committee, and I recall, and I use to meet with

deal with it, but don't spend a lot of time on it.

We have got a lot of matters that are in issue here. Let's get to them.

BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Mr. Washington, do you recall the question?

So he would have -- I recall meetings on the steps of the Capitol with staff persons without my knowledge about matters, and we had set a priority for the agenda of the committee, but on an ad hoc basis, if a Member of the Congress saw the Chairman on the floor about a subject, he would then assign a staff person, and people would use that as an excuse for not accomplishing the goals set out by the committee.

So, there was always a constant fight that happens on the Eill of the Congress for the Chairman's ear. That's not unusual.

- Q And in that context of persons trying to fight for the Chairman's ear, Mrs. Stultz had a role, did she not?
  - A Absolutely.
  - Q And would you explain what that role was?
  - A You mean being the staff assistant, appointments -- 000955

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coordinating appointments, the liaison from his office on D. C. matters. Those are the principal, if I recall, principal responsibilities of Miss Stultz as they related to the District Committee and D. C. matters generally.

Q And you indicated, I think, in your examination that Mrs. Stultz was the liaison person?

A Yes. When we had a task force, I don't recall whether it was '74, to reorganize the staff, to better allocate and assign staff responsibilities and it was important for us to have a person designated in his office, in his personal office, to handle D. C. matters because we people came from Detroit or else where they would want to know why the Chairman was spending his time on D.C. matters; he wasn't elected from the District.

Q Who was that person designated in the Chairman's office to handle D.C. matters?

A Jean Stultz.

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MR. KOTELLY: Thank you, Mr. Washington.

Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, may the witness be excused?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. You are excused.

(Witness excused)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, may we approach the bench?
THE COURT: Yes.

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(Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, this is another witness I only learned about during lunchtime and I would ask again for a proffer as to relevance.

MR. WATKINS: Mrs. Roundtree wasn't here when Mrs. Stultz testified completely. After the question of immunity was said, she left.

She recalls her testimony, she indicated that the testimony was a result of a question by Mr. Kotelly about immunity that she didn't have it or she had made no promise had been made.

THE COURT: She had been writing.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Povich asked her about that again and she fought him and suggested that no promise had been made for her testimony.

I know that's not the case and when I told Mrs.

Roundtree, she told me that was not the case. She had an understanding of what was supposed to go on and in fact she was, if you will, she felt she had been spun by the prosecutors because she was required, she felt she was due to get a letter before that lady took the stand and it was only at the bench when Mr. Kotelly told her "I will give you a letter after the trial is over."

That is an indication that is basically -- it shows

the prosecution had potentially had a club over this person by not giving her that prior to her testifying, and I think I told that to Mrs. Roundtree. She said, "That is absolutely right; that we have a right to."

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THE COURT: You haven't raised a question about admitting Mrs. Roundtree to testify about the relationship with her client.

MR. WATKINS: Mrs. Roundtree had some questions about that. I subpoensed her, put her on subpoens and discussed the matter with her. She's not testifying to confidential communications between herself and her client. There was a third person present; that was the prosecutor. That makes the matter not privileged. The presence of a third person makes the matters no longer confidential and Mrs. Roundtree was satisfied that that was the case, but out of an abundance of caution she asked me, she said, "If I testify, Mr. Watkins, you are going to have to put me under a subpoena."

I told her, "Mrs. Roundtree, I will do that," and 20 | I put her under subpoena.

MR. POVICH: It was --

MR. KOTELLY: Might I be heard on this matter? THE COURT: You said Mrs. Roundtree was not present in court, so what Mrs. Stultz testified to in court, we don't know that concerned matters she discussed with her lawyer.

Apparently, it didn't.

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MR. WATKINS: The point I want to deal with, Your Honor, is not the question what Mrs. Stultz might exclusively -- what Mrs. Stultz testified to in court.

I guess it is both things: First, in a pretrial negotiation with the prosecutor what she had been promised, the fact that promise was not fulfilled, and the fact that the promise came about.

THE COURT: The thing that kind of amazes me about this line of interrogation is that normally where a witness has received no promise at all, his testimony is received with greater consideration by the prosecutor. At least in those circumstances there is presumably more opportunity for the person to tell the truth without reference to the promise of the prosecutor.

I recall, for instance, in this Pollack case, which lasted about six weeks and it was a fraud case and counsel for Pollack, Mr. Warren McGee, who was a very astute lawyer, he represented Congressman May, incidentally, which I thought you were quoting.

He was very anxious to bring out that these witnesses who were testifying for the Government had received promise as a result of which they were testifying and most of them had, but here this woman. They hadn't received any promise.

MR. POVICH: That's precisely the point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Hadn't received any promise until she came to the bench, and at that time when counsel said, "No, we are not going to prosecute her," Mrs. Roundtree said "That's good enough for me" and I said "And I will enforce that promise."

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MR. WATKINS: That's correct, but the problem is,

Your Honor, Mrs. Roundtree and her client were told by the

prosecutor that he would have something in writing and it

was--that was the condition under which she intended to testify

If you will recall the testimony after Mrs. Stultz gave her name, she turned to you and said, "Your Honor, may I address the Court?"

THE COURT: Yes, I remember that.

MR. WATKINS: And you said, "No, answer the question And I assume that Mrs. Roundtree had abandoned her feeling that she should have a letter or some writing before her client testified.

I turned around when I was at the bench and Mrs.

Roundtree was motioning to me. We went out into the corridor and she said to me, "Mr. Watkins, she was trying to assert her Fifth Amendment rights because we did not receive the letter that we were entitled to or we were promised to her testifying", and that's what brought this about.

It seems to me, Your Honor, it is important for me to show that fact, that she was promised a letter prior

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to her testifying. She did not receive it. She tried to assert her Fifth Amendment privilege and that letter --

THE COURT: But the point is she got the equivalent of it before she gave any testimony other than her name.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, the problem is, you see, it indicates that the prosecution was in a position to hold this letter up until she waited, until she testified.

THE COURT: Not necessarily. I think you are making a mountain out of a molehill on this Roundtree testimony and I am definitely concerned about calling a lawyer to testify about some understanding with a client.

MR. WATKINS: It was not an understanding with her client I'm inquiring to, it's an understanding with the prosecutor.

MR. POVICH: It was contrary to what her testimony was on the stand, Your Honor. It was directly contrary to her testimony on the stand. She said no promise had been made.

I couldn't believe Mr. Kotelly got up and got that answer and left it.

MR. KOTELLY: May I respond to that?

MR. POVICH: It is not the truth.

MR. KOTELLY: That was the truth. Mr. Povich doesn't understand the facts of the matter.

MR. POVICH: That's why we should have Miss Roundtree

MR. KOTELLY: Then we would have to bring on another prosecutor to rebut Mrs. Roundtree, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I'm going to try to keep this case on track as far as I can. That's my job. I don't think Mrs. Roundtree has anything to add to this case that's material right now.

A promise was made right at the bench and whether that colored her testimony or not I don't know.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I don't mean to argue before you or after you rule, but it seems to me that matters relating to immunity always affect the credibility of a witness.

What happened in this case was Mr. Kotelly asked if there were any promises made.

MR. KOTELLY: At what point in time, Your Honor.

MR. WATKINS: Asked if any promises were made and Mrs. Stultz said no, and that is clearly not the case, because you remember right here at the bench Mr. Kotelly promised he would give her a letter after she testified promising she would not be prosecuted. Now, that is a matter that goes to her credibility.

THE COURT: The essential thing is that we met at the bench, Mr. Kotelly represented that she would not be prosecuted and Mrs. Roundtree said "That's good enough for me."

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MR. WATKINS: It's contrary to Mrs. Stultz' testimony. Mrs. Stultz said she received no promise and Mr. Kotelly asked her that on direct examination and left it.

MR. POVICH: Contrary to her testimony.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Mrs. Roundtree said she would like to speak to Mrs. Stultz in the witness room. She did and she came back and Mrs. Stultz when asked about immunity said she talked to Mrs. Roundtree and she had the assurance from Mrs. Roundtree.

MR. WATKINS: I think, Your Honor, that's -- I hate to disagree with Your Honor but I think that's not the way the evidence came out. There would have been no need for

THE COURT: Let's look at the record. Who took the testimony of Mrs. Stultz?

Who took the testimony of Mrs. Stultz, Regis or you?

THE REPORTER: Regis did.

THE COURT: Unfortunately, she is in the hospital right now.

MR. POVICH: Your Honor, I hate to say it, if they put me on the witness stand and they went into that testimony as clearly and positively as anything. I was caught completely unaware that had been testified to the best of my recollection, but I understand the importance of it and Judge Pratt

understood the importance of it and the people who had to decide the credibility of one witness who I represented understood the importance of it, and they went into it in some detail and the record was made clear for everybody to understand, not just us up here, and I would suggest that particularly with respect to her answers on direct examination by the Government as to whether any promises were made, that the question was brought up by the Government. It was never fully answered and it should now be brought out in our case.

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THE COURT: We will take the testimony of Mrs.

Roundtree out of the presence of the jury and see what you all have to say.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded; counsel returned to their seats at counsel table, and the proceedings were resumed, as follows:)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, a problem has come up at this time concerning a legal question. I am going to excuse you all for the day, since I started at 8:30.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, I hate to ask this.

THE COURT: The Court has ruled, Mr. Watkins. I'm going to excuse the jury right now and I will hear this other stuff.

MR. WATKINS: It doesn't relate to this matter, Your Honor; may I be heard?

(At the bench)

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, because I knew you were concerned with moving this case along swiftly, I have a witness who came at 1:30 because, on the representation that Mr. Kotelly was going to finish at 12:00 o'clock. He is here in the witness room. He has waited patiently until now on the promise that he would get on today.

THE COURT: How long is the witness?

MR. WATKINS: He is a character witness and will take a very short time.

THE COURT: We will hear that witness before the jury leaves.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had at the bench were concluded and the proceedings were resumed in the presence and hearing of the jury)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I am going back on my promise about letting you go at this time. They have a promise, they have a very short witness to call at this time.

MR. WATKINS: Walter Fauntroy.

(Continued on the following page:)

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was called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

WALTER E. FAUNTROY

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q Good afternoon, sir.
  Would you tell us your name, please?
- A My name is Walter Edward Fauntroy.
- Q And where do you live?
- A I live at 4105 17th Street, Northwest, Washington,
  D. C.
  - Q What is your occupation, sir?
- A I am Pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., and I am the D. C. Delegate to the U. S. Congress for the District of Columbia.
  - Q Do you know Mr. Charles C. Diggs?
  - A I do.
- Q How long have you known him and in what capacity have you known him?
- A I have known Mr. Diggs personally since approximately 1960, when I was asked by Martin Luther King, Jr. to serve as the Washington Bureau Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and in that capacity it was my

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responsibility to relate to both the Congress of the United States and the Executive Branch of our Government with respect to our Civil Rights activities.

Q And have you known him in other capacities since 1960?

A I have known him both as a supporter of the efforts in the South where I worked particularly with him in 1965, when Dr. King asked me to contact him to assemble a group of Members of the Congress to travel to Selma, Alabama, as a moral witness for our Voting Rights effort.

Thereafter, my contacts with Mr. Diggs were a result of my being elected to represent the people of the District in the Congress. At that time I became a member of what is known as the Congressional Black Caucus, which in that year was founded by Mr. Diggs, and which relied not only on his leadership but his knowledge as perhaps the most knowledgeable person on Africa in the Congress.

THE COURT: Mr. Fauntroy, you know the Congressman?

THE COURT: Do you have an opinion as to his truth, his integrity and his honesty?

Yes.

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE WITNESS:

THE COURT: Would you say what that opinion is?

THE WITNESS: That opinion is that he is a man of great integrity, dedication and one whom I have come to trust

for his judgment.

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Not only with respect to Caucus matters and Africa but with respect to his role --

MR. KOTELLY: I object to regard to trust of judg-ment.

THE COURT: This is character testimony only. You can testify as to your opinion as to his truthfulness, his honesty and his integrity.

### BY MR. WATKINS:

Q Could you address each one of those separately?

THE COURT: He was done that. He regards him as a man of truthfulness, integrity and so forth.

### BY MR. WATKINS:

Q And honesty; is that correct?

THE COURT: Honesty.

THE WITNESS: And dedication.

MR. WATKINS: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Fauntroy.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions, Mr. Kotelly?

MR. KOTELLY: Just a few questions, Your Honor.

# CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mr. Fauntroy, is Mr. Diggs a member of your church?
- A He is not.
- Q Do you see Mr. Diggs socially?
- A No, not on a regular basis. When we have Caucus

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Q Let's see if I understand. Your general knowledge of the facts and evidence in this case has not altered your opinion of Mr. Diggs?

MR. WATKINS: Objection, Your Honor, he didn't state he was aware of the facts and evidence in this case. He said he was generally aware of the case.

MR. KOTELLY: Let me clarify that matter.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Fauntroy wasn't here in the courtroom, he can't be aware of the facts in this case.

THE COURT: You may rephrase your question.

BY MR. KOTELLY:

Q Let me clarify, or I would ask you to clarify what you mean by knowing the facts of this case. Do you know the facts of this case?

A I respond directly, I do not know the facts with respect to this case.

- Q Have you read about the case?
- A I have real portions of articles about the case.
- Q Have you read those portions of articles during the start of the trial in this case; in other words, since last 'Wednesday?
  - A I have seen headlines and read maybe first paragraphs
- Q Of the small portions of what you read, has that in any way entered into your opinion testimony regarding

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Q Your associations as you listed them, I take it, were because of your involvement with the Civil Rights

Movement.

A I was not allowed, or did not complete my statement with respect as to how I know him.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I object to going back over old territory that was done on direct. There is no dispute that the Reverend Fauntroy knows Mr. Diggs.

THE COURT: Counsel, please come to the bench.

(Thereupon, the witness stepped down from the stand; counsel for both parties approached the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I earlier read you slowly and carefully about opinion testimony, and I think that this witness has tresspassed a great deal on my ruling.

I am not sure that it was a result of anything you asked, but I think we have been enough into the question of his activities with Martin Luther King and Black Caucus and Civil Rights and all that.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, Mr. Kotelly challenged him knowing Mr. Diggs on the grounds that he hadn't been to his home and I think I have the right to establish that he has his relationships with him, they have been in a professional relationship, they have been in the Congress, and he is the

voting delegate of the District of Columbia and Mr. Diggs is Chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

THE COURT: I understand that. He made that point clear.

MR. WATKINS: I don't think he did, Your Honor.

MR. POVICH: Mr. Kotelly has suggested on cross-examination that it is a very casual relationship and he did not know him very well at all, and I think Mr. Watkins has a right to bring out what the relationship is and the extent they do know each other.

I think it would be highly improper to leave his testimony he has never been to his home.

THE COURT: I don't think that's important. He has stated that he has associated closely in the House of Representatives, as a member of the Black Caucus, which was organized by Mr. Diggs. He is a member of the District Committee and he associates closely with him there.

I think that's a sufficient basis for the opinion he expressed. I don't think we have to go over that ground again. Let me read you what the basis on which I instructed you earlier.

"Opinion testimony on direct in these situations ought in general to correspond to reputation testimony as now given and be confined to the nature and extent of the observation and acquaintance upon which the

opinion is based."

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MR. POVICH: Acquaintance, Your Honor, that's the point.

THE COURT: He's already testified to that. He doesn't need to retestify to that.

MR. POVICH: It's not a question of retestifying, it's a question of amplifying what he said. He said he --

THE COURT: He has already told about his associations in the House of Representatives. The only thing Mr. Kotelly brought out was that they do not have a relationship as a result of which he visits Mr. Diggs' home and Mr. Diggs visits his home. He said once it may have happened. It's perfectly clear.

MR. POVICH: Let me give you an example. Like you are saying, what is your relationship with another judge.

Well, we are both judges on the same bench now, that doesn't give any indication of when you meet, where you eat, what do you discuss, how often do you speak with each other, what matters are there.

That is much more probative than the fact you are both judges on the bench.

THE COURT: Mr. Povich, he has testified to his relationship in the community with Mr. Diggs. It's just he doesn't visit his home and I don't think that is important. It's argument.

MR. WATKINS: Let me just say one thing; may I be

I think Your Honor cut him off and probably properly so at the point where he was talking about Martin Luther King.

The thing I wanted to bring to the jury's attention is the fact Mr. Fauntroy and Mr. Diggs regularly associate themselves and work together on District of Columbia matters. That's the only thing that I want to get out.

I may have to do it in a leading form.

THE COURT: I don't object to your leading because I think if you ask him that question, he will talk for 15

MR. WATKINS: If I do it in a leading manner, I think I can make the matter brief.

THE COURT: All right.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)

Mr. Fauntroy, is it fair to say in your position as Delegate from the District of Columbia, you associate and deal with Congressman Diggs regularly in his capacity as Chairman of the House District Committee?

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Fauntroy.

MR. KOTELLY: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Fauntroy. You are

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(Witness excused)

THE COURT: Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will keep my promise; you are excused for the day.

Don't discuss the case amongst yourselves and don't let anybody talk to you about it and don't talk to anybody about it.

All right, tomorrow morning, 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m. the jury left the courtroom)

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Povich.

MR. POVICH: Yes, Your Honor, I think Mr. Watkins wanted to address you with respect to the witness.

MR. WATKINS: Mrs. Roundtree.

Whereupon,

### DOVEY J. ROUNDTREE

was called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant and, having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (out of presence of the jury)
BY MR. WATKINS:

- Q Would you state your name and occupation, please?
- A Dovey J. Roundtree. I am an attorney at law.
- Q Are you an attorney at law here in the District of Columbia?

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I am.

did there come a time when you had to come into this court and have a bench conference?

I did. Α

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- And what did you learn at that time, Mrs. Roundtree?
- I learned that Mr. Kotelly was going to give me A a statement at the conclusion of the testimony.
  - What else happened at that point?

At that time after a discussion at the bench, Mr. Rotelly agreed that he would give immunity to Mrs. Stultz as I had wished before she testified.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, if I might ask some questions of Mrs. Roundtree?

THE COURT: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (out of the presence of the jury) BY MR. KOTELLY:

- Q Mrs. Roundtree, did you represent Miss Stultz back in late May and early June when she came to the Office of the United States Attorney -- that's late May, early June of this year, when she came to the Office of United States Attorney, and around the time she testified before the grand jury?
  - Α I represented her since May 1978.
- Do you recall the reasons that Miss Stultz came to you initially in this matter relating to this case?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, I was aware of that.

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THE COURT: And then Mrs. Roundtree stated she would like to be excused briefly to go to the witness room with her client so she could relate to her client what transpired at the bench.

She was excused. She went out there and thereafter her client said, "Yes, I got the assurance from Mrs. Roundtree for immunity."

MR. KOTELLY: That's not in dispute, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's all there is to the case.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, what is in dispute is to whether Miss Stultz misstated a fact during her testimony as to whether promises had been made at the time that she was notified and her bank records were subpoenaed, because that's the question was asked, whether promises were made when she first came in to talk to the prosecutors and went before the grand jury.

Now, Mr. Povich and Mr. Watkins are making it sound as if those promises she said were not made were relating to two weeks ago when we are talking about totally different time periods.

THE COURT: I don't know whether Mrs. Roundtree

knows anything about that and I'm very reluctant, Mr. Kotelly,
to allow an attorney to be questioned about a relationship
with a client.

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I have always felt very strongly about that and I feel no less strongly this afternoon at 10 minutes of 5:00. MR. KOTELLY: I'm aware of the time and I will only ask a few questions very quickly, Your Honor. THE COURT: I don't know about few questions, both sides are very good at asking many, many questions. If the lawyer forgets, then the witness comes forward with a speech, so we have problems in this case. Let's keep it as simple as we can. MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor. VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (continued) Miss Roundtree, were you present in late May or early June of this year at sessions with Mr. Beizer and Mr. Marcy of the United States Attorney's office and your client? I recall having attended at least one such session. THE COURT: You had better get some advice from

MR. KOTELLY: I was wrong about the year; it was

THE COURT: We are not really concerned about the year, we are concerned about the extensiveness of cross-examination right now.

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, Your Honor.

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Q Were you present back in May or June of '77, at meetings with Miss Stultz and Mr. Beizer and Mr. Marcy of the United States Attorney's office?

A I was present at one such and I brought her for another such and I did not remain. She was here on occasions when I did not attend.

- Q Did Mr. Marcy and Mr. Beizer advise your client of her constitutional rights?
  - A Not in my presence they did not.
  - Q Are you certain of that?
- A I am certain of that. I advised her of her rights but they did not advise her not in my presence.
  - Q Well, you advised your client of her rights?
  - A I did.
- Q Did she invoke her constitutional rights when she first met with the prosecutors in May and June of 1977?
  - A I had discussions regarding her rights.
  - Q With whom?
  - A Mr. Marcy.
- Q And what promises were made back in May or June of 1977?
  - A No specific promise was made at that time to me.
- Q So there was no promise of immunity for your client at that time?

(Thereupon, counsel for both parties approached the bench and conferred with the Court, as follows:)

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MR. WATKINS: Since I had Mrs. Roundtree under subpoena, I would like to know whether I'm going to be allowed to present this matter to the jury so I can release her or have her come back tomorrow.

THE COURT: Can you gentlemen agree as to what she would say if recalled?

MR. POVICH: We can't agree, Your Honor.

THE COURT: As to what she would say. That's the function of the witness. I mean Mr. Kotelly and Mr. Marcy disagree with what she says but if you can agree that if she were recalled and sworn as a witness she would testify in substance as follows, if you can write that out, we can spare her a little time.

MR. WATKINS: I don't think Mrs. Roundtree has any problem with the time, Your Honor. I would like to present her testimony to the jury, a stipulation is a dry set of facts.

Mrs. Roundtree's testimony, as I elicited this afternoon, took less than five minutes and that's all I would be asking her about. I don't see that there should be any need to prolong it.

THE COURT: That she once went to the U.S. Attorney's office in May or June with her client. At that time she asked for immunity as well as she could, but it wasn't granted then.

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when she was at the bench.

MR. WATKINS: That's not her testimony, Your Honor.

Her testimony is she was promised a letter before her client
would testify and she didn't get that letter before her client
testified.

THE COURT: She didn't testify to that.

MR. WATKINS: I beg your pardon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You mean this afternoon?

MR. WATKINS: Yes.

MR. POVICH: Yes, she did and that presumes, Your Honor, there was a promise which was made which was going to be incorporated in the letter.

THE COURT: Was there any statement as to when the letter would be supplied or when this promise was made?

MR. WATKINS: Yes. The promise was made earlier in the summer. She understood that she was to get the letter whenever her client took the stand and that's why we had this situation where Mrs. Stultz turned to Your Honor and said, "May I address the Court?" Because she hadn't received the letter.

And that's what caused the bench conference and that is the fact that I think has to be elicited, that Mrs. Stultz or Mrs. Roundtree was promised on behalf of Mrs. Stultz a letter before she testified and she didn't get that letter.

THE COURT: Well, whenever she testified she got

the direct promise which was satisfactory to her and so again I say the witness who is testifying after a grant of immunity is more vulnerable to argument that the testimony is colored by the grant of immunity than the witness who hasn't gotten such a promise and you have got right now at the bench conference, the representation of the District Attorney that she would not be prosecuted. So all the testimony is subject to the immunity.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, first, Mrs. Stultz attempted not to testify because she didn't have immunity in the sense that she didn't have the letter that she understood that she was to get.

THE COURT: I understand that, Mr. Watkins, but she didn't testify until she got the immunity.

MR. WATKINS: While we know it at the bench, I think the jury has the right to know that as well.

THE COURT: She testified and I don't have it recorded in my notes, but Regis' notes would reflect it. I'don't know whether you can read Regis' notes or not, but there was testimony from the witness that she had talked to Mrs. Roundtree in the witness room and she was satisfied of the promises the Government had made, or something like that, was the reason it was made.

MR. WATKINS: She fought Mr. Povich.

THE COURT: Not everybody loves Mr. Povich, you know that.  $000986 \,$ 

MR. WATKINS: Most people do, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm sure they do but not the witnesses that you seek to interrogate. MR. WATKINS: What happened was Mrs. Stultz was asked on Redirect by Mr. Kotelly whether any promises had been made and Mrs. Stultz gave a fantastic answer. I mean it was fantastic to me because here at the bench, Mr. Kotelly promised that she was going to get immunity, and she answered Mr. Kotelly, no. Mr. Kotelly sits down and Mr. Povich gets up and says to her, "Now, Mrs. Stultz, you were given immunity weren't you?" And she says, "No." That's one. THE COURT: I don't recall her saying that. I know she was given immunity.

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MR. WATKINS: We all know she didn't, but the question

is what she testified.

THE COURT: She got the immunity before she testified didn't she?

MR. POVICH: She wasn't given immunity until she took the stand and that was not --

THE COURT: She didn't testify until she got the immunity.

MR. POVICH: Yes, but that was not the truth.

THE COURT: She stated her name and address; that's all she stated.

Then Mr. Watkins called to my attention that she was trying to communicate with me and why. That's when we had the bench conference.

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MR. POVICH: Her testimony was she did not have immunity was not correct. She had been offered immunity. She had been told you will get the letter confirming it before trial. She waited. Miss Roundtree waited.

They were somewhat incensed they didn't have the letter. She was put on the stand. She was asked questions. She tried to interrupt you to say "I don't have my letter; I'm not going to rely on just what the Government told me about immunity," and that's when we had the problem.

But her answer that she had not been granted immunity was wrong and not only that, they held her hostage until she did testify. They didn't give her that letter. They didn't give her even though Mrs. Roundtree will testify and that's important.

THE COURT: That's where you leave me because a person who has not been promised immunity is likely to be less under the gun. One who has immunity can go ahead unless they commit perjury.

MR. POVICH: She did go ahead. She did go ahead.

Right at one point she just cut loose, but the point was they had her really up tight before hand because she was either going to testify the way they wanted or she wasn't going to

 MR. WATKINS: You see, Your Honor, for us, we understand what the promise of immunity is by the prosecutor.

Mrs. Stultz understood, as I heard her testimony, that her promise would be, was only good when it was contained in a written document. That's why she didn't want to testify and it was only after we came to the bench that Mrs. Roundtree learned that Mr. Kotelly didn't intend to give her that letter until after Mrs. Stultz testified and that's the problem.

MR. POVICH: That's the critical point, Your Honor.

MR. WATKINS: That's the critical point.

MR. POVICH: I have never heard of a situation where a prosecutor says that I will give you immunity in the form of a letter, but only after you testify, Madam Witness, only after you testify. Why is that?

THE COURT: The "only" is something you are adding, isn't it?

MR. KOTELLY: Yes, yes. Absolutely.

MR. POVICH: Let's put it this way, Your Honor.

If you are entitled to the letter, you should have had it before and not after the trial.

THE COURT: I agree with that, however, I know that getting ready for trial there were times when I had to get ready for trial. I'm glad I don't have to anymore, but there were times when I had to get ready for trial and you

just have a lot of things to do and sometimes things you should do you don't do.

MR. WATKINS: Mr. Kotelly said he didn't intend to give her a letter after she testified.

THE COURT: Is that correct?

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MR. KOTELLY: It is my representation I told Mrs. Roundtree orally my promise was binding and that she had a promise her client wasn't going to be prosecuted.

She said to me, "What happens if you and Mr. Marcy and Mrs. Roundtree all die sometime in the next few weeks?"

I said, "I will get you a letter if that would satisfy you and put it in writing but my oral promise is binding."

Mrs. Roundtree understood that but wanted something to preserve it. I waited, Mr. Watkins, for you to finish and I would like to have an opportunity to say mine.

MR. WATKINS: I'm sorry, Mr. Kotelly.

MR. KOTELLY: I submit the defense in this case twisted around what Mrs. Stultz said and are trying in some way to impeach her, not on her inconsistent testimony, but because they are trying to make it appear now that there is some kind of a business involved as to what her understanding was and what she had knowledge of.

Miss Stultz said that the promise had been made and she had been assured by her lawyer that she was not going to be prosecuted, but there would be no immunity. There

has not been a formal immunity in this case. The Government has not gone through the formal procedures of getting approval of the Attorney General and then applying to the Court for such immunity.

The informal immunity has the same effect, but to her it is just a promise of the prosecution that she is not going to be prosecuted and that is what was given two weeks ago when her lawyer asked us for it.

In May or June of '77 she was warned of her rights, told she was not getting immunity at that time and asked if she would waive her rights. She waived them and testified. And that's clear on the grand jury transcript and Mr. Watkins must know that.

MR. WATKINS: I know that, Your Honor, but it is clear that each time a witness takes the stand in a proceeding regardless of whether she waived her testimony, waived her Fifth Amendment rights in a prior proceeding, she is again exposing herself to prosecution unless she gets another grant of immunity and Mrs. Roundtree said, you know, "I want that grant of immunity or a promise from the prosecution in writing and she will not testify unless she gets that."

And that's what she tried to do and Mr. Kotelly and I would like to have those notes because I am certain and I was surprised that Mr. Kotelly said "I will give you -hit's my intention to tive you a letter of immunity after the trial."

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MR. WATKINS: I'm sure that's in whoever took the notes at the bench conference that day and I think that's important, Your Honor, because that indicates that Mr. Kotelly had the ability to hold this witness to say what he wanted under pains of penalty of being prosecuted.

That was the way she viewed it and it's not what we understand, it's what was the view in her mind, and in her mind she was not clear until she got that letter, and that's the problem that we have and that's why I'm concerned about this and I think the jury ought to know that she was of a mind to testify the way the prosecution wanted her to until she got that letter.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, Miss Stultz is the only person who can testify to that and they did not crossexamine her on that issue and this extrinsic evidence doesn't go to what her state of mind was at all.

MR. POVICH: I cross-examined her. After you learned that you extracted the answer that no promise had been made which was the furtherest thing from the truth, I thought I should have cleared it up.

MR. KOTELLY: Your Honor, I would ask that portion of the transcript be transcribed. It was the last.

THE COURT: I don't know how we are going to do it. This girl can read the notes, but she's been working

MR. KOTELLY: It's only a few questions, Your Honor. The last few questions on Redirect and the first couple questions on Recross.

MR. POVICH: The bench conference I think is what should be transcribed.

MR. KOTELLY: They are arguing Miss Stultz made a misstatement of truth in her testimony as to no promises made. I submit they are taking this totally out of context as to when she was saying there were no promises made.

She was referring back to when she first came to Mr. Beizer's office after her records had been subpoensed from Riggs bank and defense counsel have totally ignored that portion of her testimony when she said no promises were made at that time.

MR. WATKINS: I don't recall her making any statement about that time but I know that certainly she said there were no promises made and you and I know that is not correct.

THE COURT: The only way we can get this is by having a transcript and I don't have the heart to ask this girl to transcribe some other reporter's notes after having been transcribing herself since 8:30 this morning.

MR. WATKINS: Your Honor, may I suggest a solution?

Mrs. Roundtree I am sure she would like to be released from

the subpoena, but is there a time later on in the week when

that portion of the transcript --

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THE COURT: How long do you gentlemen expect to be going?

MR. WATKINS: Probably until Thursday unless the witnesses go faster than we expect.

THE COURT: Well, I'm glad to hear that. A very close friend of mine died this morning about 6:00 o'clock and she had extracted a promise from me to give the memorial address, a Lady Lewis, whose husband for many years represented the London Times here in Washington.

She was a very close friend of mine whom I had known since I was in grade school, so I'm glad I will be available for that on Saturday afternoon.

MR. WATKINS: I'm sure you will be available on Saturday afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, you tell me, you're young and pretty but you can't transcribe all night. When do you think you might get to those notes in which these gentlemen --

(Discussion with the reporter off the record.)

LeCount, what do we have tomorrow morning?

THE CLERK: We have two arraignments and a status hearing.

THE COURT: All right, I think we can do that.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m. the above-entitled matter was adjourned, to reconvene on October 4, 1978.)