

removed these fragments from the cabinet and gave them to Officer Orozco.

57                    2                    Bullet fragments from victim Schrade. Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated that Items 56 and 57 will be used in the trial.

June 6, 1968

1917 Corning Avenue, Los Angeles

Edith Goldstein found below items in an alley at the rear of 1829 Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles. She took them to her home, 1917 Corning, and gave them to Officer J. W. Reeves:

58	1	Shoes, "Quali Craft," black, size 9B.
59	1	Purse, ladies, 10" x 12", black with red interior.
60	1	Hair spray, "Lanolin Plus," 9 ounce can.
61	5	Cosmetics, miscellaneous items from purse (liquid foundation, two lipstick cases, one rouge case, also Woolworth sales slip).
62	10	Brown paper bag containing: Spray Mist, four plastic headbands, one fluid make up, white rim sunglasses, white earrings, one card Bob pins, blue hairnet cap, one lipstick.
63	1	Bra, "Lovable", white, size 34-B.
64	1	Panties, "Greenco Maid," pink, size 7, large.
65	1	Dress, ladies, size 9, gray with white dots.
66	1	Panty girdle, "Lovable," white, size medium.
67	1	Slip, "Baronet," black, size 34.
68	1	Nylon stockings, "Ironwear," brown, unknown size.

Above items were of no evidential value according to Deputy District Attorney Fitts.

June 7, 1968

Rampart Station

Martin Steadman, WPS-TV, gave Sergeants L. J. Patterson and C. J. Hughes the film and photographs. The items were sent to Steadman from Chris Borgen (true name Sid Shepherd-former New York Police Department detective) via TWA Flight No. 24. Borgen heard Sandy Serrano on television describing the girl in the polka dot dress. The film and photos were of demonstrators he thought fit the description given by Serrano.

69	1	Film, 16mm
70	2	Photographs, (1) 8" x 10" of female at demonstration and (1) 3" x 4" female "Shirin Khan."

These items had no evidential value.

June 6, 1968

696 East Howard Street, Pasadena (Rear)

Officer T. R. Young, Pasadena Police Department, found and booked the below items. Lieutenant Wright, Pasadena Police Department, removed the items from the Pasadena Police Property Section and gave them to Officer D. L. Klein:

71	1	Plastic booking envelope containing (1-A) envelope from Argonaut Insurance Company with writing on back, "RFK must be disposed of D D D disposed of disposed disposed of properly Robert Fitzgerald Kennedy must soon die die die die die die die die die die." (1-B) Torn label, "Johnson Cadet S-A .22 caliber 2½" bbl 8 shots Ser. #H53725," (1-C) Two pieces of small notebook paper with Arabic lettering and name of Sirhan Sirhan. (Item 1-A was written by Sirhan. This writing is similar in content to Item 31. Item 1-B bears the serial number of the gun used by Sirhan to shoot Senator Kennedy.)
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Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated Item 71 (1-A, 1-B and 1-C) may be used during the trial.

June 5, 1968

Central Jail

Sergeant William Jordan obtained the clothing from Sirhan:

72	1	Man's shirt, blue, long sleeve, size 14½, Towncraft Reg. PennPrest.
73	1	Man's velour blue pullover, long sleeve (small), Don Loper Knickerbocker, Hollywood.
74	1	Man's blue denim pants (Ranchcraft).
75	1	Man's white T-shirt (Towncraft), size 34.
76	1 pr.	Stockings, grey (ribbed).
77	1 pr.	Shoes, loafer type, grey suede (Pilgrim by Plymouth), size 7½W. (Above clothing worn by Sirhan at the time of the assassination.)

Items 72, 73, 74 and 77 may be used in the trial.

June 8, 1968

San Gabriel Valley Gun Club

Rosters signed by shooters were given to Officer R. Singhaue by Lloyd Hager:

78	1	Paper, lined, yellow, 8" x 14", dated 6-4-68.
79	1	Paper, lined, yellow, 8" x 14", dated 6-1-68, 6-2-68, 6-4-68. (Item 78 bears the signature Sirhan Sirhan, and according to Lawrence Sloan, handwriting expert, District Attorney's Office, was written by Sirhan.)

Item 78 will possibly be used in the trial.

June 9, 1968

11101 Farina Street, Norwalk

Dorothy Manning gave Officer R. Jacques:

80	1	Sweater, men's cardigan, size medium.
81	1	Slacks, men's, black. (The clothing belongs to Edwin Ness. Manning and Ness are discussed in the Golden Garter investigation.)

Items 80 and 81 had no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

600 Block South New Hampshire Avenue

Officer C. D. White removed from Sirhan's vehicle:

82	5	Sheets of paper, 8½ x 10", with printing and writing. (Sirhan's prints were on two of the sheets.)
----	---	--

District Attorney Fitts indicated the papers with the prints may be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

600 Block South New Hampshire Avenue

Lieutenant A. S. Hegge removed from Sirhan's vehicle:

83	1	Book, small pocket, in a foreign language.
84	1	Book, "The Divine Art of Healing" by Manley Palmer Hall.
85	1	Paper bag, labeled "Jack in Box."
86	1	Sales receipt #2372, Lock, Stock 'N Barrel, dated 6-1-68.
87	1	Sales receipt, Allied Auto Supply.
88	1	Ammo box, empty, labeled Mini-mag .22 long rifle H.P.
89	1	Receipt #59600, Auto Park.
90	5	Matchbooks, labeled "Shakey Pizza Parlor, 2180 East Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, Cal. Phone 793-1011."
91	1	Bag, brown paper, empty.
92	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated February 29.
93	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated May 2, stamped "Core deposit \$1.00."
94	1	Coupon, Powerine Cash Value.
95	1	Ticket, #37583, St. Elizabeth Western Fiesta May 20 and 21, Grand Prize - 1967 Pontiac Firebird, Donation 25 cents.

96	2	Half tickets, #114147 & 8, labeled - Bruce's Signal Service, 1595 N. Lake.
97	1	Memo paper from Eppard's Brake Supply with writing (plugs, XJ 184, gap 35").
98	1	Receipt, #F 342060, Richfield Service, dated 5-20-68 issued at G. Ayer 248, Baldwin Park, Credit Card # [REDACTED] vehicle license number JWS 093, charges for outside bearing \$3.60 plus tax 17 cents, a total of \$3.77.
99	150	Blue Chip stamps, 50 bearing #CGT 181, 50 bearing #CGT 173, 50 bearing #CGU 953.
100	3	Photographs, two of men on horseback, one of sheep. (One of the men is Sirhan. The man in the other photograph has not yet been identified.)
101	6	Newspapers (2), Los Angeles Times dated June 4 and 5, 1968, (2) Christian Science Monitor dated June 1 and 3, 1968, (2) Independent Star News, Pasadena, dated June 2 and 4, 1968.

Items 86 and 88 will possibly be used during the trial. It is doubtful that the other items will be used.

June 19, 1968

Rampart Detectives

H. L. Burba, a Los Angeles fireman, took several photographs and gave them to Captain J. Perry, Los Angeles Fire Department.

Perry gave the photographs to Sgt. J. R. Mac Arthur, Rampart

Detectives:

102	5	Negatives, black and white.
103	12	8" x 10" photographs. (The prints depict the above negatives. The photos were of the apprehension of Sirhan.)

Some of the photos may be used in the trial.

June 20, 1968

1140 Tigertail Road, Los Angeles

Peter Cohen gave Officer C. D. Thompson:

104                    1                    Bullet, unexpended, R-P .25 auto. The inscription "R-P .25 auto" is stamped on the base. (Cohen was at the Ambassador Hotel the night of the shooting. He returned home and while hanging up his trousers, the bullet fell from them. It is unknown where the bullet came from.)

This item had no evidential value.

June 5, 1968                    5925 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles

Dr. Lewis Cozen removed the bullet from victim Irwin Stroll's leg. Dr. Cozen gave the bullet to Dr. Morris L. Miller. Dr. Miller turned the bullet over to Officers J. D. Dill and E. K. Kamidoi.

105                    1                    Bullet, (possible) .22 caliber expended. (The bullet was not marked for identification due to its odd shape but was traced in Officer Kamidoi's notebook.)

Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated it would probably be used in trial.

June 5, 1968                    West Valley Station

Walter Jayline gave Officer W. J. Cleary:

106                    4                    Bullets, .22 caliber Super-X shorts. (Jayline found the items on 5-20-68, at approximately 8:30 p.m., behind the men's gym at Valley Junior College. Senator Kennedy was giving a speech at the college at that time. On June 5, Jayline brought the items to West Valley Station and gave them to Officer Cleary.)

The bullets were of no evidential value.

June 6, 1968                    2527 3rd Street, Santa Monica

Roderick MacKay gave Sergeant W. Zanone:

107                    1                    Peace Exchange Calendar for May 1967 with handwriting in the margin "Jo Ann - 696½ E. Howard, Pasadena."

108                    1                    Area list of Draft Counselors with handwritten address, "696 East Howard Street."

- 109 1 Area list of Draft Counselors with handwriting "696 East Howard, Pas." in margin under W.L.A. Section.
- 110 1 Card, 5" x 8", with handwriting "D.C. 696 E. Howard, Pas., Joe Handy.
- 111 1 Card, 5" x 8", with typewritten figures as follows: "688-----696.05 ????? Draft Coun. Debois Meeting - check address, names." Handwriting, "Jo Ann - refered to Joeseph Handy 696½."
- 112 1 Reorder blank for personal checks with handwriting on back, "688-696 E. Howard St. Joe Handy" (MacKay gave Officer Zanone the above items because of the Howard Street address which is Sirhan's.)

No known evidential value to above items.

June 5, 1968                      16237 Ventura Boulevard, Los Angeles

Dr. Max Finkel removed a bullet from victim Ira Goldstein. Dr. Finkel gave the bullet to Nurse Helen Powers. Powers gave it to Nurse Geraldine Halloran. Halloran released the bullet to Officer J. R. Feddema.

- 113 1 Slug, .22 caliber
- 114 1 Medical Treatment Slip for victim Goldstein.
- 115 1 Receipt for property received (Items 113 and 114).

Item 113 will probably be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968                      Parker Center, Room 803

Sergeant M. Nielsen received from Lieutenant J. Kauzor, Rampart

Detectives:

- 116 1 Tape recording, 3" reel. (Recording is of the original call made to Communications Division regarding the shooting of Senator Kennedy.)

Item 116 will probably not be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

3400 Wilshire Boulevard

Officer D. Wolfer removed the below items from the pantry area adjacent to the Embassy Room, Ambassador Hotel. Wolfer gave the items to Officer T. J. Miller:

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 117 | 2 | Pieces of wood, from door frame at crime scene. Both contain numerous holes.                         |
| 118 | 2 | Pieces of ceiling insulation taken from pantry ceiling near the area where Senator Kennedy was shot. |

These items may be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

3400 Wilshire Boulevard

Officer D. Wolfer found below items on the floor in the pantry area. Wolfer gave the items to Officer T. J. Miller.

- |     |   |                             |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| 119 | 1 | Bell, small metal.          |
| 120 | 1 | Set of multi-colored beads. |

The above items were of no evidential value.

July 3, 1968

164 Poinsetta, Monrovia

Michael Saccoman gave Officer C. B. Thompson:

- |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| 121 | 502 | Shell casings, miscellaneous .22 caliber. |
|-----|-----|---|

These casings had no evidential value.

June 10, 1968

Conejo Community Park

Charles E. Crane gave Sgt. J. G. Cochran:

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 122 | 1 | Book, titled "Assassination," orange cover in plastic bag.  |
| 123 | 1 | Campaign poster 6" x 8" photograph of Robert F. Kennedy. Charles Crane found the items in a trash can between May 20 to 24, 1968. |

The above items were of no evidential value.

June 24, 1968

5515 Melrose (KHJ-TV)

Art Kevin gave Sergeant J. G. Cochran:

124            1            Magnetic tape, 4" reel. (The tape is a telephonic interview by Art Kevin with Harold Weisberg. Weisberg was the subject of a separate investigation in this report.)

The above item had no evidential value.

July 5, 1968

2109 Grenadier, San Pedro

Lloyd Herin gave Officer D. J. Lees:

125            1            Notebook, 9" x 7", three-ring looseleaf notebook containing miscellaneous papers. (Officer Lees checked the notebook and found it had no connection with this case.)

The notebook had no evidential value.

July 16, 1968

Corona Community Hospital

Lieutenant E. Hernandez obtained the X-rays from Dr. Deeb.

Hernandez gave the items to Officer T. J. Miller.

126            12            X-rays of Sirhan's skull, spine, left shoulder and left hand.

Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated the X-rays may be of possible value in rebuttal to defense testimony.

July 23, 1968

Parker Center, Room 803

127            2            Copy of driver's license of Sirhan B. Sirhan and copy of reverse side, obtained from John Howard, District Attorney's Office.

128            1            Copy of note requesting Attorney Parsons signed by Sirhan, obtained from John Howard, District Attorney's Office. (Sgt. Dominguez received the items from Howard.)

Deputy District Attorney Fitts stated that these items might be used in court. See item 138 for further description of Items 127-138.

The next item was obtained from an F.B.I. report by Sergeant G. Dominguez:

129 1 Copy of canceled cashier's check, Crocker Citizen's Bank, in the name of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

July 23, 1968 1380 North Lake, Pasadena

Jack Weidner gave Sergeant G. Dominguez:

130 1 Copy of time card from Organic Foods, Pasadena, Sirhan B. Sirhan.

131 2 Copies of inventory sheets from Organic Food Store in Pasadena.

Officers Harris and Shaw obtained from H. Benson, teacher, Pasadena City College:

132 1 Copy of a paper with the name and address of Sirhan. (Shaw gave the item to Sgt. G. Dominguez.)

Items 133 and 134 were obtained from Deputy District Attorney John Howard by Sergeant Dominguez:

133 2 Copies of Department of Motor Vehicles Certificate of Nonoperation and Seller, signed by Sirhan.

134 1 Copy of Department of Motor Vehicles Certificate of Nonoperation, signed by Sharif Sirhan.

July 23, 1968 6753 Hollywood Boulevard

Dr. Tashma gave item to his receptionist, Miss Moore. Moore gave the item to Sergeant G. Dominguez:

135 1 Copy of questionnaire.

July 23, 1968 Corona Community Hospital

Stanley Grube, hospital administrator, gave Sergeant G. Dominguez:

136 1 Copy of consent for treatment of Sirhan.

July 23, 1968

205 South Broadway

Len Foote gave Sergeant G. Dominguez:

137            4            Copy of application for "Hot Walker,"  
(California Horse Racing Board).

July 23, 1968

Pasadena City Schools Building

138            1            Copy of Student Placement Service Form.  
(The form was obtained from Jeanne  
Herrick, Pasadena City Schools.)

The above items, 127 through and including 138, are in the possession of Lawrence Sloan, handwriting expert, District Attorney's Office.

Deputy District Attorney Fitts has indicated that Items 127, 128, 129, 137 and 138 may possibly be used during the trial. Items 130-136 will probably not be used in trial.

August 1, 1968

2651 South Seaman, El Monte

The B. T. Crump Company loaned the Los Angeles Police Department:

139            2            Helmets, fiberglass, white in color, sizes  
7 1/2 and 7 5/8. Officers R. C. Harris  
and J. Shaw received the items. (These are  
a type of helmet similar to that worn by  
Sirhan at the time of his fall from the  
horse.)

These items will probably not be used in the trial.

August 8, 1968

1280 East Washington, Pasadena

Charles Mitchell gave Officers R. C. Harris and J. Shaw Items 140 and 141. Mitchell, pastor of the church at 1280 East Washington, claimed they were Bible Lesson study material given to Sirhan by Henry Peters at Sirhan's home.

140            1            Pamphlet, "My Bible Says."

141            1            Pamphlet, "The Bible Speaks."

August 8, 1968

580 Penn Street, Pasadena

Mrs. D. Heacock gave Officers R. C. Harris and J. Shaw:

142                    1                    Pamphlet, "The Bible Says," containing study material, Lessons #11 through #24, with the name Sol Sirhan, 696 East Howard Street, Phone 798-2136. The name D. Heacock appears on the upper right corner.

Items 140 through 142 were of no evidential value.

August 14, 1968

650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

Officer P. Werth received from Frank Burns, Jr.:

143                    1                    Reel of tape, 1800 feet in white cardboard box. (This tape, S.U.S. #29334, is a statement by Jerry Owens of his involvement with Sirhan. The tape was mailed to Frank Burns, Jr.)

This item will probably not be used in the trial.

June 18, 1968

4077 Havenhurst Drive, Los Angeles

Officer M. Shiells received from victim Ira Goldstein:

144                    1                    Trousers, men's grey. (These were the trousers Goldstein was wearing at the time he was shot.)

Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated the item may possibly be used during the trial.

June 7, 1968

Rampart Station

145                    1                    Dress, white with black dots. (This item was used to show witnesses Serrano and Di Pierro polka dot dresses, in an attempt to obtain a better description of the clothing described by them.)

The item had no evidential value.

August 22, 1968

Parker Center

Agent Roger LaJeunesse gave Officer T. J. Miller:

146                    1                    Original membership application for Rosicrucians Order made by Sirhan B. Sirhan.

This item is in the custody of the District Attorney's Office and will possibly be used in the trial.

July 15, 1968

1340 West 6th Street, Los Angeles

Sergeant M. C. McGann received Items 147 through and including 151 from the local office of the F.B.I. These items represent five boxes containing 37,815 .22 caliber casings that were recovered from the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club on June 10, 1968. The items were turned over to the Los Angeles Police Department for examination. The casings were examined by Scientific Investigation Division. No casing was found that indicated it was fired from the gun used by Sirhan in the assassination. They were of no evidential value.

October 31, 1968

Parker Center

Agent R. J. LaJeunesse gave Officer T. J. Miller:

152	- 1	Bag, brown paper, containing a black and white polka dot dress and a five-page undersigned letter. LaJeunesse received Item 152 from Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service (Robert Grube, Salt Lake City, Utah, office). (He explained it undoubtedly originated with Viola Dehon, 237 South 7th, East Salt Lake City, Utah. Both are mental patients and have sent numerous items of mail to the Salt Lake City Office of the F.B.I. and Secret Service.)
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The above item had no evidential value.

December 12, 1968

Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch, Norco, Calif.

Burt Altfillisch gave Sergeant P. L. Sartuche:

153	1	Check, canceled, paid to the order of Kenneth N. Blay.
-----	---	--

December 5, 1968

Parker Center

C.I.I. investigator, John Diemel, gave Sergeant F. Patchett:

154            1            Check, canceled, paid to the order of  
Sirhan Sirhan.

December 13, 1968

Corona Police Shooting Range

Rangemaster William Marks gave Sergeant P. L. Sartuche:

155            1            Work sheet, Corona Police Pistol Range  
dated "June." Item contained signature  
of Sirhan Sirhan.

Items 153 and 154 will not be used in the trial. A description of the investigation of Sirhan's activities at the Corona Police Range is described in a separate section of this report.

## ANALYSIS OF THE MURDER WEAPON AND BULLETS

The weapon used to assassinate Senator Kennedy was an Iver Johnson, Cadet Model, .22 caliber, blue steel, eight-shot revolver with dark brown plastic grips and a two-and-one-half inch barrel, serial number H53725. Eight expended shell casings were in the cylinder at the time it was taken from Sirhan. The weapon was checked for latent prints at Scientific Investigation Division by Sgt. Moser. No identifiable prints were found on the weapon.

### Maintaining Continuity for Investigation

During the scuffle with Sirhan Sirhan immediately after the shooting, Sirhan momentarily lost control of the gun; however, he regained control. Roosevelt Grier then took the gun from him. Grier in turn gave the gun to Rafer Johnson at the Ambassador Hotel. Johnson took the gun to Rampart Station where he gave it to Sgt. R. L. Calkins, Homicide Division. Calkins booked the gun as evidence at Central Property Division.

Officer D. A. Wolfer, Scientific Investigation Division, removed the gun from Property Division and made a comparison between the gun and a .22 caliber spent bullet removed from the 6th cervical vertebra of Senator Robert Kennedy. The comparison showed the bullet was fired from the same gun, serial number H53725. The gun was entered into evidence at the Grand Jury proceedings on June 7, 1968.

### Identification of the Bullets

Seven of the eight bullets fired at the hotel were recovered. Three of the bullets were identified as having come from the murder weapon:

1. The bullet removed from Senator Kennedy's 6th cervical vertebra.
2. The bullet removed from victim Ira Goldstein.
3. The bullet removed from victim William Weisel.

All of the other evidence bullets were unsuitable for comparison purposes. The following could be determined from the remaining four damaged bullets:

Bullet fragments removed from Kennedy's head were fired from a weapon with the same rifling as the murder weapon and were mini-mag brand ammunition.

Bullet fragments removed from victim Irwin Stroll had the same rifling specifications as the murder weapon and were mini-mag brand ammunition.

Bullet fragments from victim Elizabeth Evans were mini-mag brand ammunition.

Bullet fragments removed from victim Paul Schrade were mini-mag brand ammunition.

### Trajectory of Bullets

A trajectory study was made of the physical evidence by Officer D. A. Wolfer, Scientific Investigation Division. The exact order that each shot was fired could not be precisely

determined. The study indicated that the trajectory of the eight shots were as follows:

1. A bullet entered Senator Kennedy's head behind the right ear and was later recovered from the victim's head and booked as evidence.
2. A bullet passed through the right shoulder pad of Senator Kennedy's suit coat, never entering his body; it then traveled upward striking victim Schrade in the center of his forehead. The bullet was recovered from Schrade's head and booked as evidence.
3. A bullet entered Kennedy's right rear shoulder approximately seven inches below the top of the shoulder. This bullet was recovered by the coroner from the 6th cervical vertebra and booked as evidence.
4. A bullet entered Kennedy's right rear back approximately one inch to the right of bullet number three. This bullet traveled upward and forward and exited the right front chest. The bullet passed through the ceiling tile, striking the second plastered ceiling and was lost in the ceiling interspace.
5. A bullet struck victim Goldstein in the left rear buttock. This bullet was recovered from the victim and booked as evidence.
6. A bullet passed through victim Goldstein's left pant leg (never entering his body), struck the cement floor and

entered victim Stroll's leg. The bullet was later recovered and booked as evidence.

7. A bullet struck victim Weisel in the left abdomen and was recovered and booked as evidence.
8. A bullet struck the plaster ceiling, ricocheted downward and then struck victim Evans in the forehead. This bullet was recovered from the victim's head and booked as evidence.

#### Tattoo Patterns

A Walker "H-Acid" Test was conducted on Senator Kennedy's suit coat in the area of the entrance wounds. This test indicated that the muzzle of the weapon was held at a distance of one to six inches from the Senator's coat at the time he was shot. The powder pattern on Senator Kennedy's ear indicated the weapon muzzle was approximately one inch from the ear at the time it was discharged.

#### Casing Examination and Comparison

The empty casings collected from the San Gabriel Valley Gun Gun Club by F.B.I. agents were compared with the casings removed from Sirhan's weapon. Wolfer and two assistants examined 37,815 shells. They were unable to positively identify any of these casings as being fired by the murder weapon.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

## PHOTOGRAPHS

On June 12, 1968, when Special Unit Senator was formed, it was immediately realized that photographs would be of special importance to the investigation of the assassination.

Photographs would aid in identifying witnesses, substantiating statements, locating witnesses in the Ambassador Hotel at the time of the shooting and assisting in the possible identification of additional suspects. Photographs would also assist investigators in reconstructing the crime scene and displaying the crowd's behavior before and after the shooting.

### Reception of Photographs

The unit received in excess of 2,700 photographs. Scientific Investigation Division photographed the crime scene, interior and exterior of the hotel, various witnesses and numerous pieces of evidence. Photographs were also received from the Los Angeles Fire Department and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office. Investigators contacted newspapers, television stations wire services and private citizens in an effort to locate additional photographs. In addition the unit received a total of six rolls of film from U.C.L.A., N.B.C. and C.B.S.

Investigators also asked each witness if he had a camera with him at the hotel the night of the shooting, or if he had knowledge of photographs taken by other persons present at the hotel. When photographs were located, investigators requested a copy for S.U.S.

### Filing System

One officer coordinated the evaluation and processing of all photographs received by the Department. The photographs were grouped into sections according to location or subject matter; for example, SIRHAN SIRHAN and FAMILY, EVIDENCE, MEDICAL, KENNEDY and other categories. Each photograph was evaluated by the Case Preparation Team and Unit supervisors for investigative value.

Each photograph retained by the Unit was reproduced by the photographic laboratory and bore a special code number as a security precaution to prevent unauthorized reproduction and possession. All other photographs were either returned to the original owner or destroyed by Unit personnel.

### Use of Photographs

The precise time of the shooting was obtained by utilizing video tapes and other television film. Investigators utilizing photographs were able to determine the exact location of Senator Kennedy and Paul Schrade as they were lying on the kitchen floor immediately after the shooting. Photographs also were extremely valuable in identifying all the witnesses in the area of the crime scene, and to determine the exact location of other persons before and after the shooting.

On several occasions, photographs and films reportedly depicting Sirhan in the crowd before the shooting were discounted by viewing other pictures from different angles

and comparing them with the one in question. Every photograph was scrutinized under magnification in an attempt to locate Sirhan and persons in question in the crowd prior to the shooting.

During the initial portion of the investigation, a female wearing a "polka dot" dress was described as a co-conspirator by several persons. Photographs aided in locating the women at the Ambassador Hotel that evening who were wearing this type of dress. Valerie Schulte, for example was photographed in the kitchen area moments after the shooting wearing a green "polka dot dress." On another occasion some television viewers informed this Department that they had seen "the girl in a polka dot dress" on camera shortly after the shooting. A careful study of the film proved this female to be Sharon Rothschild, who was identified through the use of still photographs.

Photographs of Scientific Division personnel utilizing "trajectory rods" in the crime scene were able to precisely determine the trajectory of all bullets fired by Sirhan.

Physical custody of Sirhan by the Department was documented on film depicting the time between the handcuffing procedure until he was driven away from the hotel. Photographs aided witnesses in refreshing their memories as to their location in the hotel complex at the time of the shooting and most of the evidence taken in this case was photographed for documentation and for reviewing by the investigators.

Other aspects of the use of photographs included elimination

of alleged co-conspirators, presentation of exhibits to new witnesses, the court and the Grand Jury, and locating additional witnesses.

Selected sections of commercial movie films taken at the Ambassador the night of June 4, 1968, and the morning of June 5, 1968, were combined into a twenty-minute film for viewing by Unit personnel, District Attorney's personnel and selected witnesses. This film permitted personnel to reorient themselves, illustrated the confusion present that night both before and after the shooting, and clarified verbal accounts of what occurred.

Two preoperative and four postoperative photographs of Senator Kennedy were taken by Officer W. Wighton at Good Samaritan Hospital. These photographs depicted Senator Kennedy being treated for the bullet wound to his head and also showed the two bullet wounds under his right arm.

## RECORD AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of, allegations and interviews with witnesses developed in excess of 4,700 names of persons involved in the Department's examination of the Kennedy assassination. A record and background check was initiated on each witness including information available from the Department's Records and Identification Division and Intelligence Division, The California Bureau of Identification and Investigation (CII) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.).

A specific detail was created within Special Unit Senator for the purpose of completing the processing and maintenance of the files necessitated by the return of information from these sources. Investigators assigned to the task of interviewing witnesses were given a format by which they were to obtain information from the interviewee. More specific information on witnesses contacted in the early weeks after the formation of S.U.S. was gathered and included in the record investigation.

The results of the record and background checks were utilized to evaluate the credibility of various witnesses whose statements were questionable. In addition, it was intended that everyone would be checked to determine if any of the witnesses had any involvement with militant or subversive groups. This was done to find those individuals, if there were any, who might have been previously involved in crimes of violence, sabotage or assassination conspiracies. The results, which revealed nothing of major importance to the investigation, and

a summary of the record and background checks are included  
in the Appendix of this report.

## THE UNRUH LETTER

After interviews with volunteer witnesses and those who had been identified immediately after the shooting, interviews with people at the hotel the night of the assassination were begun. They were generally unproductive and investigators could not insure that all those present had been identified. Those interviewed either saw nothing relevant to the case or had left prior to the shooting. No rosters were maintained on those attending the victory party. Investigators were faced with the potentially lengthy search for an estimated 5,000 persons. It was necessary therefore, that a method be devised to determine which witnesses observed nothing and a means to identify potentially valuable witnesses.

### Kennedy Campaign Headquarters Assisted Investigation

The major problem of whom to contact was resolved with the assistance of personnel at the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters. During the month of July, 1968, they began the compilation of a roster listing all the volunteers who worked on the California campaign. A list of between five and six thousand names, all from the Southern California area, were immediately available and it was estimated that the list would eventually contain twenty thousand names and cover the entire state of California.

Upon receipt of this information, investigators determined that assignment of a force of investigators large enough to personally contact all of these persons would be financially impractical. The potential value of statements from these persons did not

justify such an expenditure of manpower. A meeting was held between the campaign headquarters staff and investigators and it was agreed that a letter could be drafted and sent to the volunteers in conjunction with a letter of thanks being prepared by Jesse M. Unruh, chairman of the California Democratic delegation.

While this method was less desirable than direct interviews with witnesses and the chance of overlooking an important witness was inherent, this calculated risk appeared the most practical way to solve the problems.

#### The Letter

A personal request from Unruh was prepared, with the assistance of investigators. The appeal did not give the appearance of an official request; however, it directed return correspondence to the Los Angeles Police Department. A special post office box was rented for the purpose of receiving the replies.

The letter read as follows:

"I request your assistance on behalf of all of us who are deeply concerned that the interests of justice be served in the aftermath of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

I would appreciate your cooperation in furnishing the Los Angeles Police Department with a handwritten statement indicating whether you were present at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4/5, 1968. Please include your address, phone number

and any additional information which may be pertinent to the investigation of the assassination.

Address your replies to the:

Los Angeles Police Department, S.U.S.  
Box 2751 Main Office  
Los Angeles, California 90053

Thank you for your assistance.

Jesse M. Unruh  
Chairman  
California Democratic Delegation

The roster of volunteers approximated 10,500 in the Southern California area and it was decided that the letters would be sent to this group. The letters were mailed by the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters during the week of August 12 to 16, 1968.

#### Response to The Letter

The first response were received on August 21, 1968, when three letters arrived. August 22nd five more were received and on August 23rd an additional forty-one. The response remained extremely slow and the last letter was received on December 2, 1968.

#### Summary

A total of 193 letters were received in response to the Unruh letter. 107 of them indicated the writer was not at the hotel the night of the shooting. Fifty-eight stated they were present and seventeen letters resulted in new interviews. These interviews did not produce any new channels of investigation. Eleven letters received from persons who were previously interviewed did not furnish information that required reinterviews. It

was initially anticipated that response would be large and a team of investigators was assigned to the specific responsibility of follow-up on the letters. The team was not utilized.

## GUN RANGE CHECKS

Public and private firing ranges in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties were canvassed to determine if Sirhan had used additional ranges to practice with his pistol. Several of Sirhan's friends, his family and principals in the conspiracy portion of the investigation were also checked against the rosters maintained at the ranges.

The initial phase of the investigation included the locating of ranges, determining if pistol firing was allowed, determining if it was a public or private range, and if the public was allowed to shoot at the private ranges. In addition it had to be determined if a roster was maintained at each location.

The ranges were located through the Tax Records in Los Angeles County, the Sheriff's range inspection deputy in San Bernardino County, the Sheriff's Offices in Orange and Riverside Counties, range lists from the Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club and by asking rangemasters the location of other local ranges.

Each police agency in the Orange-Los Angeles County area was contacted in an effort to locate additional ranges where a private citizen could shoot; however, it was learned that most Departments maintain ranges for officers only.

The second phase of the investigation, the actual examination of range rosters, was accomplished in one of three manners:

(1) examining the roster at the range (Reserved for short lists;

(2) reproducing the rosters and the transporting the copies to S.U.S. for examination; or (3) borrowing the rosters and transporting them to S.U.S., examining them, then either mailing or transporting them back to the range. Rosters covering the months of February through June 1968, were examined.

The names on the rosters were compared with the following list of names:

Charach, Theodore	Prestwood, Robert
Crocco, Emile Jerald	Sirhan, Adel
Crowe, Walter	Sirhan, Munir
Divale, William T.	Sirhan, Saidallah
Duarte, Jose	Sirhan, Sharif
Fahey, John	Sirhan, Sirhan
Faura, Fernando	Walsworth, James R.
Gearhart, John	Walsworth, John Michael
Good, Thomas	Walsworth, Leroy G.
Khan, Khaibar	Weisberg, Harold
Owen, Jerry	Witkowski, Larry T.
aka Oliver Jerry Owen	Witkowski, Thomas M.

#### Los Angeles County

Twenty-six ranges were checked in Los Angeles County, ten of which allowed pistol shooting and maintained rosters. Lists including approximately 52,000 names were reviewed in the county.

The following is a list of ranges and the results of each investigation:

Los Angeles Police Department Academy - Los Angeles  
Does not maintain a roster.

Tri-City Rifle and Pistol Range - Maywood  
Roster of 3,400 names - Negative results.

National Quick Draw Range - Los Angeles  
No range currently at this location.

Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club - Burbank  
Range gone out of business.

L. A. Rifle Club Inc. - El Monte  
Does not maintain a roster.

Sportman's Supply Co. - Huntington Park  
Roster of 750 names - Negative results.

Long Beach Police Pistol Range - Long Beach  
A roster of 20,000 names - Negative results

Centinella Pistol Range - Inglewood  
No roster maintained.

Harbor Division Range - L.A.P.D. - San Pedro  
Roster of 200 names - Negative results.

Pettygrove Range - Los Angeles  
Trap and Skeet shooting only - No rosters.

Redondo Beach Pistol Range - Redondo Beach  
No roster maintained.

Torrance Pistol Range - Torrance  
Range no longer exists.

West Los Angeles Range, L.A.P.D. - West Los Angeles  
Roster of 1,500 names - Negative results.

Angeles Shooting Club - Los Angeles  
Rosters of 15,000 names - Negative results.

Edward Thompson Range - Saugus  
Range no longer exists.

San Fernando Gun Club - San Fernando  
Roster of 1,200 names - Negative results.

Robert Hutton Range - Topanga  
Rosters of 2,500 names - Negative results.

Parec Corporation - Chatsworth  
Skeet and Trap shooting only.

Golden Valley Rifle and Pistol Range - Pacoima  
No rosters maintained.

North Hollywood Sportsman's Club - North Hollywood  
No pistol shooting - No rosters.

Gasco Rod and Gun Club - Los Angeles  
Private club, members only.

Grandad's Range - Palmdale  
Roster of 1,500 names - Negative results.

Larsen's Pistol and Rifle Range - Torrance  
Roster of 6,000 names - Negative results.

Pasadena Rifle and Revolver Club - Pasadena  
Did not maintain rosters at that time.

Pacific International Inc. - El Monte  
Trap and Skeet shooting only.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Range - East Los Angeles  
Firing for law enforcement officers only.

#### Orange County

Five ranges were contacted in Orange County. One range produced a roster of 20,000 names, the others did not maintain rosters. Twelve police departments were contacted and all of them indicated that either they did not have ranges or that they did not allow the public to fire at their facilities.

The following public ranges were contacted:

Silverado Sportsman Club - Silverado Canyon  
Destroy rosters after three months.

Laguna Hills Gun Club - Laguna Hills  
Private - Skeet shooting only.

North Orange County Junior College District - Yorba Linda  
Does not maintain rosters.

Orange County Peace Officers Association - Orange  
Roster of 20,000 names - Negative results.

#### San Bernardino County

Six ranges were contacted in San Bernardino County. Two produced rosters which contained a total of 4,000 names.

The following ranges were contacted:

Glenhowet Rehabilitation Center - San Bernardino  
Peace officers only - No roster.

Perris Hill Range - San Bernardino  
Roster of 2,000 names - Negative results.

Westminister Gun Club - Redlands  
Skeet and Trap shooting only.

Yucaipa Gun Club - Yucaipa  
Members only - No roster.

Inland Fish and Game Range - Redlands  
Unable to locate any records due to administrative changes.

West End Gun Club - Upland  
Roster of 2,000 names - Negative results.

### Riverside County

Seven ranges were contacted in Riverside County. Only one maintained a roster, the Corona Police Range. Sirhan's name appeared on that range's roster for June 1, 1968. A complete investigation was conducted by the Case Preparation Team.

The following ranges were contacted:

Riverside Rifle and Pistol Club - Riverside  
Do not maintain rosters.

Hillside Gun Club - Sunnymead  
Do not maintain rosters.

Riverside Police Range - Riverside  
Officers only.

Riverside County Sheriff's Range - Riverside  
Officers only.

West Riverside Gun Club - Rubidoux  
Members only - No rosters.

Hidden Valley Gun Club - Riverside  
No rosters maintained.

Corona Police Department Range - Corona  
Roster - Sirhan appeared on roster June 1, 1968.

### Summary

Rosters totaling approximately 76,000 names were examined during this investigation. The results were negative with the exception of the Corona range.

FIELD INTERROGATION CARDS

The Field Interview card files of the Department for 1967 and 1968 were examined at all geographical divisions. The search was conducted by an S.U.S. investigator in December 1968 and included both pedestrian and vehicle Field Interviews. The following names were checked:

Charach, Theodore	Sirhan, Adel
Crocco, Emile Jerald	Sirhan, Munir
Crowe, Walter	Sirhan, Saidallah
Divale, William T.	Sirhan, Sharif
Duarte, Jose	Sirhan, Sirhan
Fahey, John	Walsworth, James R.
Faura, Fernando	Walsworth, John Michael
Gearhart, John	Walsworth, Leroy George
Good, Thomas	Weisberg, Harold
Khan, Khaibar	Witkowski, Larry Thomas
Owen, Jerry aka Oliver Jerry Owen	Witkowski, Thomas Michael

The search resulted in the discovery of two Field Interviews on the following persons: Walter Crowe and William Divale. They were interrogated together on May 19, 1967, in West Los Angeles Division. The information on the cards was determined to be insignificant to the investigation. Prior statements made by the two men during the investigation indicated that they attended U.C.L.A. together and knew one another at that time. No Field Interview cards were found on any of the other persons listed above.

TELEPHONE CALLS FROM THE SIRHAN HOME

Investigators reviewed telephone company records of long distance and multi-message unit calls originating from the telephone at the Sirhan residence. The phone was listed in the name of Adel Sirhan.

The calls made between November 6, 1967 and July 1, 1968, were examined and the recipient of each call was identified and interviewed. A total of 168 calls were recorded during this period, sixteen were long distance and the remainder were multi-message unit. All sixteen long distance calls were between the Sirhan residence and the work locations of Eileen Murphy, Adel Sirhan's fiance. Thirty-five of the message unit calls were to her Los Angeles address.

The remainder of the calls were routine business or social calls made by the Sirhan brothers. Investigators found no evidence that the telephone calls from the Sirhan residence were related to the assassination.

## GUN SHOP INVESTIGATIONS

To obtain information regarding the possible purchase of ammunition by Sirhan, twenty-one gun shops and sporting goods stores were checked in the San Gabriel Valley area.

These locations were chosen on the basis of their proximity to the Sirhan residence and the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club. Proprietors and employees were shown mug photos of Sirhan and asked if they had seen or knew anything about this person. All results were negative.

Those interviewed stated that it was impossible for them to remember any one person due to the number of people that purchase .22 caliber ammunition. The following is a list of all gun shops and sporting goods stores contacted.

Holiday House  
877 East Colorado Blvd.  
Pasadena

Sportsmen's Den  
5011 York Blvd.  
Pasadena

Noren Sporting Goods  
333 East Colorado Blvd.  
Pasadena

Verdugo Hardware  
3516 Eagle Rock  
Eagle Rock

Hollywood Sporting Goods  
99 East Colorado Blvd.  
Pasadena

Garvey Hardware Inc.  
122 West Garvey  
Monterey Park

Alta Sports  
8958 Hunt Dr.  
San Gabriel

Eagle Rock Sporting Goods  
4985 Eagle Rock  
Eagle Rock

Big "5" Sporting Goods  
3719 East Colorado Blvd.  
Pasadena

Parry's Sporting Goods  
8828 Valley Blvd.  
Rosemead

Harry W. Sanford Firearms  
2480 East Colorado  
Pasadena  
(formerly located at  
2620 East Colorado)

Eastern Firearms Corporation  
790 South Arroyo Parkway  
Pasadena

Jackman's Sporting Goods  
7109 North Figueroa  
Los Angeles

Bain & Davis Sporting Goods  
559 West Las Tunas Dr.  
San Gabriel

Jeff's Sporting Goods  
303 East Valley Blvd.  
San Gabriel

Bill's Marine & Ski Shop  
6087 York Blvd.  
Los Angeles

Sports World  
2477 Huntington Dr.  
San Marino

Scott's Sporting Goods  
145 East Garvey  
Monterey Park

Anderson's Sporting Goods  
1412 South Baldwin  
Arcadia

Army & Navy Store  
240 West Main St.  
Alhambra

Max West Sporting Goods  
129 West Main St.  
Alhambra

CHAPTER VII

LEGAL PROCESSES (FROM ARRAIGNMENT TO TRIAL)

## LEGAL PROCESSES

On June 5, 1968, at 7:08 a.m., Sirhan Sirhan was arraigned in Division 40, Los Angeles Municipal Court, by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. Sirhan was represented by L.A. County Public Defender Richard Buckley and Deputy District Attorney John Howard appeared for the prosecution. Sirhan identified himself as John Doe. The complaint alleged a violation of six counts of 217 P.C., Assault with Intent to Commit Murder. Bail was set at \$250,000.

### Grand Jury Indictment on June 7th

On June 7, 1968, at 9 a.m., the Los Angeles County Grand Jury began receiving testimony for a murder indictment against Sirhan B. Sirhan. The twenty-two member jury was called to order and given the defendant's name. They were advised that Sirhan had shot Senator Robert F. Kennedy and five other individuals on June 5, 1968, at approximately 12:20 a.m. Senator Kennedy died 1:44 a.m., the following morning. The jurors were asked if any were prevented from rendering an impartial or prejudiced finding. There was no response and all twenty-two jurors remained.

Twenty-three witnesses were called and testified. Deputy District Attorneys John Howard, Morio L. Fukuto and John W. Miner represented the Office of the District Attorney. The proceedings were concluded at 3:52 p.m. At 4:25 p.m., the Grand Jury appeared in Department 100 of the Superior Court before the Honorable Arthur L. Alarcon, Judge Presiding. The court determined that the indictment was a true bill and ordered a bench warrant to be issued, no bail. The jurors, court clerks, court stenographer

and transcribers were admonished not to discuss the case.

At the request of the court, A. L. Wirin, Chief Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, was present as an official observer at these proceedings, for the purpose of witnessing the manner in which the constitutional and procedural rights of the defendant were obeyed and preserved. Deputy District Attorney John Howard informed the court that the defendant was in custody at the Sheriff's medical facility in the Los Angeles County Central Jail. Howard also stated that he had been informed that there was a security risk in connection with the defendant. The court ordered a recess in order to reconvene in a special session of Department 100 at a temporary courtroom provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff at the Los Angeles County Central Jail.

At 5:45 p.m., Department 100 reconvened. The People were represented by Howard, Fukuto and Daniel R. Johnson, Deputy District Attorneys. The defendant was present and represented by Richard S. Buckley, Public Defender and Wilbur F. Littlefield, Chief Trial Deputy Public Defender. Wirin was also present at the court's request as an observer and officer of the court. Sirhan was informed that an indictment had been returned charging him with murder and five counts of Assault With a Deadly Weapon, With Intent to Commit Murder. Sirhan informed the court that he did not have the funds to hire an attorney. The court appointed the Public Defender and noted the presence of Buckley and Littlefield. The defendant's constitutional rights were read, and he was asked if he had any questions. He replied, "No, sir."

Howard informed the court that Buckley had received the original copy of the indictment. The formal charge was then read by Howard. Buckley informed the court that he was assigning Littlefield to handle the case. Littlefield informed the court that the defendant was not ready to enter a plea at this time. Littlefield requested two psychiatrists be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining Sirhan's mental condition at the time of the offenses and at the present time. Dr. Eric Marcus and Dr. Edward Stainbrook were appointed.

Wirin addressed the court as to his observations June 5th through June 7th. He had followed the court proceedings with great concern and opined that the court had fully accorded all of Sirhan's constitutional rights. He stated that Buckley advised him June 5, 1968, that Sirhan had requested an attorney from the American Civil Liberties Union. Wirin stated he counseled Sirhan on several occasions between June 5th and June 7th. This was solely to advise Sirhan of his constitutional rights, particularly in connection with the right to counsel. Wirin stated that the District Attorney, Evelle J. Younger, his staff; the Public Defender, Richard S. Buckley, his staff; the Chief of Police, Thomas Reddin; and Sheriff Peter Pitchess had shown determination in protecting Sirhan's rights, granting every reasonable request made by Sirhan.

Judge Alarcon then issued an order prohibiting any party connected with the lawsuit from making extra judiciary statements, releasing any evidence, documents, or exhibits. The order exempted witnesses who might discuss any matter with an attorney of record

or his agent. It also excluded from the order certain minimum information such as quotations from public records, results of judicial proceedings and limited facts concerning the offense and the arrest. The matter was continued for pleading until June 28, 1968.

Court Appearance of June 28th

On June 28, 1968, at 9 a.m., Department 100 of the Superior Court, Judge Richard Schauer presiding, convened in the auditorium of the Los Angeles County Central Jail in a temporary courtroom. Russell E. Parsons appeared for Sirhan in place of the Public Defender and submitted a signed substitution accepting the responsibility. The motion to substitute was granted. The People were represented by District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Deputy District Attorneys David Fitts and John Howard. Parsons informed the court that Sirhan was not ready to plead and requested a three-week continuance. He also informed the court that Dr. Edward Stainbrook, one of the two court appointed psychiatrists, had declined to act. Dr. George Y. Abe was then appointed by the court. The matter was continued until July 19, 1968, at 9 a.m.

July 19th - Continuance Granted, Motion to Modify Alarcon Admortion

On July 19, 1968, 9 a.m., Department 100 convened in the Hall of Justice, using special courtroom facility in the jail portion of the building on the 13th floor. District Attorney Younger, Deputy District Attorney Lynn Compton appeared for the People, and Parsons represented Sirhan. Parsons indicated he was not ready to plead since Dr. Marcus and Dr. Abe had not completed their reports and the court concurred that the defense had

reasonable grounds for a continuance. Younger made a notice of motion to vacate or modify the order of June 7, 1968, concerning publicity. Parsons indicated he opposed such a motion. The proceedings were then continued until August 2, 1968.

Alarcon Admonition Extended, Sirhan Pleads Not Guilty

On August 2, 1968, 9 a.m., Department 100 was called to order by Judge Richard Schauer in the temporary courtroom on the thirteenth floor. Judicial notice was taken of Sirhan, Parsons, Younger, Fitts and Howard. Wirin and Fred Ocran appeared as amicus curiae (friends of the court) and submitted briefs on the motion to vacate or modify the order restricting publicity. Younger indicated that the fundamental concepts of the Constitution allows the people to know as much as possible about the way the government is performing. The attention given in the press insofar as any criminal case is concerned does not necessarily mean that there is prejudice involved. The District Attorney should be permitted to answer in the public interest and in some cases the defendant's own interest, but questions cannot be answered under the present order. The following questions were cited:

1. Are you going to call a coroner or Mrs. Robert Kennedy or Roosevelt Grier?
2. Was there a conspiracy to assassinate Senator Kennedy? Is there any Foreign Government connected with the assassination?
3. Was there more than one gun fired?
4. Any evidence that the brothers were involved in this?

The court made the following observations: "Who is to judge whether a certain comment is prejudicial? I would make that judgement after the statement was made. Initially the person who makes the comment would have to make the judgement as to whether it was prejudicial or not. If I decide after the fact, and correctly, that it was prejudicial when it was made, I am deciding too late." Arguments were concluded, and the court denied the motion. Parsons indicated that Sirhan was ready to plead. Fitts read the charges, followed by a Not Guilty plea by Sirhan which was concurred by Parsons. The trial date was set for November 1, 1968, at 9 a.m. The judge stated he would designate the trial court and assignment at a later date. Proceedings were continued to October 4, 1968, at 9 a.m., in Department 100.

#### District Attorney Appeals Ruling on Alarcon Admonition

On September 10, 1968, District Attorney Evelle Younger submitted to the State Court of Appeal a request that the Court Order limiting publicity in the Sirhan Case be modified. On September 25, 1968, the California State Court of Appeals denied the petition.

#### Location of Trial and Trial Judge Designated

On September 19, 1968, Judge Richard Schauer, of the Master Calendar Criminal Department, selected Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker as the Trial Magistrate. Schauer designated Department 107, Room 832, Hall of Justice, as the courtroom.

#### Motion for Continuance and Suppression of Evidence

On October 4, 1968, Judge Richard Schauer convened in Department

100-A, in the makeshift courtroom on the thirteenth floor of the Hall of Justice. Russell Parsons represented Sirhan and Lynn Compton, John Howard and David Fitts appeared for the People. Parsons requested that the trial dated of November 1, 1968, be postponed. Judge Schauer set October 14, 1968, as the date for a hearing on the motion for continuance and on motions to suppress evidence. The proceedings were continued until October 14, 1968.

Discovery Motion Granted, Trial Continued to December 9th

On October 14, 1968, court was convened by Judge Herbert V. Walker in Department 100-A. Sirhan and Parsons were present. Representing the People were Compton, Howard and Fitts. Three motions were before the court:

- (1) Motion for Discovery.
- (2) Motion for Continuance.
- (3) Motion for Suppression of Evidence.

The motion for discovery was granted and Fitts surrendered 111 statements of prospective witnesses, six transcripts of interviews with Sirhan, and a seven-page report covering the activities of Los Angeles police officers on June 5, 1968. Parsons's request for a continuance of the trial date was granted and the trial date was reset for December 9, 1968. Parsons requested that a continuance be allowed until October 22nd as to the Motion to Suppress, alleging that a key witness was out of the state. The court granted the continuance, ordering the court to reconvene in Department 100-A on October 22nd.

Motion to Suppress Denied

On October 22, 1968, at 9 a.m., Department 107-A was convened by

Judge Herbert V. Walker on the thirteenth floor in the Hall of Justice. Representing the People were Compton, Howard and Fitts. The defense was represented by Parsons. The order of business under consideration was a motion by the defense to suppress evidence taken from the Sirhan residence June 5, 1968. The court indicated that the points of authority submitted by the defense and prosecution had been received. The defense contended that the search of the Sirhan home at 696 East Howard, Pasadena, was illegal. Sirhan was not present, had been arrested over twelve miles from the home and a search warrant was not obtained. The people offered that the search was not unreasonable as the officers had permission from Adel Sirhan, the oldest male occupant residing at the home.

Sgt. William Brandt, Rampart Detectives, Los Angeles Police Department, testified that he interviewed Adel Sirhan, June 5, 1968. Brandt determined that Adel Sirhan was the oldest brother living at home and Sirhan's father was out of the country. Adel Sirhan requested the officers not to contact his mother since she was working and did not know of Sirhan's arrest. Brandt asked Adel Sirhan if he objected to a search of the home and Adel gave his consent. After directing officers to his home, Adel unlocked the door and led the officers through the house including Sirhan Sirhan's room. A search of the bedroom revealed two 8½ by 11" notebooks, one 3" by 5" notebook, a U.S. Treasury Department envelope and other various items. Each of the specifically mentioned items had handwriting which later was identified as belonging to Sirhan Sirhan.

Officer D. A. Lodolo testified that he interviewed Munir Sirhan at the Pasadena Police Department on June 5, 1968, and received permission to search the home.

Adel Sirhan, called by the defense, corroborated the testimony of Brandt, in that, he gave officers permission to search. He also testified that he requested officers not to notify his mother, since she was working and unaware of the arrest.

Munir Sirhan testified he had not given permission for the search.

Mary Sirhan testified for the defense. She identified Sirhan B. Sirhan as her son. She was not contacted by the police and did not give permission for the search. A Grant Deed was produced by Mary Sirhan that indicated her name alone appeared on the deed since 1963. In 1962 Adel and Mary Sirhan's names appeared on the deed.

Sgt. Gordon Harrison, called by the prosecution, testified as a rebuttal witness. He had a conversation with Munir Sirhan at the Pasadena Police Department and received permission to search the home. Judge Walker ruled that the motion by the defense to suppress was denied as the search was not unreasonable. Department 107-A was adjourned until December 9, 1968.

#### Attorney Grant Cooper Entered Case

On December 3, 1968, Attorney Grant B. Cooper appeared in Department 107-A with the defendant and Attorney Parsons. Parsons presented a motion which would allow Grant Cooper to become associated with the defense. The motion was granted and Cooper

requested a continuance until January 7, 1969. The delay was to allow Cooper time to completely familiarize himself with the case. Cooper indicated that an attorney from New York, Emile Zola Berman, would also be assisting in the case. Cooper assured the court that the fact that Berman was entering the case at that late stage would not cause another delay.

On December 18, 1968, Berman officially entered the case. On December 23, 1968, court reconvened and a motion for discovery was made by the defense and was granted by the court. On January 6, 1969, the first of the preliminary sessions of the trial started.

REQUEST TO PARSONS FOR INTERVIEW OF SIRHAN