



—AP Wirephoto

JOSEPH KOPECHNE PLANTS A KISS ON WIFE'S CHEEK AFTER JUDGE'S VERDICT WAS DELIVERED
Relieved parents held news conference after learning that permission for autopsy on daughter Mary Jo had been denied

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Tells Mother Fast Is Over—for 30 Days

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (UPI) —Sirhan B. Sirhan, condemned slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, promised his mother in a tearful reunion Wednesday to end his hunger strike at San Quentin prison.

Sirhan, who has not taken solid food for 13 days, said he would resume his fast in 30 days and might take his own life if officials do not relax the isolation of his imprisonment.

The assassin's 67-year-old mother, Mary Sirhan, broke

down in tears while telling newsmen about the short visit with her son.

"He's only bones and skin," she said. "He's so pale. If he doesn't eat, I will fast with him."

Luke McKissack, the family attorney, who accompanied Mrs. Sirhan and another son, Munir, on the visit, told of the suicide threat.

"He said he will start eating breakfast tomorrow, and will eat for 30 days," said McKissack. But unless his conditions are relaxed, "he would rather die in his own fashion rather than have the state take his life."

The attorney said Sirhan "has developed the feeling that he is not 'a human' being at all" because he is so isolated. He is not permitted to come within 15 feet of other prisoners on the row and can only talk to them by shouting over a 15-foot no-man's land and two steel fences.

San Quentin officials have kept Sirhan at a distance from any other prisoners because they fear his life might be in danger.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-15 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/11/69
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-861

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 12 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ROFEARN



—UPI Telephoto

SIRHANS' MOTHER VISITS PRISON
End hunger strike, says mother and brother Munir

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Prosecutor in Sirhan Trial Named Judge

SACRAMENTO (UPI)

—The deputy district attorney who prosecuted Sirhan Sirhan for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has been appointed by Gov. Reagan as a Los Angeles County Superior Court judge.

David N. Fitts, 47, head deputy of the Santa Monica branch of the county district attorney's office, succeeds Judge Emmett E. Doherty, who retired. The post pays \$31,816 a year.

Fitts, a Republican, is a native of Los Angeles who received his law degree from Stanford University.

The governor also appointed Francis J. Garvey, Covina attorney; Vernon G. Foster, Los Angeles attorney and lecturer at the USC law school, and Municipal Judge Thomas C. Murphy of Los Angeles to the Los Angeles Superior Court bench.

Murphy is a Democrat and the others are Republicans.

They replaced Judges Mark Brandler, Aubrey Irwin and Mervyn Aggeler, who retired from the posts.

Reagan also announced the appointment of Joseph W. Chandler, a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney, to fill a newly created judgeship on the Santa Monica Municipal Court.

Chandler, a Republican, will receive an annual salary of \$29,270.

David Fitts
56-156X-8 p6
56-156X-5 p3
7-1080-F-9 p196
56-156-2244
56-156-2207

David Fitts
56-156-853

Francis Garvey
100-0-32846

Frank Garvey
87-31314X
166-1150X
166-752-17 p8

Vernon Foster
25-59404X

Thomas Clayton Murphy

91-3078-102
91-3078-110

Thomas Murphy
91-8122X
72-105-359 p157

Joseph W. Chandler
94-558-451 p5

Joseph W. Chandler

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/4/69
Edition: Thursday Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-862

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 4 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
H. HEARN	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PRISON MAY EASE SIRHAN RESTRICTIONS

SAN QUENTIN (UPI)—San Quentin prison officials may ease the heavy security precautions around condemned assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan, allowing him closer contact with other men on death row.

Associate Warden James O. Park said Wednesday, "We will be reviewing his situation early in February."

The 25-year-old condemned slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy went on a hunger strike last November in protest against the tight security which prevents his association with other prisoners.

Sirhan was especially annoyed by the 15-foot "no man's

land" created by a double steel grating which separates him from others on death row.

He ended the hunger strike Dec. 11, but said he might fast to death unless concessions were made within a month. Park said Sirhan was told the conditions are being reviewed and apparently decided not to make any protests until after the review.

No date has been set for the execution of Sirhan, who has been at San Quentin since last May. Prison authorities put him under the extreme security precautions because they said his life was threatened by other condemned men.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-7 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 1/22/70
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-863

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JAN 23 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Specter of Dallas Haunted LAPD in Sirhan Case

BY ROBERT KIRSCH

• At 45 minutes past midnight, June 5, 1968, in the Rampart Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, Sgt. William C. Jordan sat facing a slight, dark-haired young man who had just been brought into the station as the suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The news of the tragic event was already being broadcast to the world. Stunned and disbelieving, men and women heard that life was ebbing away in the young man whose brother, the President of the United States, had been slain a few years before by an assassination. In a moment of electoral triumph, Robert Kennedy was struck down, the man who, after hearing of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, had quoted Aeschylus: "In our sleep, pain which cannot forget fall"

*It was the "longest, largest,
most expensive investigation"
ever undertaken by LAPD*

drop by drop upon our heart until, our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

Uppermost in Sgt. Jordan's mind "was the determination to see to it that the 1963 Dallas record, compounded by local ineptitude and shameful bungling, would not be replayed in Los Angeles in 1968. The specter of Jack Ruby, even more ominous than the memory of Lee Harvey Oswald, haunted the Rampart police station this sultry summer night."

The entire Los Angeles Police Department shared that belief—and a sense that history would judge their efforts to deal with the investigation fairly, efficiently and justly. In SPECIAL UNIT SENATOR: The investigation of the Assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (Random House: \$6.95), Robert A. Houghton, chief of detectives, LAPD, with the assistance of Theodore Taylor, has written a taut and complete account of the "longest, largest and most expensive criminal investigation ever undertaken by the . . . department, possibly the most extensive investigation ever conducted by any local law enforcement agency."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

40 Calendar Section
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 2/15/70
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H864

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 19 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CC to Bureau
2/19/70

The memory of Dallas and its aftermath clearly conditioned that investigation, which Houghton called at the time of the organization of the special unit, a "supreme test of our judicial processes." That effort produced a 10-volume investigation summary, represented nearly 5,000 separate interviews and interrogations, more than 50,000 pages of documentation and material evidence, 1,700 photographs, 190 reels of tape and 20 reels of 16 mm. film.

From the adrenal moments of that night in the Ambassador, to the conviction of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the crime, several score of men in the

LAPD worked patiently, tirelessly on the case. Other law enforcement agencies cooperated. The purpose was not solely to build the prosecution case against Sirhan, but to determine (and here the memories of Dallas and its aftermath were crucial) whether Sirhan was part of a conspiracy.

To Capt. Hugh Brown, commander of the Homicide Division who was assigned to head the task force, Houghton made it clear that if there were in face, a "great conspiracy" that linked the murder of Robert Kennedy to that of John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., "it had better be unveiled before another national leader fell victim," and that it was "imperative that we track every lead, every suspicion of possible complicity or conspiracy, no matter how tenuous or hollow it might sound."

He told Brown emphatically that he wanted "this investigation to stand up to whatever scrutiny, as much fine-comb study as it's going to get."

Houghton was expressing what other officers knew and turned out to be the toughest part of the SUS investigation. Lt. Charles Hughes, head of Rampart Detectives, who had initial charge of the case, had briefed Houghton, called back from a Yosemite vacation: "I don't expect we'll have much trouble proving who did the killing—it's finding out why he shot the senator and whether

there was more than one man responsible."

There was no deficiency of leads suggesting conspiracy, from the report of the girl in the polka dot dress who was supposed to have run from the scene shouting "We killed him," to the rumor that an announcement of the senator's death was heard on the radio a month before it happened, every sort of wild report came pouring in, from freelance writers and seers, far right wingers and citizens who had claimed to overhear the "plotters" in conversation.

Each one of these was investigated and re-investigated, patiently and tediously, by the members of the unit. Stories were checked by lie detector tests and identification procedures. At the scene of the crime were several thousand people; a time and movement pattern had to be established. Sirhan's background had to be carefully checked. And the entire investigation had to be conducted scrupulously within the requirements of new decisions on search and seizure and the interrogation of suspects. No evidence of a conspiracy stood the test of the investigation.

Yet, this book is not simply an account of a celebrated case. From it emerges a sense of the magnitude and depth of problems encountered in police work. It is true that SUS pioneered many techniques in this case and a police manual based on these lessons is in preparation.

Nor is it an effort at vindicating the LAPD's handling of the case. If this book is written with professional pride, it is also written with a measure of self-criticism. Each of the supervising officers of SUS wrote a critique of the entire investigation. All recognized that much of the painstaking labor of SUS could have been saved had the framework of a special unit been in existence to be activated immediately.

Such experts as SUS's Lt. Manuel Peña, author of a text on criminal investigation, a teacher of police science at Cal State L.A., and Lt. Roy Keene, made some telling points about the need to separate witnesses, to interview them before newsmen (many

of the false leads came from people who had unconsciously embellished their stories through repetition for reporters and then stuck to them because of embarrassment at contradicting themselves; others alleged they had seen things which they later admitted they only heard), the failure to rope off the pantry area (some kitchen employees were mopping up bloodstains before lab experts could examine them), inadequate witness identification.

Houghton agrees with these criticisms but concludes that considering the circumstances, "the department responded well in those first hectic, confusing hours."

Without employing Dragnet style, Houghton and Taylor make the officers and witnesses come alive, re-create the setting and the mood of emotion and grief. Most impressive is the human component. The common stereotypes so popular now are demolished here. The investigators display qualities of concern, curiosity, sympathy, pride and realism.

When Houghton asked one officer about Mayor Sam Yorty's public statement that Sirhan had Communist connections, the man replies:

"I was at Rampart when the mayor and Commissioner McGaughey came in. I talked to them for a few minutes and then got busy on something else.

Next thing I know, Yorty and the commissioner were reading Sirhan's notebook. Hell, I'm not going to tell the mayor of this city and a police commissioner what to do. Besides, one is an attorney, and the other an ex-FBI man. They know the rules of evidence as well as I do."

What is certain is that the SUS makes it clear that there was no shred of evidence suggesting a conspiracy.

The account stands as a model of its kind, honest, evocative and compelling.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN FILES SUIT TO BLOCK BOOK ON LIFE AND TRIAL

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 25-year-old convicted assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy has filed suit in Superior Court to block publication of a book about the Jordanian immigrant's life and celebrated murder trial.

The suit, filed yesterday, named the assassin's brother Munir B. Sirhan, as his guardian-at-law—because Sirhan is unable to act in his own behalf.

Named defendants in the suit which asked \$2 million damages, in addition to an injunction against publishing a book, were Robert B. Kaiser, Maximilian Becker, E.P. Dutton Publishing Co., and Los Angeles attorneys Grant B. Cooper and Russell E. Parsons.

Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer issued a temporary restraining order forbidding writer Kaiser, agent Beck and the publishing company from publishing a book or disclosing "adverse" information about Sirhan without the dimunitive killer's permission.

The suit, filed by Sirhan's new attorneys Luke McKissack, George E. Shibley and Abdeen

M. Jabara, claims Sirhan was of "unsound mind and mentally incompetent" when he signed a contract for exclusive collaboration with Kaiser Aug. 27, 1968.

The lawsuit also asks the court to modify an assignment of Sirhan's rights to proceeds of any publication of his story.

The assignment, according to the lawsuit, involves 66⅔ per cent of all profits from Kaiser's exploitation of the Sirhan story.

The assignment split Sirhan's share of the profits equally between his family and attorneys Cooper and Parsons.

The lawsuit claims the original assignment grants an "inequitably" large share of the

proceeds to Cooper and Parsons, then Sirhan's attorneys of record.

Sirhan dismissed Cooper and Parsons after he was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to die in the gas chamber.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 3/24/70

Edition: 8 Star

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-865

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 MAR 25 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Defense Attorney Denies Receiving Funds—Claims \$10,000 Loss

Grant B. Cooper, chief defense attorney for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan who was convicted of the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has denied he received any fees from the Sirhan family.

Sirhan now awaiting death in San Quentin's gas chamber, has filed suit to block publication of a biography about him by Robert B. Kaiser.

The suit said Sirhan was of "unsound mind and mentally incompetent" when he signed a contract Aug. 27, 1968, authorizing Kaiser to write the book and splitting profits equally among the Sirhan family, Cooper, and defense attorney Russell E. Parsons.

Cooper said that on Aug. 27, 1968, he officially relinquished any right to receive fees in a letter to Sirhan and Kaiser, "except expenses, and all out-of-pocket expenses."

"I am personally out-of-pocket for moneys expended on Sirhan's behalf, the sum of \$10,103.27," Cooper said in a statement released yesterday. "I have not received any fee and will not receive any fee for my work in that case."

A temporary restraining order has been issued prohibiting release of Kaiser's book.

Cooper and Parsons were fired by Sirhan after his conviction and sentencing. His new attorneys who filed the suit this week are Luke McKissack, George E. Shibley and Abdeen M. Jabara.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 3/27/70
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56756-866

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 MAR 31 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	
H. R. Kennedy	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan in Hospital; 'Groggy, Drowsy'

SAN QUENTIN (UPI)—Sirhan B. Sirhan, assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is in the prison hospital after being taken "groggy and drowsy" from his death row cell.

Associate Warden James Park said doctors believe Sirhan is suffering either from low blood sugar or a reaction to medication for a throat condition.

"He was noted to be a little groggy and drowsy Monday afternoon and was taken to the prison hospital, where he is now undergoing observation," Park said.

"The doctors have indicated they are exploring a couple of possibilities—that he has a low blood sugar level, or that this is a reaction to some kind of medication."

Park said Sirhan was being given "a variety of medication" for various problems, including vitamin pills and a medicine "to improve the condition of the mucus membrane in his throat."

Sirhan has been on death row since he was sentenced to death for the Kennedy slaying at Los Angeles in June, 1968.

Park said Sirhan's condition was good today and he would probably be under observation "for a day or two and then we expect him to be taken back to the condemned unit relatively soon."

Sirhan's mental and physical condition previously had improved since he called off a 14-day partial hunger strike last Dec. 10, Park said.

The security, in which Sirhan was isolated from other prisoners because of fears for his life, sparked the hunger strike, which Sirhan ended after a tearful plea from his 67-year-old mother.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/1/70
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-867

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 APR 2 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Rejects Sirhan Biography Injunction

Sirhan B. Sirhan's petition for a preliminary injunction to prevent publication of his biography, now entitled "R.F.K. Must Die," was rejected Friday by a judge of Superior Court.

The convicted murderer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy complained that the book will contain much confidential information which will hurt his pending appeal from the death sentence.

Judge Richard Schauer, however, pointed out in making his ruling that

Sirhan has made no serious move to return funds advanced for publication rights. The funds, to date totaling \$32,615, have been used mostly for expenses of his defense, lawyers said, but some has gone to his family.

Sirhan, 26, directed his suit against Robert B. Kaiser, 39, who wrote the book from material gathered while acting as defense investigator.

The imprisoned Jordanian was joined in the suit by his mother Mary and two brothers, Munir and Adel Sirhan.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-27 LA Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 4/18/70
Edition: Saturday Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

90
adverse Bureau

56-156-868

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 20 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Richard Schauer

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report on End of R.F.K. Era

BY PIERRE SALINGER

On His Own: RFK 1964-68 by William vanden Heuvel and Milton Gwirtzman (Double-day: \$7.95)

● It has been only 23 months since Robert F. Kennedy was buried at Arlington and since then the focus of most of his biographers has been on his effort to wrest the Democratic presidential nomination from the power structure of his own party.

Vanden Heuvel and Gwirtzman cover that brief and closing era of his life expertly. Both were among Kennedy's key advisers through his winter of indecision in early 1968 until his assassination on the night of his primary victory in California. And their presence at high-level strategy sessions and their day-to-day involvement with the candidate infuse their account with a pragmatism and a reality that a peripheral observer could not possibly achieve.

But their larger contribution, both to history and to the memory of their friend, is to examine his career as a public man from November 1963 until the eve of his announcement for President—the years when he was on his own after Dallas.

What emerges is a persuasive rebuttal of the criticisms that were to plague R.F.K. through his career in elective politics: that he was an indifferent senator for whom New York State was merely a temporary base; that he was a hawk on Vietnam until he was convinced that he could use it as an issue to topple Lyndon Johnson; that he was personally ruthless and opportunistic, and that his appeals to the young and the poor were expedients to create a national constituency for himself in 1972.

The authors shatter such criticism with both a documentation of his public record and a profile, that could only have been written by intimates, of a man who was constantly questioning the selflessness of his commitments.

Robert Kennedy was a highly effective and innovative first-term senator; a judgment with which his colleague, Jacob Javitz, would certainly agree. Kennedy was one of the first to speak out against the war and his challenge to Johnson's escalation came at a time when he was in the minority and when he

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2 Book Reviews
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 5/10/70
Edition: Final
Author: Pierre Salinger
Editor:
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-869

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 12 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

had absolutely no intention of opposing L.B.J. for the nomination.

I believe, incidentally, that had Johnson pursued President Nixon's present policy of de-escalation, which has been at best minimal, public opinion would not have forced him to retire from the presidency.

As for the sincerity of R.F.K.'s commitment to the New Politics—and as far back as 1964—the authors prove the case beyond question: his support of the Liberal Party in New York against the far more powerful inheritors of the Knights of Saint Tammany; his leadership in the Senate in support of civil liberties and freedom of dissent, and his travels to South America and South Africa where his condemnation of both poverty and apartheid were to anger his official hosts.

Nor can there be much question that Kennedy, above all major politicians,

of this century, spoke most directly to the plight of the poor and the alienated of the young and still could command the support of the white middle class.

But the authors' defense of Kennedy's public record and personal motivations does not blind them to his performance as a politician. He was unable, although his tenure as titular leader of the party was short, to achieve a ceasefire in the fratricidal Democratic warfare in New York that has enabled the majority party to elect only one Democratic governor (Averell Harriman) and only one senator (Herbert Lehman) since World War II.

Vanden Heuvel and Gwirtzman also emphasize his vacillation on whether to oppose Johnson for the nomination. Jess Unruh and I were among the first of his friends to enter the lists against the president.

long before New Hampshire. His answer was that it would split the party, and he disagreed with us that it had already been torn apart by Vietnam and the flood-tide of animosity toward Johnson.

To many of us, however, it was clear before New Hampshire that unless there was a substantive change in his Vietnam policy Johnson was unelectable (just as it was clear, before and after the Chicago convention, that Hubert Humphrey was unelectable if he did not break decisively with that policy).

I would disagree with the authors on one point—that Kennedy had little

chance of winning the nomination at Chicago.

Until his assassination, major power brokers within the party—chief among them Mayor Daley—had withheld their commitments from Humphrey. They saw him as a loser if he continued to defend Johnson's war strategy. And, despite their fear of the new constituency Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy had built into a clear party majority in the primaries, Daley and the others knew that it would not mobilize for Humphrey.

Daley, for one, told R.F.K. that he would not commit himself until after the primary in California. Kennedy won there and in

South Dakota and the same day would have won later in New York. There was no question that the polls would have shown him to be the strongest contender against Nixon. I believe that R.F.K.'s strength in the polls and the appeal to old pros like Daley of a second Kennedy-Nixon confrontation would have been persuasive.

It is interesting, too, to speculate on whether Nixon could have won the Republican nomination if Kennedy had still been alive. There was not great enthusiasm for him in the party and certainly not in the South. He won because of his overwhelming lead in the polls over Humphrey and because Nelson Rockefeller, through his own vacillation and his unacceptability to the South, was never taken seriously.

But with Kennedy in contention for the Democratic nomination, the Republicans would have taken a longer look at Ronald Reagan. He was an eminently more salable conservative than Barry Goldwater. He was clearly more acceptable to the South. And he did not have Nixon's taint of a two-time loser.

One must also speculate, along with the authors, on what impact R.F.K. would have had on events on the

streets of Chicago during the Democratic convention—events that were to prove as damaging to Humphrey as his own defense of the war.

I believe that if Kennedy had been there, even if he had been denied the nomination, the certainty that the New Politics would have had a commanding voice in the proceedings would have been a force for order.

But all speculation was put to an end in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, and we are left only with the incomplete history of one of the most dramatic and traumatic eras in our national history.

"On His Own" is a significant contribution to that history. For those who

were for Robert F. Kennedy, the book will have a special importance because he comes alive in its pages. For those who were against him, it may help them to understand him a little better.

Pierre Salinger's involvement with Robert F. Kennedy began in 1957 when he became an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee, for which Kennedy was chief counsel. On R.F.K.'s recommendation, Salinger was chosen to direct press operations in John F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency. Salinger subsequently was press secretary to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. In the spring of 1968, he took a leave of absence from his business interests to campaign for Robert F. Kennedy, and was with him the night of his assassination.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Obtains Order Banning Publication of His Life Story

Sirhan B. Sirhan, 26, under sentence of death for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, obtained a temporary court order Monday prohibiting publication of a book based on his life.

The order was signed by Superior Judge Richard Schauer after the filing of a suit in which Sirhan was joined by his mother Mary and two brothers, Munir and Adel Sirhan. The suit also demanded \$2 million damages.

Included as defendants were Robert B. Kaiser, identified as the author of the manuscript; Maximilian Becker, New York theatrical agent; E. P. Dutton Co., a publishing house, and Grant B. Cooper and Russell E. Parsons, two of the three lawyers who represented Sirhan.

Sirhan, his mother and two brothers conceded that they signed the agreement in August, 1968, but they

charged that they were deceived into signing.

It was represented to them, the family said, that unless Sirhan signed the contract Cooper and Parsons would not continue to represent him. The suit made no monetary demands against Cooper and Parsons.

Sirhan has received only \$6,000 in advance royalties, the suit declared.

A copy of the contract disclosed that after payment of 10% commissions to Becker, 60% of the first \$100,000 in royalties would go to Sirhan and 40% to Kaiser. Thereafter Sirhan would receive two-thirds and Kaiser one-third.

The contract further disclosed that from Sirhan's share of the royalties, he would assign one-half to Cooper and Parsons and one-half to his family. The half assigned to the lawyers would be in payment of fees for undertaking his defense.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 3/24/70
Edition: Tuesday Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-870

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 MAR 24 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Bohland

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WHO REALLY KILLED RFK?

New evidence that Sirhan missed Bobby

IVAN DRYER

Thursday, June 4, Attorney Godfrey Isaac filed a complaint against the Los Angeles Police Department and the District Attorney's office on behalf of his client, Theodore Charach.

The complaint, for disclosure of information under the Brown Act (Gov. Code 54950), charges defendants Edward M. Davis (then Deputy Chief of Police), District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, and Robert A. Houghton (then Chief of Detectives) with "deliberately, intentionally and knowingly" suppressing "fact and evidence" relating to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, June 5, 1968.

At a news conference held last Thursday morning, Isaac and Charach referred to the above mentioned facts and evidence which their complaint alleges to have been suppressed, as follows:

A. An employee of KNXT, Donald Schulman, positioned behind Kennedy, saw a security guard, also behind Kennedy, fire his hand gun and saw Kennedy hit by three bullets. Schulman was never called by Defendant Younger to testify.

B. The Ambassador Hotel maitre d', Karl Ueker, grabbed Sirhan after the second shot fired by Sirhan, subdued him with help from Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier, then saw a security guard holding a gun in his hand. This evidence was not presented to the Grand Jury or at Sirhan's trial.

C. Contrary to Defendant Houghton's declaration in his book, *Special Unit Senator*, that no right-wingers could have been present at the scene, a supporter of George Wallace who has expressed (on tape) his disdain for the Kennedys, and especially Robert because of his identification with Blacks, was present in the person of Thane Eugene Cesar. Cesar was a part-time security guard, hired through a guard service by the Ambassador Hotel.

D. Cesar was walking with Kennedy and Ueker through the kitchen when Sirhan started shooting, at which time Cesar admits drawing his gun and being in a position behind and below and in close proximity to the senator.

E. The autopsy of Senator Kennedy, performed by coroner Thomas Noguchi, revealed that Kennedy died from a gunshot wound received from the rear, behind the right ear, with an upward trajectory. Further, the autopsy shows that Kennedy sustained two contact gunshot wounds under his right armpit. None of the three shots was fired from a distance greater than six inches, and the fatal wound was inflicted from only one to three inches behind Senator Kennedy's head. Defendant Younger's deputies asked only general questions of Noguchi at Sir-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Art Kunkin
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-871

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
Bo Richards	

aduse
3

han's trial, thus the specific number and direction of the wounds was never established for the jury and the people. Sirhan, incidentally, was said by witnesses to be standing four to six feet in front of the senator.

This Monday morning, June 8, Charach and Isaac announced on Channel 9 that they were withdrawing the complaint so that the media and the defendants would have an opportunity to assess all of Charach's findings, which, he says, he will release to them with the proviso that it be reviewed fairly and impartially.

Godfrey Isaac, you will remember, successfully defended Noguchi against the witchhunt last year in which the county tried to remove Noguchi from office with a barrage of incredible charges. Isaac said he became interested in this case when the county decided to drop all charges against Noguchi after he, Isaac, indicated he would introduce evidence relating to the Kennedy autopsy (Deputy County Council Martin Weeks at that time stated that the introduction of such evidence would cause "international repercussions").

Thus, Isaac was naturally receptive to the findings of Theodore Charach, a former TV newscaster, who was covering the Kennedy campaign for Continental News Service; he was in the kitchen, and is an official witness in the case. Charach has been for two years privately investigating inconsistencies he discovered by virtue of his being on the scene and in interviews with other witnesses and individuals connected with the case which he has taped and is releasing in full. He also will release additional evidence including that of yet a third gun firing in that kitchen and photographs damaging to the official version of the assassination.

At Thursday's conference he mentioned other photos he alleges were taken of the shooting itself by a student who was chased by a security guard then surrounded in front of the hotel by six policemen with drawn guns. His camera and its contents were confiscated. The camera was returned, but all the film was not, according to Mr. Charach. Needless to say, those pictures were never published.

Neither has there been much publishing about Thursday's news conference and its import in local newspapers and other media. Only non-network TV stations, notably Channel 9, carried the story Thursday. The networks waited until Friday, for whatever reasons, and the papers were conspicuous for their loud silence. One reporter, visibly stunned by the contents of the news conference, had her story withheld by her paper.

The defendants, however, have privately been more vocal in their editorializing to the plaintiff and his attorney. It might be interesting to learn the nature and extent of any communications on this matter between the defendants and the media, or whomever else it may concern.

Robert Kennedy's murder investigation was the longest and costliest criminal proceeding in Los Angeles history, but 4,818 interviews and over \$1 million in taxpayers' money evidently failed to come close to the truth. Therefore, in addition to the release of the whole truth about the RFK assassination, another object of the action filed by Charach is to create a permanent *Federal Board of Inquiry*, exclusive of existing agencies, for the full and impartial examination of all murders involving national political figures. Such a board, if it could be created, would hopefully be constructed along the lines of the President's Commission on Crime and Violence (whose recommendations were not followed), as opposed to the Warren Commission (whose findings were). In the interest of law and order it might be useful to have some formal means of implementing justice in previous political assassinations (the official "investigation" of none of which stands up to scrutiny). This might even serve to prevent future killings if the killers knew that their chances of getting away with it would be less.

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

(The following statements were made by Theodore Charach, a free-lance journalist, at a press conference last Thursday. Charach has spent the past two years studying the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy)

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan did not—I repeat—*did not* succeed in his attempt to murder Senator Kennedy within minutes of his California Democratic primary victory in the 1968 presidential campaign. Sirhan tried and failed. In our earnest opinion, Sirhan...because of the unique circumstances of the case, is unaware even now that he did not fire the weapon that killed Senator Kennedy.

At fifteen minutes past midnight, there were two political extremists inside that kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel on the fifth of June, 1968. At the moment of firing, Sirhan was situated in front of both Senator Kennedy and

the former Ambassador Maitre d'. The next three bullets originated from the rear— from behind Senator Kennedy. The directions, according to our tapes and documentations last year with Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the Chief Los Angeles County Medical Examiner and Coroner, confirmed that the wound path of three bullets not only emanated from back to front, but in a conspicuous upward direction.

Behind Senator Kennedy, at extremely close range, on the presidential candidate's rightside, was Thane Eugene Cesar, a private security man, he was neither working full-time on the staff of the Ambassador nor employed directly by Senator Kennedy's staff. Cesar was part of a small external security force brought into the hotel from the outside. Mr. Cesar is a far right extremist, a George Wallacite, who opposed both President John and Bobby Kennedy, the Kennedy family, the Democratic party and the political philosophical aims of presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy.

Our two year probe conclusively reveals that "Gene" Cesar— as he is commonly known— drew his own gun instantaneously with the gun of Sirhan popping in front of Karl Uecker; there was a significant pause after the second shot. Eye-witness Donald Schulman, formerly affiliated with KNXT news in Hollywood, California—the Columbia Broadcasting System— witnessed this double shooting. Former Deputy District Attorney, David Flynn, informed the jury in the Sirhan trial, that the first bullet probably killed Senator Kennedy. The first bullet, in our opinion probably grazed Senator Kennedy. The second bullet, after the short pause, between the first and second shot, our research, concludes, passed harmlessly through the right shoulder pad of Bobby Kennedy's suit striking Paul Schrade, west coast director of the United Automobile workers, who fell to the floor with a head injury.

Of immense significance to this historic case is the fact, revealed by Dr. Noguchi, that the fatal rear bullet— behind Senator Kennedy's right ear and mastoid (the head wound)— scattered bullet fragments and left deep gun powder burns. The fragmentations were lost within the presidential candidate's brain tissue. Eye-witness Donald Schulman at the time saw a security guard, at close proximity to Senator Kennedy, draw his gun, and fire his gun. He reported to us

at the time— my own independent news service, telecommunications, augmented by Continental News Recorders, directed by Jeff Brent—that Senator Kennedy had been hit three times.

Mr. Schulman was certainly one of history's most important eye-witness inside that kitchen pantry. Yet District Attorney Younger—in his final public report to the American people in this case, in May, 1969— does not even list Schulman as a prime witness among the 199 witnesses, (including myself) who were not called to testify. To this day, Mr. Schulman has never even had an in-depth interview by the LAPD in an extraordinary case involving the death of a United States Senator. District Attorney Younger, supported by Chief Houghton, informed us all the witnesses were identified inside the Ambassador kitchen. In interviews and re-interviews— almost 5,000 persons were interviewed. Why? Nor does the Los Angeles Police Department acknowledge the fact that my news colleague, Jeff Brent, taped voice actualities inside that kitchen pantry, over the actual sound and fury of the second Kennedy assassination.

It was these tapes which aroused my professional curiosity and journalistic interest and enabled me to reach the heart-breaking conclusions that we are revealing this morning. The Don Schulman interview was recorded on the spot inside the Ambassador Hotel, only ten minutes after the assassination.

It is our sincere belief, after 24 months of continual investigation and probing— with all the key witnesses— that the American people have been deceived, duped, and a fraud has been perpetrated

upon us by those law enforcement agencies charged with the responsibilities in this matter. Let us not forget that in 1968 we were robbed of a possible choice at the ballot box, an opportunity to vote for or against a potential presidential candidate. The Houghton Report is a conglomeration of official falsehood, distortions, half-truths, discrepancies and suppressed information. The Los Angeles Police Department has been derelict in its duties and performances in the service of the people. An anxious world depends on the integrity, honor and justice of this nation.

The findings and evidence, new discoveries in this sensitive case, demonstrate gross negligence, incompetence and suppression of vital evidence. In some cases, great psychological pressure and intimidation was utilized by members of special unit senators to compel witnesses "to change their personal accounts of the tragedy.

It is our opinion that Karl Uecker's heroic actions saved the life of Senator Robert Francis Kennedy before the intervention of the second weapon.

David Fitts, prosecuting the case in behalf of the people, told the Sirhan trial that Uecker probably reacted after the fourth shot. Mr. Uecker has never deviated from his testimony before the grand jury. He placed Sirhan in a firm headlock and definitely stopped Sirhan's gun from shooting in the direction of Senator Kennedy— positively and unequivocally, after the second shot— during that dramatic pause. There is a reliable witness to back Mr. Uecker in his testimony. From the morning of the assassination until now, I am grateful for Mr. Uecker's generous contribution in the interest of truth, justice and history— and furthering knowledge to the American people. It is my sincere hope that our probe will lead us all to re-examine this cancer of crisis which inflicts our political climate— the American political as-

sassination syndrome— and prevent re-occurring slaughter of our most sensitive, dedicated, moral, spiritual and political leaders.

I congratulate Dr. Noguchi who, in face of an unprecedented assault on his character, integrity and medical professionalism, granted our probe the complete disclosures of the Robert F. Kennedy autopsy during his ouster in 1969. I am deeply indebted to our attorney, Mr. Godfrey Isaac, in his untiring efforts, in behalf of this entire probe, for his unselfish dedication throughout the Noguchi hearings, the repudiation of those false and wild charges, and Mr. Isaac's concerned efforts and loyalty to the cause of truth, with justice.

We are the witnesses, and we will not remain silent, lest history judge us with the guilty. A disillusioned society requires that we do care— especially the youth, the blacks, the poor, the disenchanteds who gave everything they possibly could give in Senator Kennedy's campaign for change and reconciliation and an end to this mindless menace of senseless killings. To the countless witnesses who gave us their valuable time, their testimony, their evidence— volunteering freely this information so that the entire truth is exposed in this national tragedy— I personally extend my gratitude and thanks. In this spirit we can still arouse the conscience of the American people— for change and for truth.

I especially hope the many witnesses who have been afraid to come forth...who have been intimidated, who have something more, and truthful, to add, to this overall case...to co-operate with us, wholeheartedly co-operate for truth and justice. I know, Mr. Isaac joins me in extending an open door in this continual search for all the facts. His Beverly Hills office invites your calls. The tapes you are hearing today are brief extracts, copies from my original tapes and audio/visual documentation in the Robert Kennedy probe.

Mr. Karl Uechker has a brief statement before questions at this time, because this is a legal matter, a case for the court of law, so he will rest his testimony with our tapes, films, sound recordings and other relevant matter.

Let us join together in this spirit of concern and enlightenment and change— as Bobby Kennedy cried to every American, those who loved him and those who hated him— on the critical issues of our times. In view of the outrageous cover-up and falsehood in the Houghton Report and the Sirhan trial, we must now ask, as Bobby did, "Why did we permit it to happen? We must ask why, and you and I must ask our consciences..."

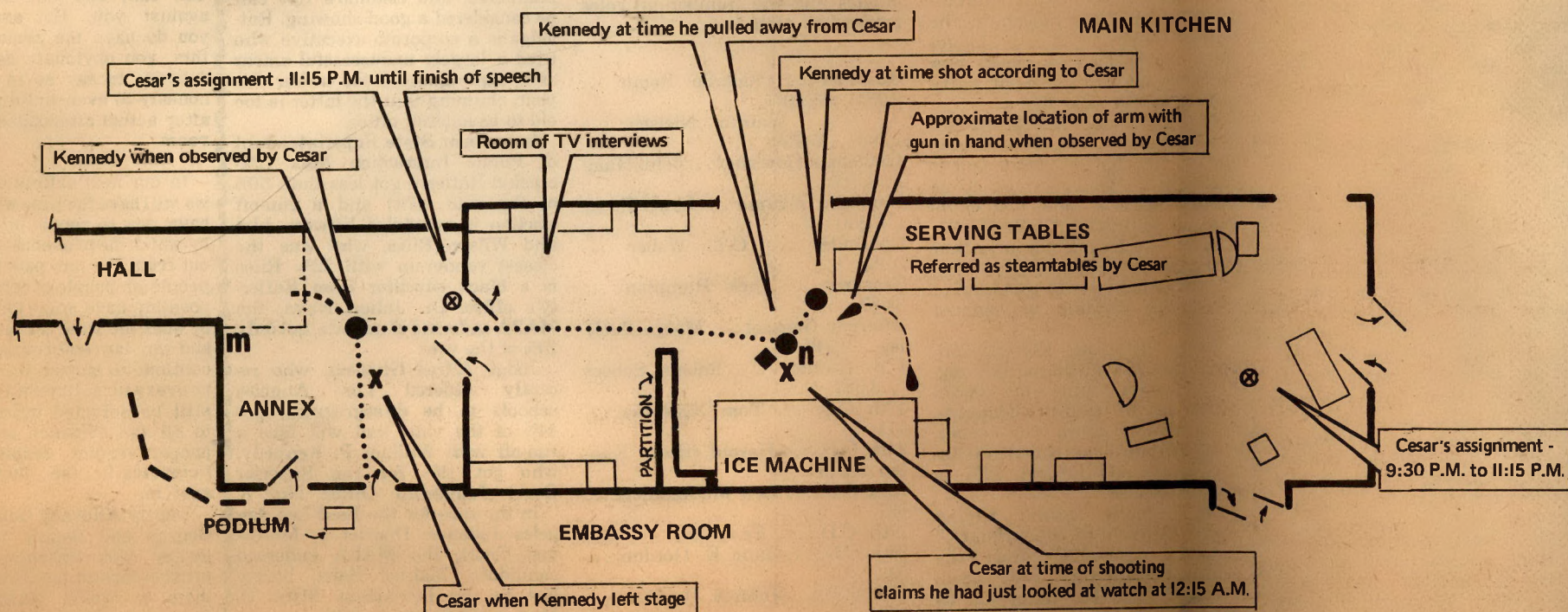


Attorney Godfrey Isaacs (left) and his client, Theodore Charach, a free-lance journalist, at a press conference last Thursday, during which they announced that Sirhan B. Sirhan did not kill the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

- Senator Kennedy
- X Thane Cesar
- n Karl Uecker
- Don Schulman
- m Ted Charach
- ◄ Sirhan

• KEY •

- Kennedy's movements from podium
- Kennedy's intended path to stairway
- Kennedy's originally scheduled path to stairway



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassination suppression

Columbus Wadsworth

Theodore Charach, the freelance investigative journalist who last week made the sensational announcement that Sirhan B. Sirhan did not kill Sen. Robert Kennedy, stated today that the Los Angeles newspapers have almost completely "blackened out" the story.

He accused the Los Angeles Times, the Herald Examiner, the Hollywood Citizen-News, the Associated Press, United Press International, Time, Newsweek and Life of "completely failing the

people" in their responsibility to disclose the highly explosive new discoveries in the Robert Kennedy assassination case.

"The news media are under severe pressure to withhold and suppress new findings and conceal new evidence in the case," Charach said.

He reserved his heaviest criticism, however, for Peter Noyes, CBS-TV news producer, who, he says, deliberately distorted and misrepresented the information Charach and his attorney, Godfrey

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/19/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Art Kunkin
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-872

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 24 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
H. O. Richards	

Isaac, disclosed at a press conference last week. "Noyes, Charach said, "who has a pipeline to the intelligence section of the Los Angeles Police Department, bad-mouthed and character-assassinated the sincerity, dedication and veracity of the Charach probe, including the legal representation of Mr. Isaac, who successfully defended the position, stature and character of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles County Medical Examiner and Chief Coroner, who was almost destroyed in his public career in 1969 by the wild, bizarre and incredible charges levelled in the Robert F. Kennedy autopsy.

"At the time of the Civil Hearings in the Noguchi hearings, phone calls between the D.A.'s office and the Noguchi proceedings were rampant, with County Counsel Martin Weekas declaring if the Noguchi medical examination into the R.F.K. wounds were publicly disclosed and defended there would be 'intentional repercussions.' Now the repercussions—from a disillusioned America and a world citizenry appalled by the official L.A.P.D. fraud—have come home to haunt the offices of District Attorney Evelle J. Younger and Assistant Chief of Police Robert A. Houghton of the L.A.P.D. Detectives Branch who, while under the employee of the California taxpayers and BEFORE the constitutional rights of defendant Sirhan Bishara Sirhan are exhausted in higher courts of law, authored a book, the HOUGHTON REPORT, a deliberate official attempt to vindicate the local law enforcement agency, the L.A.P.D., in one of the most appalling miscarriages of investigative and judicial processes in American criminal court history."

Charach stated that he has witnesses who will confirm that at least three men fired guns at the time and place Sen. Kennedy was assassinated, and that Sirhan could not have inflicted the wounds that killed Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mary Sirhan joins hunt for RFK assassin

IVAN DRYER

This Friday, June 26th, Mrs. Mary Sirhan will join RFK assassination researcher Theodore Charach for a TV show taping at which she will ask for a new trial for her son (now on San Quentin Death Row), based on Charach's recent announcements on the case. The taping, for the Robert K. Dornan show, will be held at the KTLA Channel 5 studios at 7:30 Friday evening, and the news media are invited to attend. The show will be aired Saturday at 10:30 p.m. on Channel 5.

Mrs. Sirhan will also announce sending a letter to the Kennedy family asking for their support in the matter. Charach will present further evidence and witnesses from his investigation, first reported in the Freep, June 12-18, 1970. Contrary to speculation by some, Charach is not dropping his probe and will continue to reveal new evidence and press for a reopening of the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/26/70
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Art Kunkin
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-873

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 29 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Clear

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK probe rally due

IVAN DRYER

In the American system of jurisprudence a man is to be considered innocent until proven guilty "beyond any reasonable doubt." According to that maxim, Sirhan Sirhan should be considered innocent until the witness testimony and evidence unearthed in the Theodore Charach probe is fully tested in a court of law. Charach's findings have cast more than a reasonable doubt on Sirhan's guilt as the murderer of Robert Kennedy.

That Sirhan Sirhan could be considered innocent while held in virtual solitary confinement on San Quentin's death row should be front page news. And it was in the June 12 *Free Press*, but not for the remainder of the press and most of the other news media. They are sitting on one of the major news stories of the decade and are being repeatedly scooped by the "underground" *Free Press*. And not accidentally so.

After this issue became a very personal one to me when my wife was attacked Saturday, June 27, by two intruders demanding information in the case (see the July 3 *Free Press*), I personally telephoned the city desks, assignment editors or news directors of every major local newspaper and TV station, and many of the large radio stations as well. Except for a few outlets, such as KHJ radio, my appeals for coverage to help prevent a recurrence of such violence by exposing it to the people were ignored or suppressed. Since I was told that City News Service served as the news clearing house for almost all local media except the newspapers, I spoke to them on Sunday. (Most of the media I called asked if City News Service had the

story-- and I thought that it did.) The press and media were invited to our home Monday at noon to receive the details of the incident and see the cuts on my wife's face and the bloodstains from those cuts. One reporter for the Hollywood *Citizen News* showed up. The *Citizen News* didn't run her story.

Tuesday I called Mr. Eric Schuman, Assignment Editor of City News Service, asking him why he hadn't released the item. I pleaded with him to do so for our protection (for by now I was very angry and even more shaken by the whole thing). He said that he had serious reservations about the credibility of anything related to Charach's investigation (even if somebody is choked and cut because of it) and he was waiting for a report from the North Hollywood police in our case. (Schuman, a former KNXT employee, had earlier put a freeze on all items relating to the probe--including the news of the original lawsuit.)

Evidently the report was favorable because on Wednesday, KHJ-TV sent out a crew, as a result of picking up the item from City News Service, and filmed an interview with my wife and myself. The interview was shown on the Baxter Ward news that night and again the next day on the Channel 9 morning news. The interviewing reporter said he thought it likely that Channel 9 Tempo would contact us for an in-depth TV interview. They haven't. Neither has anyone else. Either it was by then too late to be newsworthy or... Meanwhile, we are still sleeping uneasily (although the police have been watching the house); my wife is still being followed when she leaves alone; two cars cruised and parked in front of our house at length this past week (we got the license number of one); and the *Free Press* is still the only game in town for reporting what is going on.

It should not be said that others aren't still interested. The *Los Angeles Times* has said it is doing a thorough investigation of our situation and of Charach's assertions. However, while they did say the police had an "unusual curiosity" about our case, they have as yet printed nothing. And CBS news producer Peter Noyes has found time to contact Sirhan appeals attorney Luke McKissack and others on several occasions in order to "clarify" what happened in the Ambassador pantry on June 5, 1968. Perhaps his action was in order that any open minds might not be unduly prejudiced by the witness testimony in Charach's tapes (much of which was transcribed in the July 3 *Free Press*) or so that the testimony might not conflict with his own. Their dissemination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 2 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 7/17-23/70
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED LSP
SERIALIZED	FILED LSP
1 JUL 24 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
A. O. Richards	

56-156-874

As the Free Press reported last week, KTLA's Robert K. Dornan show (on which Charach, Mrs. Sirhan and ourselves originally appeared the night after the attack took place) cancelled our return appearance scheduled for July 18. In view of this, and of the important announcements Mrs. Sirhan will make at a news conference later this week, we felt an alternate forum was called for.

Saturday, July 25, The Echo Park Commission on Law and Order will provide an opportunity for the cancelled Robert K. Dornan segment to take place *without* Robert K. Dornan, KTLA's auspices or any mysterious outside pressures. We will even invite ex-chief Tom Reddin, who was advised by KTLA attorneys not to appear on the Dornan show because whatever he said might be used against him if a new trial were opened, according to Dornan's producer Mike Casey.

The press will also be invited to hear Mrs. Sirhan, Mr. Charach and other witnesses discuss the case and listen to some of Charach's recorded evidence. Also present will be Jeff Brent, Continental News reporter with Charach at the Ambassador, who recorded the actual assassination and the subsequent interviews of eyewitness Donald Schulman who claimed then (as verified by a Jerry Dumphy newcast that night) and does now (despite severe pressures to recant) that a security guard fired and hit RFK.

This benefit rally and hearing of evidence will take place at 8:00 p.m. at the Sepulveda Unitarian Universalist Society Church, which you'll remember as the site of Chicago Seven Attorney William Kunstler's appearance earlier this year (see the Calendar section for details).

At the rally, the Echo Park Commission will announce further plans for its March on Washington set for Nov. 22 of this year to demand new, honest and open investigations of the American political assassinations of the 1960's. Photographic evidence dealing with the JFK conspiracy and its coverup will also be presented, and items of evidence will be made available to the public.

It is often asked, "Sure, this is important, but what can I do?" Visit us and we'll give you some simple but very effective— and ~~new~~ ideas. It is not impossible unless we continue to think it is.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. BANS MRS. SIRHAN'S TRIP TO SEE GUERRILLAS

NEW YORK (AP) — Mary Sirhan called off a planned trip to Jordan Tuesday night when the U.S. State Department revoked travel papers for her and two lawyers accompanying her on the trip.

Today Mrs. Sirhan issued a plea to Arab guerrillas in her native Jordan today to free their 180 airplane hostages because it "is in our blood to forgive and release."

Mrs. Sirhan said at a news conference at Kennedy International Airport she hoped her distance from the guerrillas would not "weaken my message."

Mrs. Sirhan said she planned to return to Los Angeles Thursday.

Mrs. Sirhan said although "just like any mother," she would like amnesty for her son she wanted to meet the guerrillas in Amman for humanitarian reasons.

"I would plead to them, 'Don't forget you are an Arab and don't forget the earlier times before Israel—this is in our blood to forgive and release,'" she said.

Mrs. Sirhan, mother of Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said she wanted to talk with Arab guerrillas.

A State Department spokesman, confirming the revocation, said "it was thought it—the trip—would be prejudicial to U.S. interests" while negotiations were continuing for the release of 178 airline passengers being detained in Jordan by Palestinian guerrillas.

"It was being done at a time when the most serious negotiations were going on," he said. "Our central concern is the safety and return of all the people aboard the planes."

The spokesman said the two lawyers' passports were ordered revoked and Mrs. Sirhan, an alien not carrying a full-fledged Jordanian passport, was included in the order.

Luke McKissack, her attorney, and an investigative aide, Mike McCowan, said their passports were canceled upon arrival at Kennedy Airport from Los Angeles Tuesday night. McKissack called it "a dastardly action without legal foundation."

Appearing with them at an airport news conference, Mrs. Sirhan said repeatedly, "We need to understand each other."

"The (Palestinian) guerrillas have no houses, no homes. They have been tormented for 22 years. Their beds are the ground," she said.

The projected trip to Amman was arranged following a report that Sirhan's freedom was among stipulations made for the release of the jetliner passengers in Jordan. Later, however, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine denied this.

A young Palestinian Arab refugee, Sirhan has been in the San Quentin prison death row since his conviction last year of the 1968 assassination. Sirhan said he shot Kennedy because the senator advocated the sale of American jet bombers to Israel — in Sirhan's words, "A friend of my enemy is my enemy."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/9/70
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

36-156-875

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



—AP Wirephoto

TRIP CANCELLED FOR MRS. SIRHAN
Mother weeps after learning of U.S. ban

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bomb Check Delays Mrs. Sirhan Jet

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/8/70
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

876

56-#156-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
8 SEP 9 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Sirhan's Flight to Jordan Delayed by Bomb Search

Sirhan B. Sirhan's mother flew to Amman, Jordan, today to meet with Palestinian guerrillas over reports that they have demanded her son's freedom. Her giant 747 jetliner was delayed more than an hour at Los Angeles International Airport for a bomb search.

The Trans World Airline plane lifted from the runway at 10 a.m., bound for the Mideast after passengers and luggage were thoroughly checked.

The plane was scheduled to leave at 8:45 a.m. TWA officials said that the wave of hijackings in the Mideast prompted a "positive baggage search."

Each passenger boarding the plane was asked to pause on a metal detecting device.

Mrs. Mary Sirhan and her son, Munir, boarded Flight 100 with no comment to waiting newsmen at the airport.

Atty. Luke McKissack, who represents the 26-year-old convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy now on San Quentin's Death Row, accompanied the Sirhans on their flight to Amman.

While leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine have declared they did not ask the release of Sirhan as part of an exchange for 180 pas-

sengers and two jet planes, McKissack was optimistic about the journey.

The lawyer told newsmen that he and Mrs. Sirhan "have reason to believe the authenticity of the report that Palestinian guerrillas have demanded the release of Sirhan."

"One of the things we are going there for is to determine whether Sirhan's release is, in fact, an issue," McKissack said.

He said that he felt that it was his duty to a client awaiting a death sentence to consider any means for his release.

McKissack said that Mrs. Sirhan is determined "to earnestly entreat" the guerrillas to take no lives.

The attorney said that he has had no contact with leaders of the Popular Front, and the trip to the Mideast is in no way linked with efforts of the U.S. State Department to free Americans seized as hostages by the plane hijackers.

An Arab guerrilla in Beirut, Lebanon, yesterday reported

the release of Sirhan, on Death Row since May 23, 1969, as a condition for the safe return of

passengers aboard the two captured airliners.

Yesterday, McKissack said that Mrs. Sirhan favored the release of her son to insure the well-being of both Sirhan and the hostages.

When guerrilla leaders later denied the Sirhan demand, Mrs. Sirhan was unavailable for comment. She had broken down in tears earlier at a news conference.

McKissack said that an associate of his during the Sirhan trial, George Shibley, had flown to Beirut when reports of the demand for Sirhan's release began circulating yesterday.

Sirhan previously had expressed belief that he will be freed through some sort of prisoner exchange.



Herald-Examiner photo by Michael Haerins

PASSENGERS INCLUDING SIRHANS, WAIT ABOARD TWA 747 JET WHILE AIRPORT OFFICIALS SEARCH LUGGAGE FOR BOMBS
Tension in Mideast and rash of hijackings prompted complete search of those boarding plane and all baggage placed aboard



—Herald-Examiner Photo

MARY SIRHAN AND SON MUNIR LEAVE TO BOARD JETLINER
Pair passed under careful eye of airport guard as extra security was in force

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



NAMED IN HIJACKING—Leila Khaled, 25, identified by police as the female accomplice in the bloody hijack attempt over England, had a gun close at hand in this recent picture. She is the Palestine Liberation Movement's best known exponent of "Women's Lib." She was overpowered in the hijack attempt.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/8/70
Edition: Tuesday Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-877

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 SEP 8 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Halts Sirhan's Mother on Trip to Appeal for Hostages

BY DAVE SMITH
and CHARLES T. POWERS
Times Staff Writers

The State Department Tuesday blocked Mary Sirhan's trip to Amman, Jordan, where, she said, she hoped to talk Palestinian guerrillas into releasing hostages held on two hijacked airliners.

Mrs. Sirhan, mother of the assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, left Los Angeles Tuesday morning, announcing that she would discuss a purported guerrilla demand—later denied—that her condemned son, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, be released from San Quentin Prison's Death Row in exchange for the prisoners.

But when Mrs. Sirhan, accompanied by Los Angeles attorney Luke McKissack and his investigator, Michael McCowan, arrived at Kennedy Airport in New York, her party was met by State Department officials. The officials halted the trio's flight to Athens, which would have been the second leg of their trip to the Jordanian capital.

Mrs. Sirhan wept bitterly and McKissack charged the State Department with a "dastardly action without legal foundation."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the passports of McKissack and McCowan were revoked. The spokesman said the secretary of state may revoke the passport of any U.S. citizen if he deems their activity abroad "would be prejudicial to the foreign policy of the United States government."

Mrs. Sirhan, who is an alien, did not have her passport revoked, but permission for her trip was denied. The

State Department said an alien may be prevented from leaving or entering the country for the same reasons.

It was understood that the State Department believed delicate negotiations involving four other nations might be imperiled by Mrs. Sirhan's journey.

McKissack, who is now preparing Sirhan's appeal of the death sentence, said the party plans to return to Los Angeles today.

Mrs. Sirhan made the decision to take the trip suddenly.

"I was shocked to hear that they would take human lives," she said of the first reports that Sirhan and Arab prisoners in other nations had been named as ransom for the hostages, who, guerrillas said, would be killed if the "ransom" were not forfeited.

Mrs. Sirhan, McKissack and McCowan had been scheduled to leave Los Angeles about 8:45 a.m. via Trans World Airlines, but were delayed about an hour while TWA officials took extra security precautions, including a bomb check. One of the hijacked airliners now held in the Jordanian desert is a TWA Boeing 707.

Mrs. Sirhan, McKissack and McCowan flew to New York, where they were to meet Adel Sirhan, 31, the third of Mrs. Sirhan's five sons, and go to Amman.

Adel flew to New York at 1:25 a.m. Tuesday to clear up passport difficulties.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/9/70
Edition: Wednesday Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated 878

56-156-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 SEP 9 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ties, McCowan said. The Sirhans, though Pasadena residents for more than 13 years, are Jordanians and classified as resident aliens.

Mrs. Sirhan was accompanied to the airport by her youngest son, Munir, 21, who said his mother made up her mind to go to Amman Monday, after first hearing that the guerrillas were demanding Sirhan's release.

He said Mrs. Sirhan told him, in Arabic: "I will go to the far corners of the earth to find peace."

Asked before her departure why she had decided on the venture, Mrs. Sirhan had said, "I am like the rest of the people. I'm tired of war, I'm tired of fighting, I'm tired of killing and bloodshed. We must have peace."

Asked then who was financing the trip, McKissack had said he hoped to explore the possibility of doing a profitable television program when the venture is finished. He also suggested that TWA might be willing to help with the expenses, since it owns one of the hijacked planes.

McKissack had said the purpose of the trip was three-fold: "First, we want to find out if the demand for Sirhan's release was genuine. Then we want to interview the passengers and find out their condition and their desires. And also, Mrs. Sirhan wants to make an earnest plea that no blood be shed or lives lost."

McCowan said Sirhan—whose first words after shooting Kennedy on June

5, 1968, were "I did it for my country"—has become a national hero to the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine.

It was a PFLP guerrilla spokesman in Beirut, Lebanon, who first voiced the demand for Sirhan's release. The PFLP command in Amman later denied, however, that Sirhan was part of the package.

At first report of the demand Monday, Long Beach attorney George Shibley, part of Sirhan's defense team and himself of Lebanese background, flew to Beirut to investigate.

Later the PFLP denial was issued, but Mrs. Sirhan, without hearing further from Shibley, made up her mind to go anyway.

At San Quentin, Assistant Warden James Park said Sirhan had heard of his mother's mission on the radio, but expressed no particular reaction.

The suggestion that Sirhan might one day be exchanged for Palestinian hostages was first made more than one year ago, near the conclusion of his trial.

Then-defense attorney Russell Parsons said Sirhan had hinted at the possibility and it was also discussed in a limited way by Detroit attorney Abdean Jabara, also of Lebanese

extraction and active in pro-Arab causes.

Tuesday's spur-of-the-moment flight from Pasadena was not Mrs. Sirhan's first such impromptu peace mission.

Last October she flew, with little notice and no invitation, to New York in hopes of addressing the U.N. General Assembly on behalf of world peace.

She was disappointed in that aim, but instead was given a 15-minute interview with Under Secretary for General Assembly Affairs Constantin Stavropoulos.



DEPARTURE—Mary Sirhan on way to plane here with son, Munir, left, and attorney Luke McKissick.
Times photo by Fitzgerald Whitney

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Undercover Agent Led to Kennedy Drug Count

BARNSTABLE, - Mass. (UPI)—The taxi driver who took Robert F. Kennedy Jr. to retrieve a pet falcon July 10 was an undercover narcotics agent whose actions led to the arrest of the boy and his cousin Robert Sargent Shriver III on marijuana charges that night, it was learned Friday.

UPI also learned the two youths will be leaving the Kennedy compound on Nantucket Sound "as soon as possible" to spend time with relatives.

Kennedy, son of the assassinated New York senator, will return to McLean, Va., while young Shriver, Kennedy's cousin and son of the former ambassador to France, will go to New York, a family source said.

Kennedy's pet falcon es-

caped July 8 and the boy broke his right wrist falling from a tree when he tried to retrieve him. The bird was captured two days later in Cohasset, about 60 miles across Cape Cod Bay, near Boston.

Young Kennedy took a taxi to Cohasset to recover the bird that day, the 10th. The taxi driver "was definitely an undercover agent" investigating the rise of narcotics use on Cape Cod, a police source said. He declined to identify the driver-agent or collaborate on the way in

which he helped in the arrests.

The names of the two youths were taken by authorities the night of the 10th in a drug raid in Hyannis Port but not in the family compound. The incident was not revealed until Wednesday, a day after the boys were served with juvenile warrants charging them with illegal possession of marijuana and conspiracy to violate the state drug laws.

They appeared Thursday in the juvenile session of district court and received a stern lecture from the judge, who continued their case along with those of 100 other juveniles—all reportedly first offenders, like Kennedy and Shriver for a year without finding.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 8/8/70
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 879

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 10 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Charach probe goes on

Investigator-documentarian Theodore Charach is hunting down clues regarding the whereabouts of the so-called "Albuquerque woman" in the Bobby Kennedy assassination mystery.

The *Free Press* learned exclusively that an unidentified assassination witness called Beverly Hills attorney Godfrey Isaac during the "witch hunt" against Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the chief Los Angeles County medical examiner and coroner, whose civic job was reinstated after the bizarre charges against him dealing with the Senator Robert F. Kennedy autopsy were dropped during the Noguchi hearings. This witness was known as "Albuquerque" and expressed vital information and evidence crucial to the Bobby Kennedy kitchen pantry execution. Under extreme fear and intimidation, the Isaac office offered the "Albuquerque woman" alleviation by offering to send for her testimony via private arrangements.

Prober Theodore Charach has appealed to the "Albuquerque woman" to contact him immediately by writing details, address and phone number currently to the *Free Press* office, 7813 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Charach has requested witnesses with information, new testimony and photographs relevant to the R.F.K. assassination to write requesting interview appointments. Important new developments are pending in the case.

It is also announced that *Computers and Automation*, the scientific and technical magazine based in Newtonville, Mass., in October will feature a special comprehensive report of the Theodore Charach probe. Charach's elaborate discoveries, for which he has taped

and filmed evidence, will be channeled into computer analysis for research and factual accounting of the Bobby Kennedy tragedy, the story of Sirhan and the involvement of other conspiratorial operatives. Editor Ed Berkeley will supervise the R.F.K. operation, augmented by J.F.K. investigator Richard E. Sprague, whose extensive photo analysis of the Dallas conspiracy in the elimination of President Kennedy received widespread acclaim in the May and July issues of *Computers* magazine. When Sprague congratulated Charach on his 26-month research and documentary of the R.F.K. assassination, Eastern facilities for film and photographic scientific analysis were offered. Charach will make special journeys to New York and Washington, under the auspices of the National Committee to Investigate Assassination, coordinating the findings in the assassinations of J.F.K., M.L.K., and R.F.K.

The international press has committed itself to coverage of the new Charach revelations—breaking the domestic suppression on policy—with the London *Telegraph* leading off in a feature story July 26 by Los Angeles correspondent Gloria Geale, releases in Australia's *Truth* Tabloids, broadcasts by Gerard Alcan over Europe One, and the extraordinary interviews with Karl Uecker, corroborating Charach's audio-visual material in the German press filed from Hamburg this month.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2 Free Press
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 8/21/70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-880

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 26 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	
Bo Richards	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Thomson tells all: The Quest for Truth

Editor's note: Faithful Bruin readers will not have to be reminded that George C. Thomson is a registered civil engineer who has spent several years investigating the alleged assassinations of John Kennedy and his so-called brother Robert. The reason is simple. The Summer Bruin published a provocative precis of the dark discoveries made by Mr. Thomson. Now, in a Daily Bruin exclusive, the unexpurgated version of Mr. Thomson's "Quest for Truth" sees the light of day in print for the first time.)

Welcome to "The Quest For Truth," the fully documented true story of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and presenting Southern California's well-known engineer and author, George C. Thomson.

Question: Mr. Thomson, to begin the program tonight, how did you become interested in the John F. Kennedy assassination?
Answer: Well, it is rather peculiar, and more of a coincidence. I am a graduate of the University of California and I have my own consulting engineering practice. In November, 1963, I had tickets for the traditional game between Stanford and California. And on that Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, much to my dismay, I heard on the radio that President Kennedy had been assassinated.

I subsequently found out that the tickets to the game had been cancelled. Nevertheless, we went up to Berkeley with some friends and watched this extravaganza on the television instead of going to the game.

I was convinced that the thing was mathematically impossible for the events that happened not to be interrelated with each other. So from that time on, I had a big box in my bedroom into which I threw all clippings, thinking that one day it might help me figure out what the truth was.

Question: It has certainly turned out to be an interesting subject and you have gone to great lengths to bring out the full facts of the case. Now, what is the key to the solution of the problem of the windshield bullet?
Answer: Yes, well up until Oct. 2, 1964, all I had was a vast array of information that got increasingly more confusing. But on that date, my wife was in Palm Springs and I bought a couple of magazines. This was the date that the Warren Commission conclusions were published.

I started by trial and error, which is a mathematical process, to establish where the bullets came from because this seemed to be a big mystery as far as the whole crime was concerned.

Well, I observed, after sitting up most of the night, much to my dismay and excitement, that the only way that the windshield bullet could have been effected was for the bullet to have come from the side because the front windshield and the rear windshield separating the driver from the occupants in the car were bullet-resistant windshields.

If the bullet had come from either the bridge or Depository Building it would first have to have shattered the windshield. So I drew a rough line, not knowing whether it was 50 feet or 200 feet away, and then by carefully inspecting the position of the heads of the people who were injured as to whether they moved backward, forward or sideways, I was able to effect a similar line for what was termed the "throat bullet."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

62-0-51131

89-75-512

62-0-49176

89-75-667

62-0-46865

89-75-551

George Thomson

56-156-5986

89-75-565

100-50956*

47-6233-141

94-250-983

100-18355 E-215

P.11 UCLA Daily Bruin
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/29/70

Edition: Vol. LXXXI #1

Author: George C. Thompson

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-881

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SEP 30 1970	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

Drawing these lines to an intersection gave me a rough point of reference as to where the bullets originated. Surprisingly enough, I made the test on all the other wounds and, neglecting the testimony of the sounds of the bullets, but just going to the wounds that were inflicted, I found that each one of these bullets would have intersected roughly at a point, not over by the Depository Building, but across from the Depository Building about five feet back from the curb.

Well, I was sufficiently versed in mathematics to know that you can't get a series of four independent lines coincidentally intersecting at a common point and not know that this was where the bullets should have originated.

Well, from that point I went to the published pictures. Lo and behold, I found a man with his arm extended, dressed in a black overcoat and a black, what looked like a, Homburg hat in the act of shooting at the motorcade.

Well, this was the start of what I termed at that point, 'The Quest For Truth. And believe me, it has certainly been a quest.

Question: I think it has been very interesting and certainly wonderful for someone to take the time to look into this thoroughly because it seems that many people have concealed many facts on the full explanation of the Kennedy assassination. Now, Briefly, what happened at Houston and Elm in Dallas, Texas on the day of the assassination?

Answer: Well, further research brought up a very startling observation. And that is this . . . when the Warren Commission Report was published, which is an 888-page of conclusions, there was also announced that there was 26 volumes of close testimony and exhibits that supplemented the conclusions. I sent to Washington to the Washington Printing Office for a copy and sent in my check (I think it was for \$72.00). This is the most exciting and most historical piece of written material that has ever been produced in this country in the last 100 years.

After studying the testimony of the Secret Service agents who were riding in the security cars, of not only the President but the Vice President, I found that without exception all of these men testified that a firecracker was discharged almost simultaneously with the impact of the bullet. In fact, I found the testimony of one Secret Service agent, a man by the name of Agent Taylor, stated that he actually saw a firecracker on the ground. A woman bystander testified that she also saw a firecracker on the ground.

A study of the famous Altgens photograph indicates that the firecracker is actually visible in this photograph. You can see two white streaks of light that are between the car and a figure that closely resembles Mr. Oswald standing on the threshold of the Depository Building.

So these Secret Service agents who are trained to tell the difference between caliber of bullets certainly wouldn't come to the conclusion that a firecracker was discharged, and so state in their testimony before the Commission unless they were fully convinced that this was a fact.

Question: Well, then your basic conclusions are then, of course . .

Answer: Well, the basic conclusions are quite obvious. At least two firm conclusions can be drawn at the time of this investigation, meaning my investigation and that was; that Oswald certainly didn't shoot the President and second, the evidence of the firecracker indicates that there was a conspiracy.

Question: I believe you have proved this conclusively in the evidence you presented to me. I can see by the many documents you have in front of you that much of the proof is here. Now I understand that further

research has discovered that President Kennedy wasn't in the car at the time of the so-called assassination of President Kennedy.

Answer: Now the fact that President Kennedy was not in the car was the result of an entirely unexpected development. I made a radio broadcast at the courtesy of Mr. Tom Duggan and I brought out the facts I have just stated; that there was a conspiracy and I concluded that there was a counter-plot at the time of the assassination which involved Oswald, who I concluded was a secret agent of the federal government and had actually discharged the firecracker in order to simulate an assassination and catch the people who were responsible for the attempt. Well, Mr. Duggan was adamant and he told me on the radio that this was absolutely nonsense because the President wouldn't allow himself and his wife to go down the street with the bubble-top off and be subjected to a possible assassina-

tion if he and the Secret Service knew that such an assassination was planned. Well, this I could understand was the truth . . . that Mr. Duggan was stating the truth . . . and I knew that I was stating the truth . . . and it developed into a search to see if the actual understanding that these two basic truths could be reconciled. Well, I found, amazingly enough, there was supporting evidence to the effect that President Kennedy was not in the car.

Now this amazing development has led into a labyrinth of other conclusions and it reaches into the highest annals of the government; it touches on all sorts of philosophical and religious aspects; it is indeed a shocking discovery.

Question: Well, I would like to ask you one question. Have you presented this to the government figures involved?

Answer: Yes, and this is all set forth in my book, "The Quest For Truth," as my effort to get some responsible government official to take this thing and

clean it up because I saw it as a danger to our life, a danger to our historical democratic processes and everything people have been fighting for in this country through all of the wars up to date.

Question: Well, I have seen some of the documents that are replicas of the original requests that you have sent to different people just asking their information or maybe their affirmation of your conclusions and it seems that most of them shrug it off as unimportant or attempt to bypass the actual answering of the question.

Answer: Well, I felt that each time this matter came up I'd search my conscience to see what was the proper thing to do and, of course, on Oct. 2 when I found the basic answer to this thing, the next day I called the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington long distance and gave them the essence of what I had found. About two or three days later, an agent of the FBI came into my office and I showed him all my documents and he

went away thoroughly convinced that what I had was the absolute truth.

Question: And what did he do to take care of the situation . . . After being convinced?

Answer: This is a very disturbing thing and it is perplexing. And it has only been recently I believe I have found the reason for the seeming inaction by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Question: Well, what is the reason?

Answer: Well, I think the reason is that the problem is so vast, so absolutely vast, that it isn't something . . . that the simple thing to do is to go out and arrest the people and put them in jail and try them . . . but I'm finding out it is much more complicated than that. Our judicial system, our executive system and our legislative system are so involved in this terrible thing that it is not a simple matter of arresting somebody for a crime as you would normally expect in our country, for such steps to be taken.

Question: It seems that the easy thing to do, as far as the government is concerned or the people who are involved, would be to look at the facts and to make a definite decision and give you an

answer, "Yes" or "No" as to whether these facts presented are correct.

Answer: This, of course, I was hopefully desirous of being done. I sent this material to newspapers, to television stations, to government officials; I wrote to Charles deGaulle, thousands of people; Winston Churchill when he was alive; Adlai Stevenson, just before his sad demise; I begged Mr. Thant, the Head of the United Nations for assistance in this thing, and now I find myself to the point where I have to go on my own radio program expending my own funds in order to bring this massive fraud to the attention of the American people.

Question: Well, I think it is a very good idea. I think you should present this to the American people and let them make their own decisions as to the facts in the case and the many things that have been covered up.

Answer: At this time I would like to get into some of the latest developments that we have found in this conspiracy. As I have stated, John F. Kennedy was not in the car and, consequently, was not killed on that date. Curiously enough, I found in my research a very reputable magazine from New York which carried a story that someone had secretly made a tape from which Earl Warren had stated to some news reporters that President Kennedy, contrary to reports, had died of natural causes.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Arrest Sirhan's brother

The brother of Sirhan B. Sirhan, convicted murderer of Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, was arrested last night by a Lancaster - based California Highway Patrolman following a traffic accident on the Angeles Crest (Highway 2) near Dawson Saddle.

Saidallah Bishara Sirhan, 38, Pasadena, was a passenger in a car driven by Roland Pierre Dion, 22, Pasadena, when it plunged to the bottom of a 200-foot cliff on the Crest.

Dion was arrested on assault with a dangerous weapon charge after he threatened

Patrolman David Ritenour with a baseball - sized rock.

Sirhan was arrested on drunk in a public place charges and was released at 4 a.m. after five hours in the Antelope Valley Sheriff's office jail. Sirhan signed a promise to appear Nov. 4 at 10:30 a.m. in the Antelope Municipal Court.

Sirhan was apparently a passenger in the car driven by Dion. The pair was reportedly traveling from Pasadena to Mt. Wilson when the vehicle left the road and went to the bottom of the cliff.

CHP reports on the accident

were not complete this morning, but when Ritenour arrived on the scene at about 7:45 p.m. Dion and Sirhan were beside the road.

Ritenour reported that Sirhan was very drunk and unable to care for himself. He placed Sirhan under arrest and half-carried the 133 pound man to the patrol unit. Ritenour seat belted the handcuffed Sirhan into the right front seat of the unit.

Ritenour reported that Sirhan began a stream of profanity that lasted an hour and a half and that Sirhan kicked the

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
LEDGER-GAZETTE
Lancaster,
California

interior of the patrol unit until he shut off the car's radio.

Dion, who Ritenour reported as sober, threatened the officer he would "waste" him, throw him over the edge of the road, and take the patrol unit back to Pasadena.

Dion changed attitude rapidly, Ritenour said, and was very pleasant at times and very profane at others.

Dion refused Ritenour's offer of a ride from the isolated area and started to walk away. Ritenour's son David Glen Ritenour, 14, riding as an observer, saw Dion pick up a rock and start to return to the patrol unit. Young Ritenour warned his father who called to Dion to stop and drop the rock.

Dion continued toward Ritenour who drew his revolver and repeated the warning. When Dion continued, Ritenour backed up a few steps and pulled out his baton. He stopped backing and Dion continued toward him. Ritenour pushed him in the chest twice with the baton then struck Dion over the head. The rock fell from his hand as he fell to the ground.

Ritenour called for assistance and a CHP sergeant and two officers, three forest service rangers and two sheriff's deputies responded to the scene.

Dion was given six stitches at Antelope Valley Hospital to close the cut in his head inflicted by the baton. He was booked at the sheriff's station at 11:10 p.m. for felony assault on a peace officer.

Dion said that he was intending to throw the rock through the windshield of the patrol car.

In Sirhan's possession at the booking procedures was a copy of the state's penal code.

Date: 10/27/70
Edition: Tuesday
Author: Staff
Editor:
Title: ARREST SIRHAN'S BROTHER

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-882

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

A. V. Richards

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Brother of Sirhan Arrested as Drunk

Saidallah B. Sirhan, older brother of Sirhan B. Sirhan convicted slayer of Robert Kennedy, is in the custody of Antelope Valley Sheriff's deputies today following his arrest for public intoxication.

Sirhan, 38, of 1659 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena was booked last

night at Antelope Valley Sheriff's sub-station for "drunk in a public place."

Police said Sirhan and a companion, Roland P. Dion, 22, also of Pasadena, were driving along State Highway 2, near Dawson Saddle, when their car apparently ran off the highway, coming to a stop on the brink of a 700 foot cliff. The car plunged over the cliff seconds after they scrambled to safety.

When a CHP officer attempted to arrest Sirhan, Dion attacked the officer with a fist-sized rock, officers said.

Dion is held on a "felonious assault on a police officer" booking.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 10/27/70
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-883
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 28 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES

56-156-884

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIAL	FILED
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
J	

Was Sirhan "Programmed" to Kill Robert Kennedy?



R.F.K.'s friends struggle to subdue Sirhan. Later, the killer was unbelievably calm.

her machine and wouldn't respond when she spoke to him. And moments after the shooting, there was only one person in the chaos of the pantry who was "peaceful": the assassin. Then, when policemen came and took the killer away, they shone a flashlight into his eyes. They found his pupils dilated—evidence that he was under some alien influence: drugs, alcohol, who knew what? And Sirhan was unbelievably detached when the police led him through an all-night interrogation, a most unusual attitude for a young man who had just gunned down a man whom he later said was "a god to me."

How did Sirhan come to be in such an unusual mental state on the night he killed R.F.K.?

As late as May 7, 1970, several days af-

ter a Los Angeles jury condemned him to die in the gas chamber at San Quentin, Sirhan compared himself to the original "assassins"—the *hashshashin*, members of a secret Mohammedan cult who drugged themselves before they committed their appointed murders. "It must have been something like that with me," he said.

I believe him. I had sat in on most of the hypnotic sessions Sirhan had undergone with a psychiatrist, Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley. Those sessions produced far less information than Dr. Diamond had hoped they would, but they convinced me that, while Sirhan didn't tell the whole truth under hypnosis, he was not faking when he said he couldn't remember the details of the assassination.

But why couldn't he?

Dr. Diamond believed that Sirhan had unconsciously "programmed" himself exactly as a computer is programmed by its magnetic tape . . . for the coming assassination. That night he had then gone into a spontaneous trance under the influence of some bright lights, some mirrors and a little liquor, and finally proceeded to the crime itself.

But if that were true, Sirhan should have had some recollection, if not of the killing, at least of the programming process. He didn't remember that, either.

Was it possible that someone else had programmed Sirhan, possibly without his full knowledge? Sirhan didn't like (continued on page 158)

Was Sirhan a computerized assassin? In this preview of a book Sirhan tried to stop, the reporter who knew him best offers a chilling theory.

By Robert Blair Kaiser

In court, on trial for his life, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan said he first made up his mind to kill Robert F. Kennedy when he saw a film biography of Senator Kennedy that was

shown for the first time in Los Angeles on May 20, 1968. No one then asked Sirhan how it happened that he scribbled "R.F.K. must die" in his diary two days before that—on May 18. Sirhan's lawyers and the prosecuting attorneys apparently decided to accept the assassin's story that he was an "Arab hero" who had acted alone to kill Robert Kennedy because Kennedy favored selling U.S. jet fighters to Israel.

For two years now we have accepted the official verdict that there was no conspiracy to assassinate Bob Kennedy. I disagree. I did not believe Sirhan's story then—and I still don't.

When I think of Sirhan Sirhan, I think of a blank slate upon which ideas could be imposed with ease—or, better, a piece of videotape on which certain images could be electronically imprinted and sounds electronically etched. He was erasable and replayable. Through long

conversations with Sirhan while he was in jail, I watched him shape and rehearse his Arab hero story. I was more inclined to judge that he was the tool of someone else, that he was kind of an automatic assassin, programmed like a computer, perhaps, to kill Kennedy—but almost certainly switched on by others.

It is my judgment, as the only outsider who has had access both to Sirhan and to the official records, that neither the FBI nor the Los Angeles police nor the prosecuting attorneys nor the defense attorneys probed deeply enough into the conspiracy question. I don't know why the FBI didn't. I think I do know why the others didn't. Questions about a conspiracy would only complicate their lives. The police couldn't admit the possibility of co-conspirators without producing some co-conspirators. Otherwise they'd look inept and their mayor, Sam Yorty, who was running for reelection, wouldn't look very good, either. The District Attorney's office was under public pressure to give Sirhan swift justice. The defense attorneys may have relied too heavily on the police, and I believe they were simply baffled by Sirhan.

In my estimation, there is considerable evidence to indicate that Sirhan appeared to be in a trance the night of June 4-5, 1968, when he shot Kennedy in the crowded pantry of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Shortly before the crime, a teletype operator at the Ambassador noted that Sirhan stared fixedly at

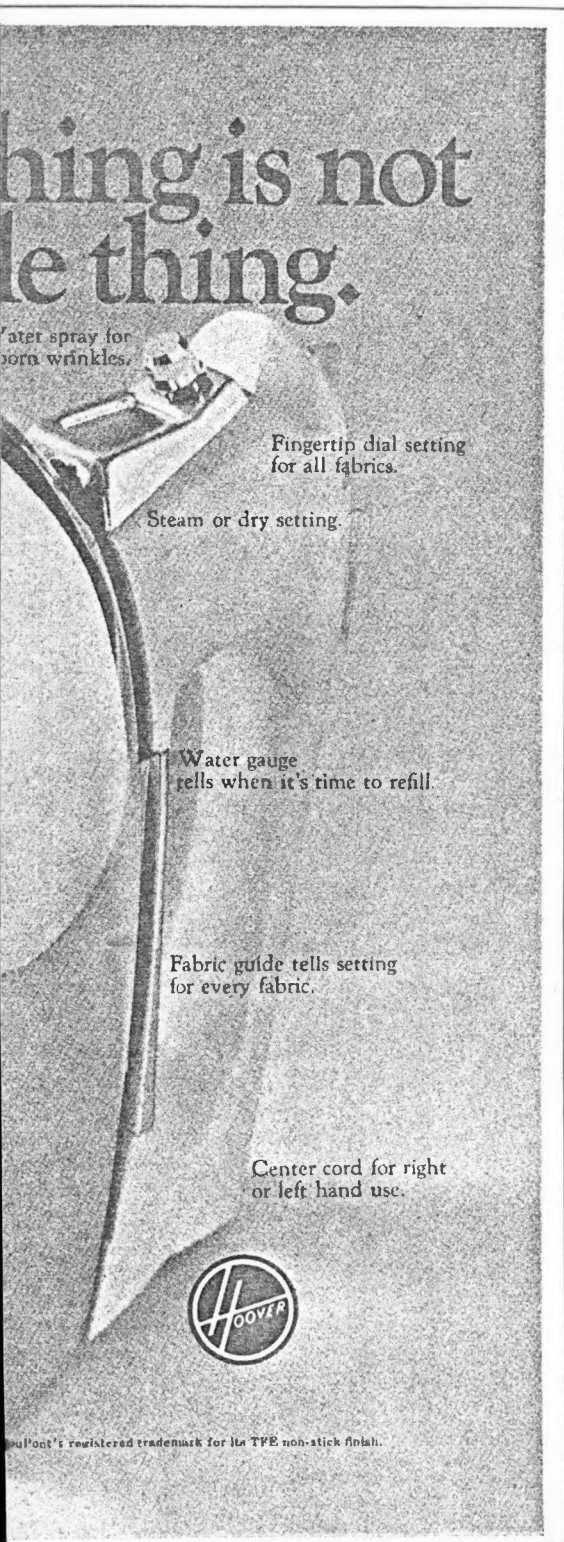
File # 56-150 ✓

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

WAS SIRHAN PROGRAMMED?

continued from page 66

that suggestion. Nor did I. It was a far-fetched theory, fetched in fact from Richard Condon's novel, *The Manchurian Candidate*. There, Raymond Shaw, the anti-hero who had been brainwashed in North Korea, was triggered by the phrase, "Why don't you pass the time by playing a little solitaire?" to riffle through a deck of play-



ing cards until he came to the queen of hearts; once finding that card, he would await further instructions, then kill without knowing why he had killed or even that he had killed.

Could this have been the case with Sirhan? After all Sirhan had experimented with occult mind-bending exercises. I thought the line worth pursuing. And so, marvel of marvels, did Sirhan. He finally asked me, on December 31, 1968, to investigate further. Could anyone have exerted such an influence over his mind?

I did some research and found an interesting real-life example of

order by proxy, through hypnosis. In 1951, in Copenhagen, Bjorn Nielsen had programmed Palle Hardrup to go into a trance at the sight of the letter "X," rob a bank and kill any one who got in his way—almost completely unaware that he had been used. Unlike the fictional Raymond Shaw, however, Hardrup had some notion of what had happened. In jail, he recalled enough about his former association with Nielsen to suspect that he

had been used. He confided his suspicions to a psychiatrist, who spent almost a year cracking the mechanism by which Nielsen had locked Hardrup's recollections.

On February 8, 1969, during the Sirhan trial, Dr. Diamond programmed Sirhan, under hypnosis, to climb the bars of his cell, Sirhan had no idea what he was doing up on the top of the bars. When he finally discovered that climbing was not his own idea, but Dr. Diamond's, he wondered—and the thought frightened him—whether he had been programmed by someone else to kill Kennedy.

To Dr. Diamond, this was "a crackpot theory." It was, at least, unless someone could find a Kennedy-hater with hypnotic skills who used them on Sirhan.

I couldn't find such a person. I sought out some of the people who had played occult games with Sirhan. One of them admitted that he had written a menacing letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren that brought investigators from the FBI. And this man told a somewhat different version of his recent association with Sirhan than Sirhan told me. Still, this didn't mean he was involved in a plot. However, Sirhan told me that he had learned the art of autosuggestion from others, yet he would never say who the others were.

For this reason and because of several other curious admissions and evasions I still had a feeling that somewhere in Sirhan's recent past there was a shadowy someone. So did Roger LaJeunesse, the FBI agent in charge of the Sirhan investigation, who confided to me: "The case is still open. I'm not rejecting the *Manchurian Candidate* aspect of

it." LaJeunesse had attended the trial, he heard Dr. Diamond's testimony, and he seemed convinced that Sirhan was in a trance on the night of June 4. And he knew, better than I, that Robert Kennedy had enemies who could have chosen Sirhan, with his antiauthority feelings and his inert paranoia, as a possible tool. Sirhan was a man with nothing to lose, with enough conscious and unconscious hatred within him to

Whenever someone says about a place "You can't miss it"—I can

you find it. 14176 Poor Woman's Almanac