

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney  
600 Hall of Justice  
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman  
News Secretary  
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 19, 1969  
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #41

Re: The assassination of  
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 41st summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 10 -- Dr. Martin M. Schorr, a clinical psychologist, today in court described Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, 'as a paranoid personality -- who felt he was right and everyone else was wrong,' according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The newspaper continued that the defendant is also "a schizophrenic guided by inner beliefs that didn't match the realities of the outside world."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) declared that psychiatric testimony conflicted "sharply with claims of" Emile Zola Berman, one of the defense attorneys.

The newspaper related that Berman, in his opening statement, said:

"The evidence in this case will disclose that the defendant, Sirhan Sirhan, is an immature emotionally-disturbed and mentally-ill youth."

The newspaper related that Sirhan, according to Berman, was "totally a product of a sick, obsessed mind and personality."

Schorr said that Sirhan has no "psychotic responses" and "is not a raving maniac." The doctor also said his examination turned up no evidence of brain damage in the Jordanian immigrant. But despite this, Sirhan is far from normal, he added.

ENCLOSURE

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Schorr described tests given Sirhan and said he scored 'better than the average American' on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale test of verbal skills. His verbal intelligent quotient was 109, ranking higher than 75 per cent of the population. Balancing this was a non-verbal intelligence quotient of only 82, better than only 10 per cent of the population, and yielding a "spuriously low" IQ of 98. The average is from 90-100.

Under questioning by Berman, Schorr, who is affiliated with UC Hospital, San Diego, said Sirhan's identification in the Rorschach "ink-blot" test included such things as a dove flying, a crushed frog, a human profile exploding, a "male-female" rooster, a human trachea, a monster "charging at me," a ballet dancer, ears, scarred seals or sea lions, the act of sexual intercourse, the Suez Canal, a rotting red apple and spurting blood and a liver.

"Schorr pointed out that Sirhan, rather than seeing pictures only in the colored ink, sometimes found recognizable shapes in the white spaces," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The general pattern of the test, Schorr testified was the strongest evidence of extreme paranoia, a highly aggressive, assertive nature, a rigid, very perfectionistic personality convinced of its own rightness, and a dangerously high tendency to give way under stress to unchecked emotional reactions, said the newspaper.

He related that the defendant failed to answer certain significant questions on another test, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which indicated he "was very anxious to convince me-how normal and sane he is."

The doctor said this was a 'typically paranoid reaction -- to convince me how right he is and wrong everyone else is.'

He revealed that the indications of psychosis on the tests -- particularly the wide range of highs and lows -- were 'consistent with schizophrenia,' which he described as a 'discrepancy between the inner and outer reality.'

In court today, Sirhan seemed more pleased with the results of the tests than when scores on his IQ tests in junior high school were revealed several weeks ago -- and he exploded, said Smith.

It was disclosed today that additional police protection for Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, and his two brothers, Adel and Munir, was ordered briefly last week, after reported telephone threats by another brother, Sharif.

A 24-hour guard on the Sirhan home was established for one day. Police said no charges have been filed nor arrests made.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11 -- In his second day of testimony for the defense in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case, Dr. Martin M. Schorr, clinical psychologist, said that "in the dark recesses of" the defendant's mind, he "harbored hope of being caught when he" shot Senator Robert F. Kennedy, wrote John Douglas, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Schorr told of his theory as he was cross-examined by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard.

Asked by Howard if Sirhan's behavior around the time of the assassination indicated he was thinking rationally and thus was not in a dissociative personality state, another newspaper (Times) said:

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"Schorr would not agree that Sirhan's thinking was rational, but only that it was thinking within the context of a paranoid psychosis.

"Asked if Sirhan might have lied about drinking the night of June 4, Schorr said that lying under oath would be indicative of sociopathic tendencies, and that exhaustive testing showed that Sirhan was not sociopathic.

"Howard then asked, 'If you had seen (Sirhan) on June 3, could you have predicted the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy?'

"Schorr said he could not have predicted that specific murder, but said that if similar tests were administered at random to 100 people, three or four of them, including Sirhan, would have been pin-pointed as 'odds-on favorites to commit murder.'

"Howard drew from Schorr the admission that one of the tests, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, was known in psychology by the nickname 'Mickey Mouse,' and that it was considered to yield 60 to 70 per cent accuracy on sick populations.

"But Schorr added that the test was nonetheless considered fairly reliable and was used only in conjunction with other tests. His own diagnosis of Sirhan, he said, was not based on the MMPI alone, but in the context of other tests.

"Howard also asked Schorr, 'What would be the behavior of a man who had just committed a political assassination and was glad he had done it?'

"Schorr said such a person would not have written down his intention to do so, as Sirhan did in his notebooks, and would not have committed the act in such a circumstance as to show his 'hope of being caught.'

"Hope of being caught?' Howard asked skeptically.

"He wouldn't go into a crowded pantry,' said Schorr. 'He'd go into an armory with a rifle and he'd try to get away.'"

"Sirhan was seized by more than half a dozen people before he'd even finished firing the eight shots from his revolver in the crowded pantry of the Ambassador Hotel).

Continued the article in the newspaper:

"Howard also asked Schorr what stress might have developed the night of June 4 to push Sirhan into a dissociative state so that he could kill Kennedy and have no recollection of it.

"Schorr said it might have been the sight of the revolver in Sirhan's car, adding that 'the gun is a symbol that relates to stress dating from his formative years.'

"Said Schorr, 'The gun symbolized the giving to himself of an aggressive personality he doesn't possess; also the need to be treated like a man and act like a man; also the need not be castrated, as he allegedly was by his father, through alleged cruelty and beatings.'"

Schorr also testified that he does not believe that Sirhan was capable of mature and meaningful premeditation in the killing of the senator.

He described the Palestinian Arab to the court as a paranoid psychotic, incapable of controlling his emotions, ruled by obsessions of his own grandiosity and delusions of persecution.

The doctor, who administered five psychological tests to Sirhan in November, said he felt the defendant's mental condition was essentially the same last June as it was in November and as it is today.

A Los Angeles newspaper (Times) added that if the jury agrees "Sirhan could be found guilty of a lesser degree of murder than first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment rather than death."

Describing one of the tests given Sirhan, Schorr said the Thematic Apperception Test consists of pictures in which the patient is asked to see and then describe a story or set of circumstances. What the patient sees depends upon his subconscious reactions, he said.

Reported the newspaper:

"By far the most dramatic, however, was Sirhan's reaction on one entirely blank card. Sirhan told Schorr:

"'This is the figure of that arrogant, self-assured bastard with the victorious smirk on his face. This is the true picture of the conqueror. It's the minister in Israel, Moshe Dayan, and he's looking down at people, but there's a bullet that's crashing through his brain at the height of his glory.'

"Schorr interrupted: 'Where in relation to this picture would you be standing if you were part of the scene?'

"'Part of the scene?' Sirhan retorted, 'I am the scene. I'm the one killing him.'

"Schorr said Sirhan described other pictures in terms of loneliness, seeing people as assaulted, depressed, hopeless and suicidal."

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12 -- In his third day of testimony today in the Sirhan case, Dr. Martin M. Schorr, clinical psychologist, said the defendant "substituted Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for the father he would have preferred to kill," according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) noted that "words spoken by Sirhan minutes after he admitted the fatal shooting . . . have come back to haunt him at his murder trial in Superior Court."

Feeling it would not be proper to kill his father, Sirhan instead compromised and chose a "symbolic replical of his father" -- Kennedy, the psychologist told the jury.

He added that Sirhan "also removes the relationship that stands between him and his most precious possession -- his mother's love."

During a recess, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, objected when the statement was read to reporters, and declared, "I don't like this."

In cross-examination of Schorr, Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard sought to cast doubt on the validity of psychological tests administered to Sirhan in November, contending the scoring and interpretation results are arbitrary.

Schorr, however, defended his scoring of tests given Sirhan and would not concede that interpretations would vary widely from one psychologist to another.

Schorr repeated his belief that for several hours before and many hours after the killing, the defendant shifted back and forth between the real world and a fantasy world.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"The psychologist said Sirhan was unaware he was drifting from one state of consciousness to another, and while he may have wanted to kill Kennedy, he was and still is genuinely unaware that he did.

"Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts began to play tapes of the first interviews between Sirhan and police after his arrest in the early morning of June 5.

"In the first tape, made at 12:45 a.m., less than half an hour after Kennedy was shot, Sirhan was advised of his constitutional rights, including the right to remain silent, and did so. He wouldn't give his name, height or weight, and his few responses did not bear on the shooting at all."

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13 -- The prosecution today continued to play recordings of the first encounters between Sirhan and police "in an effort to prove the Palestinian Arab was fully self-possessed as he skillfully avoided self-incrimination," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

"The defense has contended," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, that Sirhan, "several hours before and after the assassination" of Kennedy "was in a 'dissociative state' induced by drunkenness, rage and self-hypnosis, and that he remembers nothing of those hours."

Playing of the tapes in court revealed that at first Sirhan was uncommunicative, subdued and nearly inaudible as police and district attorney's investigators sought to learn his name. However, by 3:15 a.m., three hours after the shooting, Sirhan was engaging in earnest discussion

and humorous banter -- still without telling anything about the shooting or even his name.

"Every time questions began to bear on the events of the preceding few hours, Sirhan cited his constitutional right to remain silent," said the reporter.

"He waxed chatty, however, about other matters and discussed with Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, now one of his prosecutors, the Jack Kirschke murder case, in which Kirschke, formerly a deputy district attorney, was convicted of murdering his wife and her lover."

At the Ramparts Police Station and at downtown police headquarters, the defendant "persistently turned questions back on his questioners as he asked their views of justice, truth and falsehood."

"Sirhan also revealed," wrote the reporter, "a quick and apparently deep affection for Sgt. William C. Jordan, now a lieutenant, who questioned him gently on subjects not related to the Kennedy assassination."

Sirhan, it was revealed, debated with Howard, Jordan and George W. Murphy, district attorney's investigator, on the high cost of prenatal care, the stock market, the "Boston Strangler" case, local politics and world travel -- "all in a blithe but intense manner."

Concluded the newspaper article:

"Defense attorneys later told reporters that the tapes could support their case as well as the prosecution's, contending that Sirhan's increasing clarity through the interviews showed only that he was sobering up and coming out of his alleged dissociative state."

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14 -- "A series of striking similarities" has been noted in the language of a psychologist's report on the mental condition of Sirhan B. Sirhan "and that of a case study in a book by a New York criminal psychiatrist," according to a New York Times News Service story in today's editions of a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Continued the article:

"The psychologist in the Sirhan case, Dr. Martin H. Schorr of the San Diego County Hospital, acknowledged that he was familiar with the book, entitled "A Case Book of a Crime Psychiatrists," by Dr. James A. Brussel, assistant commissioner of mental hygiene for the state of New York. But he denied plagiarizing any part of it.

"'I know I read the book,' Schorr said in an interview . . . but I know it was prior to the trial.' The he added:

"'You can use pretty much the same language when you talk about cases.' Later, at lunch, the psychologist said that 'I read this book quite thoroughly last year.

"'When I see a phrase that fits in with my thinking, subconsciously it becomes part of my language.'

"The similarities were noticed by a reader of the New York Times who saw part of Schorr's report in the newspaper. The reader, a New York resident who asked that she not be identified, called the Times and said she had (borrowed) Brussel's book from a library and, after reading it, was struck by the seemingly familiar words when she saw the newspaper account.

"in his testimony, Schorr, a defense witness, was allowed by the

prosecution to read several excerpts from a four-page report that he had prepared on Sirhan after administering a battery of tests to the admitted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

The article, by Douglas Robinson, offered the following excerpts from Dr. Schorr's testimony and from the book:

"Dr. Schorr: Essentially, the more he (Sirhan) railed and stormed, the more the mother protected Sirhan from his father and the more he withdrew into her protection."

"Dr. Brussel: And the more he stormed, the more the mother protected her boy and the more he withdrew into her protecting arms.

"Dr. Schorr: He hated his father and feared him. He would never consciously entertain the idea of doing away with him. But somewhere along the line, the protecting mother fails her son.

"Dr. Brussel: The boy hated his father, yes -- and, more important, feared him. Therefore, he would never entertain the idea of doing away with the man . . . Then, somewhere along the line, the protecting mother may have 'failed' her boy.

"Dr. Schorr: She, whom he loved, never kept her pledge, and now his pain had to be repaid with pain. Since the unconscious always demands maximum penalties, the pain has to be death.

"Dr. Brussel: She whom he loved never kept her pledge, and he began to feel that she really didn't love him. Pain had to be repaid with pain, and since the unconscious always demands the maximum, the pain had to be death.

"Schorr, in discussing the similarity between his report and

Brussel's case study, said that 'my training was in intraphysics and so was his, therefore we think alike.'

"One phrase Dr. Brussel has used for paranoids, for example, he continued, 'is champion grudge-hater. I liked the description so much, I've used it many times.'"

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RA 57  
N/A  
3/28/69  
5:00 AM  
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VIA TELETYPE  
MAR 28 1969  
ENCIPHERED

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
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- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASH DC ---1---  
10-42 PM DEFERRED 3-27-69 KH  
TO DIRECTOR 62-587 PLAINTEXT  
FROM LOS ANGELES 56-156

KENSALT, OO---

LOS ANGELES.

*[Handwritten signatures]*

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DOCTOR BERNARD L. DIAMOND, M.D., RESUMED STAND TODAY FOR REDIRECT EXAMINATION. DEFENSE THEN CALLED TWO PSYCHOLOGISTS WHO HAD BEEN RETAINED BY PROSECUTION PSYCHIATRIST DR. SEYMOUR POLLOCK, TO EVALUATE TEST RESULTS GIVEN BY PSYCHOLOGISTS DR. MARTIN SCHORR AND DR. O. RODERICK RICHARDSON. BOTH WITNESSES, DR. GEORGIJE SEWARD AND DR. GEORGE DE VOS, CONCURRED WITH EVALUATION OF SHORR AND RICHARDSON.

REC-110 62-587-1152

DEFENSE THEN READ INTO COURT RECORDS FOR BENEFIT OF JURY THE TRANSCRIPT OF AN OUTBURST BY SIRHAN IN THE JUDGE'S CHAMBERS ON THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY TWENTY FIVE LAST. SIRHAN AT THIS TIME TOLD JUDGE THAT IF HIS NOTEBOOK WERE INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE IN OPEN COURT THAT HE WOULD CHANGE PLEA TO GUILTY AND REQUEST DEATH PENALTY.

*[Handwritten signature]*

cc - Schutz

51 APR 7 1969

PAGE TWO

LA 56-156

WITH JURY ABSENT, PROSECUON<sup>TI</sup> REQUESTED COURT PERMISSION  
TO SHOW FILM OF KENNEDY VICTORY SPEECH AT AMBASSADOR BALLROOM  
IN OPEN COURT. DEFENSE OBJECTED AND JUDGE DENIED PERMISSION  
ON BASIS THAT IT WAS IMMATERIAL TO THE CASE AND COULD BE  
CONSIDERED TO BE INFLAMMATORY.

PROSECUTION WILL BEGIN REBUTTAL AT COURT SESSION  
TOMORROW.

END

RDR

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 3/19/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BJA/UC

C.N. 255, 315

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)  
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau and the Department of Justice are two Xerox copies of a 22-page autobiography of WALTER CROWE prepared by CROWE in connection with his application for admittance to the graduate school at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in September 1969. LA 4688-S made available a copy of this to the Los Angeles Office inasmuch as CROWE had asked the source to read and evaluate it.

A review of this material indicates that CROWE has been particularly open in his listing of his life's activities with the singular exception of his actual Communist Party membership. This material will subsequently be incorporated into the comprehensive letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning CROWE which Los Angeles will prepare pursuant to the request of the Department.

For the information of the Bureau, WALTER CROWE is still under subpoena but has not yet been called to testify, and, accordingly, the interviews of the members of the Youth Club will be deferred until such time as the defense rests or CROWE has testified. This is based upon the probabilities that FBI actions at this time would unduly excite defense counsel and probably raise issues as to conspiracy that do not exist and

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. - 2) (AM)
  - 2 - Los Angeles
- WJN:CM  
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REC 17

ENCLOSURE

Records  
place 1 cc of each  
in 100-447781  
(Walter Crowe)  
Tjm

62-587-1153

3 MAR 21 1969

XEROX  
MAR 27 1969

Approved: 53 APR 7 1969  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

105-34074-26-1  
100-445791-  
UNCLASSIFIED COPY OF LHM FILED IN

LA 56-156

should not be brought up during the course of the trial.

Efforts to identify the alleged friends of CROWE and SIRHAN have ascertained that LA 4688-S advises that the names LOU BENNETT, WALTER HAHN and GORDON WEAR are completely unknown to this source. CHARLES KRILL has been identified as CHESTER CRILL, and CRILL has been located and interviewed. CRILL advises he never heard the names BENNETT, HAHN and WEAR. A check of Pasadena City College, high schools in the Pasadena area and elementary schools attended by CROWE and SIRHAN have all proved negative for these names. It is anticipated that WALTER CROWE will again be recontacted by this office to determine the correct names of mutual friends, and they will be interviewed.

It is interesting to note that CHESTER CRILL in his interview indicates knowledge of both CROWE and TOM GOOD and intimates that WALTER CROWE has homosexual tendencies.

The Bureau will be kept advised on a timely basis as to progress of this particular investigation, as requested by the Department.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Walter Crowe: A Sketch

C.N. 255, 315-  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-8-80 BY SP6 BJA/NE

I am writing this sketch with my application for Graduate School at UCLA for the coming fall of 1969 in mind. What follows is therefore especially oriented towards explaining the academic side of my personality.

I am a history major. My main interests lie in the direction of modern European history. I am particularly interested in intellectual history, with a focus on the development of socialist movements and ideas. This little autobiography will try to underline those parts of my background which have helped to nature these interests. I hope that any reader of these words would be able to recommend, with reasonable certainty, that I should be given my chance in graduate history.

I was born in Pasadena, California on August 3rd, 1935, at the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War. My family was native Californian and provincial. I was never even out of the state, or even out of the southland more than a dozen times until after my twenty-first birthday. Not that travel is really necessary for those living in God's own country, Southern California.

Neither of my parents went to college. Actually, this is no longer true, my mother just graduated last month from a small private college at the age of 54. To understand my parents, you must remember that they were young and poor during the depression. That fact is what makes them tick. Their

universe is defined in terms of economic security, upper-middle respectability and affluence. I have a thirty year old sister and a twelve year old brother. My parents raised children and devoted their lives to these values.

My father was born in Porterville, California--a real country town whose economy depended on the surrounding orange groves and which was advertised in a 1909 brochure as: "the only city in California where the Japanese have not been allowed to gain a foothold. The result is that wages have always been at the top price."

My father grew up to admire the then dying economically independent middle class. It was natural for him to see economic independence and hard work as the keys to success and happiness. He wanted to be his own boss, and swallowed the illusion, along with many other post-war Americans (viewing as they did, the boom and the growing war economy), that it is still possible to make it as an "independent" entrepreneur. He borrowed to the hilt and launched his own "fine pitch" instrument gear company--the family headache, which survived twenty years. Our entire family life orbited around the business, its survival and ups and downs.

My home situation provided me with some basis for a good education. It gave me prerequisites for the crystallization, later, of my perception of college, rather than, say, the armed forces, an early job, marriage out of high school and "raising a family", as the most meaningful of the many possibilities and alternatives at my disposal.

What were these things that so influenced me? First of all were the expectations--I was expected to go to college and become some sort of an engineer or scientist. A second factor were the books in our house and the fact that regular reading did go on there, so that the television didn't have a complete monopoly on our mental life. Our library contained such books as: The Encyclopaedia Britanica, The World Book Encyclopedia, a set of Historial Tales, a set of the works of Washington Irving, etc.

I am sure that I identified with the past from an early age. Every culture idealizes its history as something sacred--when "men were really men" etc. Our family was never really religious. Religion was just not discussed or otherwise a real matter of concern. Both my parents had a knowledge of western history. I remember my father reading Irving's Life of George Washington and The Voyages of Christopher Columbus. He used this kind of history the way some people fall back on the Bible. What Washington had done in such and such a situation provided a moral, which might somehow be applied to the running of the business.

On one side of the family were my grandparents' stories about growing up in California in the last century. On the other side were my grandmother's wild, senile tales of her life as a nurse during the building of the Panama Canal. I believe that the past represented security to me, as something more agreeable than the present, because it seemed ideal rather than mundane.

When I was in grade school, I remember some of my friends being paid by their parents to read so many books and for getting high grades. I considered most of my friends to be intelligent and looked up to them for getting better grades than me. Yet in almost every case, once they outgrew the age when parental pressure could still be effective, their grades fell down and they went straight to work after high school. I realize now that I did have other motivations besides parental pressure. My ego was bound up, from an early age, with what went on in the classroom. I was the smallest boy in my classes right up through high school. I had a bad right eye and wore glasses from the first grade on. As a result, I felt somewhat physically inadequate and soon gave up trying to compete with my peers in sports. As a compensation, I became pedantic in the classroom, and enjoyed showing off my brains.

I was mainly interested in two things up to high school: science and history. A few of the books I remember going through in elementary school illustrate this. I did a lot of reading from the Landmark historical series for children. I also particularly remember a couple of other children's pictorial histories--one of France and one of England. On the scientific side, I was accumulating a chemistry laboratory, which did not stop growing until I was in high school. After Sputnik, I was swept up in the amateur rocketry fad, and also dug making small backyard hot air balloons. In junior high school, I and my friends were typical "boy inventors", as the names of some of my books indicate. There was a four volume 1915 edition of

The Boy Mechanic, which contained plans for building your own hang-glider, which I always dreamed of constructing. There was also The Boy Electrician and The Boy Engineer, both written in the thirties, but still in print. My friends and I built two illegal Marconi type spark-gap transmitters, using model-A ignition coils. We built a good kiln and a screw type printing press, which would not, however, print clearly.

What I have described here is growth--my growth. These books and experiments and inventions attest to my motivation to inquire. They represent archeological evidence, debris below the surface, upon which my adult personality is being constructed. Somewhere in high school I lost interest in science. My mood, however, was still one of inquiry. But my feelings were beginning to change--there was a greater sense of disappointment and hostility to my surroundings, which is perhaps why I gave up science, supposedly man's great hope, for politics; political enquiry and criticism.

Adolescence is supposed to be a time of troubles for everyone, and mine was certainly that for me. I wish I could attribute all this "growth" to some positive aspect of my personality, such as "character." But I believe that it was really the result of a lot of insecurity about not being able to really fit the teenage image. High school and junior high school appeared to me like a giant "in-group" composed of people who were hustling or were trying to hustle campus social circles for two things: women and prestige. The people who I associated with generally didn't give a hell about the

class "prom", resented the whole football team and class President and were trying to tune-out "high school U.S.A." as fast as possible.

Among the new friends that I made in my first year of high school were several politically aware liberals, who influenced me strongly. That was the year of the 1960 Presidential election, which was my first real political experience. I became acquainted with all the liberal magazines-- New Republic, Nation, Frontier, Commentary, etc. The main source of this new political literature, previously unknown to me, was the American Friends Service Committee Office in Pasadena, who maintained a lending library. I attended meetings of the Young Democrats in the local Friends Meeting House, but decided not to join that organization.

At this time I can remember becoming aware of a sense of frustration due to the fact that a lot of my school work, such as the necessity to take algebra and geometry, interfered with my own education. My teachers noted that I read a lot, and my parents were pleased because "It keeps him off the streets." They did not mind seeing me read The Thirty Years War, by C.V. Wedgwood or Hellas, A Short History of Greece, C. Robinson. They became hostile and began to worry about me when I brought political literature home, however. As examples, I remember a pamphlet on socialism by Frich From, and books by H. Stuart Hughs and William O. Douglas--all very harmless. For a while I was a member of a U.N. Club on campus and wrote an article, in the eleventh grade, on why people shouldn't say the Pledge

of Allegiance for a short-lived (three issues) underground campus paper, called The Opinion. While I enjoyed the shock-effect I could produce in classes and among friends by arguing such issues as the Pledge, I was surprised when people I knew began referring to me as a "Communist", which I certainly wasn't. How things have changed! A young man in high school today would never be called a Communist for arguing against nationalism and for supporting the U.N. That was only eight years ago!

In my last year of high school I made my most important intellectual discovery--C. Wright Mills. I read his book, Listen Yankee and became a supporter of the Cuban Revolution. In an opinion poll for the school newspaper, I described the Cuban Revolution as "an independent socialist revolution . . . which will determine its own destiny outside of either bloc." Next I read Mills' The Causes of World War Three, and bought myself a ban-the-bomb button. I and the most political of my friends, who influenced me the most, practically hero-worshipped Mills, and tape recorded a two hour program off of KPRK on Mills' life by Saul Landau, his secretary. Two periodicals, both now defunct, were originally intended to continue Mills' work: Root and Branch and Studies on the Left. Mills showed us the basic relevance of radical politics, and predicted the development of a New Left in America.

He explained that private problems are not really private problems at all, but are actually public issues, confronting privatized, compartmentalized and powerless individuals.

These individuals, naturally, can only see great issues as nothing more than the private problems which mess up their lives. Mills taught us that to be radical meant to go to the root of the problems, (rather than merely dealing with just their effects) and to therefore seek fundamental rather superficial solutions. Mills described the basic problem in American society as the inability of the individual to meaningfully effect or control those institutions with which he is in direct daily contact with and which determine the course of his life. Mills located the root of this problem in the development of elitism (corporate, political and military) in American society.

This seemed to explain our own middle class problems in the same way that Marxism had explained the problems which confronted preceding generations of workmen--as part of a basic flaw in the whole social system. One of my friends had Mills' photograph framed, like some icon, on his bedroom wall.

My twelfth grade World History class was another really meaningful experience. It helped me to acquire analytical tools and notions that I did not have before this. Also, this course was the first which got me beyond the "history as-memorization-of-facts" syndrome. Rather than just recounting facts, we studied history from the standpoint of the questions and problems which it poses to the historian today.

The main problem which we studied was the "economic origins of the French Revolution." We began this study using one of the Ashurst booklets entitled: "The Economic Origins of the French

Revolution." This booklet consisted of selections from authors in the field who held conflicting opinions on this subject. We began by reading and mastering each of these selections. I still remember our characterizations of some of these authors: Mathiez--the "Marxist view," Michelet--a "Romantic view," Lefevre--"political liberalism." The end of the book contained essays attacking these earlier authors and putting forth a "many equally-important factors" explanation of the problem.

After this, we began our own debate on the origins of the French Revolution. Using a mimeographed map of France showing pre-1789 provinces, we examined the harvests in each of these provinces for the century. With this we attacked Michelet's interpretation of the revolution as a result of increasing economic recession. It was found that the worst harvest years occurred earlier in the century, for example. We also attacked Mathiez's interpretation of bourgeois economic ascendancy as the factor compelling the need for a revolution against the nobility and crown. We found that the main growth of the merchant and manufacturing bourgeoisie came in the 17th century. We found that the class composition of the signers of the Tennis Court Oath revealed that the clergy and new nobility played key roles--indicating that either a political nodal point in the Revolution had to be seen as the work of "mixed class types", or the term "class" itself could not be regarded as politically meaningful.

In the second semester we did shorter studies on the English

Civil War and the Origins of World War One. Our teacher attempted to show us how to recognize generalizations and how to attack them. He stressed the complexity of each problem. He wanted us to learn how to ask significant questions, rather than how to provide pat answers. Our examination was an individual study. Mine was based on Lefebure's book, The Coming of the French Revolution. My grade was based on my ability to dissect, debate and raise questions about Lefebure's interpretation. Later on, when I was in the University, I began to react negatively to this "many equally-important factors" approach. Not to its substance, but to its sum--to what it added up to. It seemed to me that it was a part of an overall political neutralization of intellectuals in this society. It appeared to be so totally eclectic and agnostic as to be irrelevant and meaningless in terms of the contemporary world.

That summer I enrolled in Pasadena City College "Freedom Summer", 1963, was the summer in which the Civil Rights movement ceased to be a movement composed of militant minority and became a "mass" movement of the Negro community. It was at this time that I discovered "the movement". Up to then I had only read about such things as voter registration in the South, Selma, Alabama and S.N.C.C. But now the Civil Rights Movement had arrived in Los Angeles and was available to me. I went on three Civil Rights marches that summer in Los Angeles and on one in Pasadena. This was not easy for me to do and marked a real turning point in my development. Teachers and students I knew in school acted as if I were engaged in

some kind of deviate behavior. My parents were becoming increasingly antagonistic, fearful and racist. As a middle-class person, I also had distinct feelings that politics wasn't properly something you parade around and force on people--it was something involving private opinion and personal preference. That summer I worked through a lot of my feelings about being stigmatized and about political expression.

In junior college, political activity was the basis for my social life. It was also a catalyst for my formal education in school. It meant that I always had my own little going "intellectual concern" and intellectual life, based on my social interaction with my peers (which was mainly political activity and discussion). The fact that my private and social lives had some intellectual kernel made me more open to and interested in my school work--unlike many other students whose social and private lives were almost totally non-intellectual.

At this time I began reading several new political publications such as Studies On the Left, The New Left Review and Foot and Branch, all publications devoted to developing a new socialist analysis of contemporary capitalism. I was continuing my own private study of French and was wading through Albert Camus' L'homme revolte, which took me a year to finish. I was taking Spanish in school and reading a Mexican political journal called Panaramas. I had been interested in Arab culture and politics since high school and began studying the Arabic language in extension school. My first year at P.C.C. I was part of a left clique within the campus Young Democrats

and was treasurer of that organization that year. I read Mills' three most important books: The Power Elite, White Collar and The Sociological Imagination. In this last book, Mills described his notebooks, in which his personal and intellectual life merged. He said that topics would begin to arise out of these writings, and that as he began to subdivide them and develop them, "releases" or more or less self-contained areas of study would emerge. He described his books as "releases" from these notebooks.

The notebook which I kept in junior college helped me to clarify and develop a lot of the ideas I was in contact with at that time. It also became a place where I recorded a lot of good information and analysis from the books I read. After junior college I had little time for this, and contented myself with filing notes from books I read in it.

In my second year at P.C.C. I joined Students for a Democratic Society and began attending their meetings in Los Angeles. The most important things I read at that time included Paul Baran's Political Economy of Growth, Herbert Marcuse's One Dimensional Man, Reason and Revolution and Eros and Civilization and also, two volumes from Issac Deutscher's trilogy on the life of Trotsky. I had the pleasure of meeting Deutscher, a minor hero of mine, in Berkeley during the Spring 1965 "Vietnam Day" teach-in, where I subjected him to a five minute critique of his books. When my parents found out that I had been in Berkeley, they threw me out of the house for a week.

The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, the effectiveness

of direct confrontation and the moral strength that radical positions in the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements then enjoyed were compelling reasons for the tiny left-wing at P.C.C. to take action at that time. We failed to realize that generations and years of organizing had gone into politicizing the Berkeley campus as a prerequisite for the movement there. We formed an Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination at P.C.C. around the issue of the selection of the Rose Queen and Court which was held on campus every year (no minority group person had ever been included in the court in over seventy years of Tournament of Roses Parades.) We began leafletting and organizing for a sit-in, and announced a date. The response was so poor that we would have given up except for one thing--the Administration made the same mistake as we. The administration also assumed that this was Berkeley, that the campus was seething with discontent. They moved quickly to head off a confrontation and negotiated with the Committee for the entire next semester. The Tournament of Roses Association, with pressure from the school administration eventually removed the control from the campus.

Then I was accepted into UCLA. On my first trip to the campus I got lost and ended up on the Pacific Coast Highway going north. I wandered around the perimeter of the campus for two hours before I finally gave up and asked somebody where the Administration Building was. Then, there were all those forms and cards I had to fill in to be admitted! I took all history classes my first semester at UCLA. I was frankly

disappointed because all these, with the exception of the courses on Intellectual and Cultural history of Europe, were purely empirical in approach and "dry as dust" in content. I remember a paper I wrote called: The Beginnings of the Middle Ages Under Rome. It was not, of course, good scholarship. I explained the transition from the old to the new society using crude economic determinism. But for me it was a real educational experience. My professor's reaction surprised me. He wanted to discourage me from that kind of analysis and would have preferred a more factual paper on a better defined topic such as "Arrianism,"

My classes in Cultural and Intellectual History lived up to my expectations for three reasons: The first was the content of the courses. In order to understand how cultural change had arisen, how certain ideas had come to the fore in lieu of others, the kind of wholistic social analysis which my political background had made me used to was required. Secondly, the rise of the secular bourgeois culture and the estrangement on the intellectual from that culture were themes with which I could identify. The selection of reading was broad enough so that I could pick and choose and find something I was really interested in. I also enjoyed the fact that we were not expected to parrot the teacher, but were allowed to go on our own hook and to develop our own explanations.

Even though most of my expectations were disappointed, I stayed in history, which only goes to show that one good experience can outweigh ten bad ones. And what were my ex-

pectations? First of all, I saw history as a way of thinking, a style of analysis based on facts, rather than the mere compilation of facts. Mills called history "the shank of all other thought." Sociology, political science, philosophy etc., if they are to be meaningful, coherent and relevant in terms of the present must carry on their discussions in terms of an historical rather than an a-historical framework. If not, they tend to degenerate into irrelevant statistical micro-studies, or abstract, non-historical "Grand Theories." Secondly, it seemed to me that history becomes most coherent and understandable to the present, when it is based on a comparative method of analysis (of defined historical entities, such as epochs, cultures, events, etc.) It seemed to me that an historical entity could be best understood, defined and made meaningful not as a compartmentalized and isolated unit of study, but rather only in the light of a much broader historical context. If history is "the shank" of other knowledge, it should exist for the enrichment of other areas of human knowledge, rather than for its own sake. I felt that what I was being taught was a "history for its own sake," whose sole justification was that for the historian as an individual; it was more satisfying than fiction or poetry.

That year I was also attending an experimental school at night, organized by several political groups in Los Angeles, called the "New Left School." Outside of a couple of books I had read, this was my first real exposure to Marxism. I took two "fundamentals" courses on Marxism-Leninism, and a third on

Marxist philosophy. My attitude towards Marxism remains the same now as it did then. Despite its numerous shortcomings, as an ideology it provides a reasonably accurate picture of reality and has proved an effective tool for political action. It is the starting point for socialist politics--it can only be transcended by being developed and enriched. It cannot be dismissed, because it is more than a theory--it is a political reality. Marxism has best been characterized as a "research strategy". It is this because it provides us with more questions than answers, which is to say that it is more than a starting-point for our thought--it gives us a direction also.

That spring of 1966 I joined the W.F.B. Dubois Clubs in Los Angeles, and became active in their drive to support the Delano grape strike. I had my first taste of "civil disobedience" trying to stop grape trucks from Delano from unloading in Los Angeles. At this time I was also busy in Pasadena S.D.S., helping edit the chapter newsletter, as well as taking part in demonstrations at our local draft board, Rose Queen Ball and leafletting draft ranking exams.

In the summer I went to the national Du Bois Clubs convention in Chicago and on returning home I moved to a West Los Angeles apartment. I read Satre's Being and Nothingness and volume #1 of Capital--both of which were, of course, tremendous influences on my thinking.

The next school year at UCLA I became active in the Bruin Du Bois Club. The Du Bois Clubs were at this time in the process of being red-baited out of existence. I was chairman of the

Bruin Du Bois Club for a semester, but due to a combination of lack of political talent at leadership on my part, and the suspicion with which the Du Bois Clubs were regarded in all quarters (including the Movement), the chapter was unable to maintain the kind of political initiative and leadership that it had shown the year before. By the end of the year we dissolved the chapter and joined VDC-SDS, at that time the most important radical organization on campus.

I mentioned earlier that my history classes had left me with some unfulfilled expectations. As a result, I tried to stay away from history classes, and enrolled in courses in other departments which seemed more significant to me. I took classes which involved theory and the history of theory in several fields: Development of sociological theory, history of economic theory, graduate and a political science seminar on socialism and, later, some philosophy. Economics and philosophy were difficult for me because of a lack of background. In all of these courses my thinking arose out of my own private dialogue between Marxism and the new ideas I was encountering. This was especially so in my course on History and Historians, where I directly debated, in my paper and final exam for the course, the views of history presented to us from the best Marxist position which I could muster.

I had been working since moving to Los Angeles the year before. I first worked for the Campus Parking Service as a lot attendant, and later worked as a lab assistant in the ceramics department. My parents had at first given me some support from

home, but were later unable to contribute anything at all towards my education. As a result, I was continually pressed for money. I did not want to borrow from the school because I couldn't stand the idea of being in debt--as my father had been for as long as I could remember. For a while I lived on the cheapest foods: beans, rice and potatoes. For a couple of months I was cooking some cheap meat, which I had actually begun to enjoy, until I learned to my horror I had been eating what was actually an expensive dog-food, which the store had failed to label.

The end result of this was that I moved into the University Co-operative Housing, where I could live cheaply and eat well. I soon fitted into the atmosphere at the Co-op, which pretends to be non-conformist. I began experimenting with drugs, had my first steady girl friend and went through three pairs of roommates, who could not stand my old jazz collection and refused to live in a room with Lenin, Trotsky and Marx staring down from their frames on the wall.

I was not as involved in political activity as I had been the previous year. Over the summer I leafleted the Army induction center about once a week, helped form a Peace Committee at the Co-op, and participated in a series of mass anti-war demonstrations, such as the one on June 23rd at Century City. The previous year I had become involved in Civil Disobedience on campus when I sat-in twice in the campus Job Placement Center to protest the presence of Dow Chemical Corp. recruiters on campus. The following year I sat-in twice again in the Job

Placement Center and once in the Administration Building along with S.D.S.--V.D.C. On one occasion I "went limp" and was carried out by campus police.

As I entered my fifth year since leaving high school, I felt a sense of crisis about the future. I had always avoided making long range plans and really had no idea what I would do with my degree. On the one hand, having never really worked and feeling that I had not really trained myself to do anything except continue to be a student, the idea of graduation frightened me. I was tempted to postpone the inevitable confrontation with the "outside" world, and continue straight into graduate school. I didn't for two reasons. The first was that my draft board was actively trying to draft me, as I had not applied for or accepted a Student Deferment. So I had to live with the fact that time was "running out." I eventually confronted this problem directly, after I graduated, and applied for a I-O Conscientious Objector deferment. I wrote the Draft Board a 35 page essay called: "Is Humanism A Religion?" The answer to that question is "yes", and this is what I based my appeal on. I was eventually allowed a personal interview with the local board, in which I frankly explained my views on world socialism and U.S. imperialism. I have never heard from my draft board since then.

If remaining in the University was becoming an escape, it was more and more an ineffective one. There was a feeling of inertia about the whole student life style. It is totally future oriented--the books, exams and studies have no direct

meaning to us in the here and now. As part of our training, all that stuff only has any real function in our lives after graduation. I would expend great amounts of my energies in school, and yet I couldn't find any perceptible change, enrichment or new direction in my life as an immediate result.

The results were always postponed until after graduation or until after I had become a scholar or had completed so many units. You have the feeling you weren't really living; just waiting. I was compelled to do so many assignments, and yet afterwards I had the feeling that I had not really done anything at all.

All of these things were reflected in my last quarter of work. I took a political science course on Communist political theory and a philosophy course on existentialism--both classes which a year before I would have jumped into enthusiastically. Instead, I could hardly bring myself to do anything. I did not even attend either class for a month and a half.

At the end of the quarter, my petition to graduate was accepted. I had made my choice--I had decided that my life as a would-be student trouble-maker was growing stale and that I would need new experiences in order to continue to mature. In April of 1968, mustering a little self-confidence, I applied for a job as social worker in South L.A. and was hired.

Since that time I have been working in the Aid to the Totally Disabled program helping, in the Department's words "people mentally or physically disabled for competitive employment to meet their basic living needs." This job has helped me to

accept, understand and deal with people who generally have nothing going for them in their own lives. It has also helped me to accept and understand myself a little more, and to perceive some of the advantages that luck has thrown my way.

I remember in Eugene Weber's class on Intellectual History his continual use of the term "this game we play," to describe himself as an intellectual. At the time I enjoyed this cynicism because it seemed frank and it seemed to cut through much of the pretentiousness one sees in teachers. That was a nice way of saying: "it's all really meaningless after all." I had this same feeling about my own interests in politics, history and theory and so I became dissatisfied. I could not justify playing a game, and with luck, some day ending up in front of a classroom as a bad entertainer (there is nothing implied about my former teachers in that comment.) I realize now that my interests are not a game; they are one of my unique assets. I have learned from my clients that many people are lucky if they can simply make it through the life-trip sane and in functioning health. After a year of working on a well-paying job with white collar people, I have discovered that anyone who has interests and a motivation that is self-enriching outside of the rat-race to get comfort and a little recognition, (and who is in a position to follow through, to gain a greater perception of the world, history, events or one's self), is extremely fortunate. I think that the role of the intellectual does justify itself for the simple reason that meaning comes into our world in only one way--as we perceive and understand it. It is such

more difficult to justify the role of a working person who does things all day whose consequences and meaning he cannot really understand. Intellectual pursuits are not games--they are real life and they are possibly the most important aspect of life for the individuals concerned. It is true that the intellectual is often irrelevant to what is really happening--socially, politically, etc. What is important, however, is that the intellectual can be relevant if he decides to be, whereas people in other roles are a hundred times less likely to even ever confront that choice. For these reasons, I hope to be able to continue the pursuit of what I have discovered are basic and real interests for me, in history and especially in intellectual history. In doing this, I feel that I have made a very important choice.

*1/18  
2/25/69  
3/27/69  
8/19*

VIA TELETYPE  
MAR 27 1969  
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH DC ---2---  
10-18 PM DEFERRED 3-26-69 KH  
TO DIRECTOR 62-587 PLAINTEXT  
FROM LOS ANGELES 56-156

0 KENSALT. 00---LOS ANGELES.

REMYTEL MARCH TWENTY FIVE LAST.

DR. BERNARD L. DIAMOND, M.D., UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION BY PROSECUTION FOR ENTIRE COURT SESSION TODAY. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY DAVID FITTS ATTEMPTED TO HAVE DIAMOND QUALIFY FOR PSYCHIATRIC OPINION OF SIRHAN THROUGH QUESTIONING CONCERNING SIRHAN'S BACKGROUND, HIS VISIT TO AMBASSADOR HOTEL ON JUNE TWO LAST, WRITINGS IN HIS NOTEBOOK, HIS ACTIONS IN THE GUN RANGE ON JUNE FOUR LAST AND HIS ACTIVITIES AT THE HOTEL ON NIGHT OF JUNE FOUR LAST. CROSS EXAMINATION CONCLUDED. DEFENSE WILL BEGIN REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF DIAMOND AT COURT SESSION TOMORROW.

*[Handwritten signatures]*

*K*

END  
RM FBI WASH DC GA

REC 17 *c* *Schultz*  
62-587-1154

6 MAR 28 1969

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~~53 APR 7 1969~~

1 21 enclosures to Bureau  
to go with Los Angeles ~~report/letter~~ airtel  
dated 3/28/69, described as:

2 copies of 11 pg weekly summary of info  
prepared for benefit of news media by LA  
Co. DA's Office dated 3/26/69

Re: KENSALT

Los Angeles file number 56-156

BUREAU file number 62-587

62-587-1155  
ENCLOSURE

NEWS RELEASE  
Office of the District Attorney  
600 Hall of Justice  
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
Call: Jerry Littman  
News Secretary  
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 26,  
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #42

Re: The assassination of  
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 42nd summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 17 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was almost a forgotten man at his own murder trial as a subsidiary trial shaped up over the credibility of clinical psychologist Martin M. Schorr today, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

After learning last Friday that many of Dr. Schorr's statements about the defendant were almost verbatim quotes from another man's book, the prosecution began introducing relevant portions of the book, 'Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist,' by Dr. James A. Brussel, as evidence, related the newspaper.

It was indicated by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, one of three prosecutors assigned to the case by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, that portions of the book not admitted into evidence will then be brought out in continued cross-examination of the psychologist.

Schorr testified that Sirhan shot Kennedy last June as a 'symbolic replica' of his own father. Schorr's analysis of Sirhan was found to be almost an identical match to Brussel's hypothetical analysis of a New York killer more than a decade ago, added the newspaper.

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), noted that a letter written by Schorr to Russell E. Parsons, one of the three defense lawyers, was read into the record. It reported Sirhan hated his father and transferred this hatred to Kennedy.

Continued the newspaper's account:

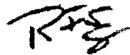
The wording of the letter written in December of last year was similar to Brussel's language in the Psychiatrist-author's

March 28, 1969

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached pertains to injuries sustained by Sirhan Sirhan's brother as a result of an automobile accident on 3/27/69 in Los Angeles. Sirhan's trial in connection with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy is still in progress.

HAS:ms

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'R. F. Kennedy' or similar, written in dark ink.Handwritten initials in cursive script, possibly 'R.F.K.', written in dark ink.

description of a 1957 murder case in New York.

'Associate prosecutor John Howard pressed Schorr on the possibility the psychologist may have prejudged Sirhan.

'The letter from Schorr to Parsons dated July 10 -- before Schorr interviewed Sirhan -- said in part:

'Most murders committed by basically passive non-violent personalities are psychotic discharges of previously undiagnosed subtle but real schizophrenia.'

'However, Schorr insisted he did not reach any conclusions about the defendant's mental state until after he examined Sirhan.'

\* \* \*

TUESDAY, MARCH 18 -- Psychologists, including Dr. Orville Roderick Richardson and Dr. Martin H. Schorr, today assessed Sirhan B. Sirhan 'as a man of diminished mental capacity,' according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Dr. Richardson told the court that the defendant 'appeared to be in somewhat worse shape when Dr. Schorr tested him than when I tested him.'

The doctor tested Sirhan on July 20, 1968, about six weeks after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was slain. Schorr examined Sirhan on November 25-26, 1968.

Reported the newspaper:

'Deterioration in Sirhan's thinking processes during the intervening months, Dr. Richardson said, showed up in the defendant's responses on the Bender-Gestalt test, in which a subject copies various designs presented to him.

'The two psychologists told the court their findings to almost the same battery of psychological examinations: the Rorschach, in which a subject evaluates ink blots; the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, which measures intelligence; the Bender-Gestalt; the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, in which a subject tells a story about a series of pictures.

'Dr. Richardson, arriving at generally the same conclusions as Dr. Schorr, emphasized that he made his evaluation on the basis of

'content and sequence analysis,' or what the answers said rather than on the quantitative or statistical results used by Dr. Schorr.'

Earlier today, Dr. Schorr concluded six days of testimony and under cross-examination admitted that he copied several passages used in his report from 'A Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist' by Dr. James A. Brussel.

Reported the newspaper:

'He said he copied the material because he wanted 'to use language that was alive and vivid to state what I had so fumblingly stated in my earlier report.'

'The borrowed phrasing, he said, was used only to illustrate his findings from testing Sirhan and in no way influenced his evaluation of the defendant.

'He said he knew nothing about the cases Dr. Brussel was describing, but liked the way the author described paranoid characteristics.

'Pressed by Assistant District Attorney John E. Howard, Dr. Schorr said he often copies phrases from technical books and that, 'When I use language to describe what I have already written, I don't quote it (indicate by quotation marks). I don't claim authorship for these.'

\* \* \*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19--- 'Watching Sirhan Bishara Sirhan every day, it is sometimes difficult to remember he is a man, 25 years old today,' Dave Smith, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) wrote today.

Continues the article, in part:

'To many people, a 25th birthday is a time to take stock on that first third of their lives which usually governs how the rest will go.

'But to Sirhan, this milestone marks the virtual end of a life that was oddly incomplete, barely begun.

'He enters the courtroom with a jaunty strut, smiles and

more --

waves at his mother, Mary, and brothers, Munir and Adel, and occasionally even nods a greeting to certain reporters whose stories he has read and been pleased with.

He is elaborately polite to everyone in the courtroom, chopping up his sentences with a respectful 'sir' at every phrase, so that he is sometimes difficult to follow as he threads his delicate, courteous way through testimony on how he shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in the head at point-blank range but can't remember doing it.

He is on trial for his life, in what he reportedly regards as a purely political assassination, an act of patriotism to the Palestinian Arab cause, justified by maltreatment of Arab refugees like himself.

All the psychiatric evidence for both sides agree that Sirhan doesn't want to be portrayed as a psychotic, but as a man with a mission.

Sirhan's view of his motive is thus a heroic one, and he is said to be gratified that many Palestinian refugees regard him as a national hero and eloquent exponent of their long-standing grievance against Zionism.

What is striking about Sirhan's view is its utter irrelevance to the quiet Pasadena existence he has known for half his life.

In some twisted way that perhaps only psychiatry may ever explain, Sirhan walked the quiet, shaded streets of Pasadena and grew to a meek, polite adulthood with bloody scenes of Arab-Israeli conflict raging before his mind's eye.

Concerning Sirhan's inability to remember the events at the Ambassador Hotel, Smith notes that this is the keystone of Sirhan's defense theory of diminished capacity to premeditate.

His attorneys claim that the diminutive Arab was in a trance when he killed Kennedy, suffering a dissociative reaction to which paranoid schizophrenics are prone, abetted by degrees of drunkenness, self-induced hypnosis, long-term rage at Zionism and short-term rage at Kennedy's support of Israel.

more --

The prosecution counters that Sirhan's alleged trance is part retrograde amnesia and part convenience.

"Whether amnesia is feigned or a genuine part of Sirhan's mental illness remains to be proved. But the untested evidence of his illness -- from his childhood in Jerusalem to his own chaotic scribblings in his college notebook - testify to both a life of flight down blind alleys and to an iron probe that could not or would not seek a way out."

In court today, Dr. O. Roderick Richardson, clinical psychologist, resumed the stand and described Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic whose mental illness was about as severe as you can get without being unchangeable.

He told the court that he felt Sirhan had been acutely ill for a year or two before the June 5 slaying, adding that when he administered psychological tests last July, Sirhan was then getting worse.

9 The defendant, related Richardson, was a very ill person who was descending further into mental illness. Sirhan, he continued, had not passed the point of no return. He was close to being incurable, but still capable of either improvement or regression.

The doctor said he felt Sirhan's condition had worsened by November, when he was tested by Dr. Martin M. Schorr who, after six days on the stand, admitted he lifted from a psychiatrist's book the language he used in describing Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic.

"On the whole," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Richardson's conclusions tended to support those of Schorr, though Richardson admitted under cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts that he scores tests differently from Schorr, and would not have made certain conclusions that Schorr did.

In describing Sirhan's paranoia, Richardson said he found Sirhan to be 'blaming, suspicious, wordy, power-oriented, judgemental and moralistic' in his relationship with other people.

He said Sirhan showed signs of delusions of omnipotence

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and grandeur and wishes to associate himself with symbols of prestige and status. Sirhan also felt himself the victim of unidentified influences, Richardson testified.

'Richardson said Sirhan had a superior intelligence and likened him to a 'good engine out of tune' because of erratic functioning in his daily emotional life.'

The witness also declared that Sirhan's reactions to the Thematic Apperception Test revealed depressive, suicidal, hostile tendencies heightened by anxiety over anything suggesting sex.

Said the newspaper:

'One reaction, to a picture of a man and woman in a bedroom, 'suggests a sexual problem,' Richardson said. Sirhan interpreted the picture as showing a man after he had either raped or strangled the woman. 'This emphasis on aggression and hostility in connection with sex,' Richardson said, 'makes the sexual topic a frightening one' for Sirhan.'

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan premeditated the killing of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, but not in the 'mature and meaningful way that must be proved to justify a death sentence for first-degree murder in the opinion of a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist, both of whom testified in the trial today.

O. Roderick Richardson, psychologist, said that Sirhan's plan to kill Kennedy 'would be premeditation of the sort when a mental patient in a locked ward plans to steal the keys from the night nurse and escape through the kitchen window.'

Psychiatrist Eric H. Marcus conceded that Sirhan was capable of planning the slaying, forming an intent to commit murder and harboring malice aforethought.

But, added Marcus, such plans arose from Sirhan's paranoid view of himself as a 'savior of society,' and in this context could not constitute mature and meaningful premeditation.

Besides Richardson and Marcus, the defense called two more

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clinical psychologists, Dr. Stephen J. Howard and Dr. William Crain. The two were excused with little or no cross-examination, and testified they examined raw data from five psychological tests administered by Richardson to Sirhan.

A Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported that after evaluating the tests independently they reached the same diagnosis as Richardson: that Sirhan is a paranoid schizophrenic and was in a state of diminished mental capacity when he shot Kennedy.!!

It was revealed for the first time in open court -- by Marcus -- that the prosecution's psychiatric consultant, Dr. Seymour Pollack, also considers Sirhan a paranoid schizophrenic, added the newspaper.

But, Marcus testified, Pollack also maintains that there is no relationship between Sirhan's mental illness and the crime. Marcus found Sirhan to be suffering from delusions of persecution, particularly political persecution, and said, I fail to see that logic of contending there is no relationship between Sirhan's delusions and his committing a crime directly related to his political views.

Under questioning by Grant B. Cooper, one of the defense attorneys, Marcus admitted that he and all other psychologists and psychiatric experts in the case, including Pollack, had met on Feb. 2 in Cooper's office to compare findings.

Reported the newspaper:

It was after that meeting, when all reports for both sides turned out to be in substantial agreement, that the prosecution and defense agreed to submit a change of plea, from innocent to guilty, with the understanding that Sirhan would receive a life sentence.

Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker was willing to accept the plea change, but insisted that the jury determine the penalty. Sirhan was unwilling to risk the death penalty at that time, so the agreement fell through.

The defense went on with its original plea and the prosecution was committed to try the case and attempt to dilute the effect

of psychiatric testimony that is corroborated by its own experts.'

During cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts today, Richardson was asked if Sirhan might have slain the senator because he wanted to be regarded as a hero to the Palestinian Arab cause.

Sirhan 'was not grandstanding,' said Richardson. He conceded that some people could have seen themselves in a hero's role in the Arab-Israeli conflict and decided to kill on a rational basis, but not Sirhan.

Richardson added that Sirhan's tests showed that his decisions are not made on a rational basis but a psychotic one.

As for Sirhan's mental condition, Marcus testified that this became noticeable only after the defendant was thrown from a horse in September, 1966. Soon after the fall, Sirhan, who had ambitions to become a jockey, quit his job as an exercise boy.

Noted the newspaper:

'Marcus said Sirhan did not suffer any brain damage from the fall, but said the fall 'was the last straw. His career aspirations were finished and from then on he started going visibly downhill.'

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) related that the defense had reduced the number of its witnesses, and quoted Cooper as saying 'We might as well wind it up. We're in good shape so why prolong it.'

Added the newspaper:

'Cooper foresaw that the defense could conclude its case by the end of next week. Only 24 hours earlier he had forecast a timetable which would have lasted at least two weeks.'

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21 -- A psychiatrist, Dr. Eric H. Marcus, said in court today that Sirhan B. Sirhan was deliberately made drunk in his cell last year for medical tests.

The defendant had to be physically restrained because

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