

Mrs. Arthur W. Evans, 43, declined comment because she has a legal suit pending against Sirhan.

Paul Schrade, 44, and Irwin Stroll, 17, were not available for comment.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 24 -- Costs of Sirhan's arrest, investigation, security, trial and conviction "have soared to nearly \$1 million," a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported today.

Noted the article:

"By the time the Superior Court jury arrived at its death verdict to end the penalty phase of the trial yesterday, more than \$900,000 had been spent by the city and county of Los Angeles and the city of Pasadena since Sirhan's arrest last June 5.

"Costs continued to mount today as Sirhan's lawyers prepared to appeal the first-degree murder conviction and the death penalty verdict."

The same newspaper, in a story by Myrna Oliver, staff writer, commented that Sirhan "pallid and drawn" has not seen the sun for 10 months and will soon be "on his way to the California Medical Facility at Vacaville or to death row at San Quentin.

"Even if the ultimate sentence is death, Sirhan may still spend but a short time in San Quentin where he would be scheduled to die in the state's apple-green gas chamber.

"A bill now pending in the California State Legislature would allow Sirhan to await his death in a special three-room suite already

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constructed for him at Vacaville.

"Philip D. Guthrie, spokesman for the State Department of Corrections, indicated the department hopes the Legislature grants permission to house Sirhan at Vacaville while he awaits the death penalty.

"We think we could do a better job (of protecting Sirhan) if he goes to Vacaville,' he said.

"Special protection is needed for Sirhan because authorities say it is dangerous for him to be mixed with hardened prisoners who have violent feelings about the assassination of the New York senator.

"Guthrie, who said many prisoners -- including informers, homosexuals and former police officers -- remain in protective custody at all times, added in an understatement:

"The prison population is probably more inclined toward violence than the general population.'

"He said the 'really unprecedented notoriety' of Sirhan's case had caused the state to seek special protection for him."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 25 -- The request of Grant B. Cooper, one of three attorneys representing Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, to change the date when arguments on a series of defense motions and formal sentencing will take place was granted by Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker.

Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts, representing the prosecution, did not oppose the request for a change.

The new date is May 21, instead of May 14, as originally requested by Cooper, after the jury returned a death penalty verdict last week.

Today's court session was held in a makeshift courtroom on the 13th floor of the Hall of Justice -- the scene of earlier pre-trial matters -- and took five minutes.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"Sirhan was smiling much of the time. He grinned at the 40 spectators, about evenly divided between newsmen and security officers, and acknowledged his brother, Munir, the only member of his family present, by lip-speaking to him."

Cooper told newsmen that Sirhan "feels pretty good" and that he is hopeful the judge will grant him a new trial or reduce his penalty to life in prison.

Cooper also related that Sirhan "is still holding up like a man" and said Sirhan objected to Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard's penalty

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argument in which the prosecutor said he showed no remorse over his act.

The attorney added that Sirhan told him, he "broke down and cried like a baby when he heard Kennedy had died."

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) quoted Cooper as stating he and Russell E. Parsons, another attorney, told Sirhan, "This is a fine time to be telling us that."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times) published the following editorial on the case:

"The jury that convicted Sirhan Sirhan of the willful and premeditated murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has now determined that he should be executed for this crime.

"This is not, to be sure, the final word on the case. The law provides for an extensive appeals process, and at some point higher authority may commute Sirhan's sentence to something other than death in the gas chamber.

"The long, costly and thorough trial which has just ended can properly be regarded as justice exercised as it should be.

"Within our legal system this is not something that should cause special comment. Yet, in view of how other cases involving notorious political murders have recently been handled -- one thinks of the Oswald-Ruby circus in Dallas and the abortive James Earl Ray trial in Memphis -- the conduct of the Sirhan case is a source of some satisfaction.

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"Judge Herbert Walker's decision early in the proceedings not to permit Sirhan to plead guilty and thereby obviate a full trial was sound. The defense and prosecution had agreed on a plea of guilty to first-degree murder, with an understanding that a life sentence would be imposed.

"But Judge Walker said no. He wanted a full trial, with all evidence presented and all witnesses heard.

"Sirhan thus had his day in court, and the requirements of justice were served. No grounds were provided for any charges of conspiracy or coverup that would predictably have resulted if the trial had been ended abruptly. Sirhan's rights were fully and scrupulously heeded.

"Of equal importance, so were the rights of the People.

"The jury's findings of first-degree murder was based on overwhelming evidence of premeditation, and its imposition of the death penalty was in keeping with the law. In California, the alternative penalty, life imprisonment, really is not that at all.

"Parole is possible within as few as seven years. Sirhan is not the sort of man most persons would want free in society again.

"During the trial questions were raised, and remain, about Sirhan's mental state. The contradictory testimony of expert psychiatric witnesses did little to resolve these questions. What did emerge clearly is that Sirhan is a wretched and ultimately pathetic little man, who would have remained deservedly obscure except for the tragedy he caused. That tragedy cannot be erased.

"One can only pray that others like it can be prevented."

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NEWS RELEASE

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., May 7, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #48

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 48th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, APRIL 28 -- The California Federation of Young Democrats meeting in Los Angeles have adopted a resolution calling for life in prison for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who has been condemned to death for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"About 200 delegates to the quarterly meeting adopted the resolution asking the court to commute the sentence."

Sen. Kennedy was slain by Sirhan on June 5, 1968, after Kennedy was successful in California's Democratic Presidential primary election.

Sirhan was found guilty of first-degree murder by a jury and also condemned to death by the same jury.

Arguments for a new trial and formal sentencing is expected to take place in the courtroom of Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker on May 21.

"Rumors" of possible prison retaliation against Sirhan B. Sirhan were disclosed today by an official of the state's prison system, accord-

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ing to United Press International.

Lawrence E. Wilson, deputy director of the State Department of Corrections, told newsmen the hints were "nothing that you could put your finger on."

The prison official spoke with newsmen in Sacramento after a State Assembly committee rejected the state's request to house Sirhan, convicted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in a special high-security call at the Vacaville Medical Facility.

Continued the UPI story:

"Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, was condemned to the San Quentin gas chamber last Wednesday in the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, gunned down as he celebrated victory in California's 1968 primary election.

"Phillip D. Guthrie, spokesman for the Department of Corrections, told newsmen Sirhan would be confined at San Quentin.

"At San Quentin, the state's maximum security prison north of San Francisco, the state plans to establish what Wilson called a "buffer zone" for Sirhan that would place him in the middle cell of three and keep the two on either side empty.

"He will be totally isolated," Guthrie said.

"Guthrie noted that the 79 prisoners now on death row must walk across an open prison 'yard' -- a huge area where inmates get exercise in full view of other inmates.

"It is right through the main compound -- right through the

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entire population,' Wilson said. He said Sirhan would be escorted 'fore and aft' in front and to the rear --- by security guards and have special guards in his cell block."

Meanwhile, a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) said Guthrie indicated that the department wanted to keep Sirhan at Vacaville because the department is "less well suited at San Quentin to exert the precautions that will be necessary."

NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., May 14, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #49

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 49th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

SUNDAY, MAY 4 -- Because of legal technicalities, the U.S. Supreme Court will overturn Sirhan B. Sirhan's conviction for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the Jordanian immigrant's chief defense counsel said in a TV interview broadcast in Los Angeles today.

According to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) yesterday, Attorney Grant B. Cooper said the court was in error in admitting Sirhan's notebook in evidence. Among other statements, it contained the sentence, "Kennedy must die."

Continued the newspaper account of the TV program:

"Cooper said that without the book the prosecution would have been unable to establish premeditation for the assassination. The lawyer also said he believes the jury was not a representative cross-section of the people, as he said was constitutionally guaranteed.

"According to Cooper, the case presented by the defense, with its parade of expert psychiatric witnesses, was 'too sophisticated' for

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the jury.

"In commenting on the case that was the capstone of his distinguished career, Cooper said his mail from the public indicated that they did not respect him for his defense for Sirhan. But he said the opinion was just the opposite in letters from other attorneys."

"Earlier yesterday, Cooper said he expected to take half a day in his arguments May 21 for a new trial for Sirhan."

(Meanwhile, in a speech at Palmdale (California) late last week, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, who headed the three-man prosecution team in the Sirhan case, commented on the case.

(According to a United Press International story in the Hollywood Citizen-News, Compton said "there is no difference between the convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and student militants who take over campus buildings.

("The assassination of a political figure is essentially no different than the act of occupying a school building," he related.

(Continued the UPI story: "'There is no difference between people you see on TV with their distorted faces and hate who feel justified in rioting or taking over a campus building and Sirhan,' said Compton.")

Compton added: "Both are examples of using physical force to accomplish political goals. The only difference is one of degree of violence."

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 7 -- Los Angeles County Dep. Dist. Atty.

John E. Howard, one of the prosecutors in the Sirhan case, recently addressed the San Gabriel Valley Bar Association, and admitted that the trial "presented some unique tests for the American judicial system," according to an article in a Los Angeles legal newspaper (Daily Journal).

Continued the article:

"The deputy district attorney said that the state was concerned with security surrounding the defendant because of what had happened in Dallas following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He said that the (Los Angeles County) District Attorney's Office as well as the entire system of law was on public trial before the world.

"The speaker stated that it was imperative that adequate publicity be given to every item in the case, since to conceal anything would only raise suspicion.

"Howard said that when he entered the case he was given instructions to make a thorough investigation report to the citizenry, and see that the unpopular alien received a fair trial.

"Sirhan's continued outbursts in court did not make the prosecution's job any easier, said Howard. These outbursts only raised question marks in the minds of some as to the fairness of the trial.

"Howard commended Judge (Herbert W.) Walker on the job he did in maintaining the equilibrium of the court during the long weeks of the trial. 'He did a magnificent job,' said Howard.

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"Also, said Howard, the investigation disclosed the flawless job done by the Los Angeles Police Department. Howard said that police officers went into the Ambassador Hotel and peacefully removed the prisoner while protecting him with their own bodies from possible outside forces.

"The deputy district attorney told the bar association that he was present during much of the initial questioning of Sirhan, and can testify that the defendant was informed of his constitutional rights at least nine times.

"If ever a man was protected under the law from start to finish, it was Sirhan, Howard concluded."

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NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., May 21, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #50

Re: Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 50th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

SUNDAY, MAY 11 -- According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Attorney Melvin Belli met with the family of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, yesterday.

The newspaper article, by Noel Greenwood and Linda Mathews, staff writers, indicated Belli said "he probably will handle the appeal of Sirhan's conviction for the assassination of" Sen. Kennedy.

Continued the news story:

"He said he would meet with Sirhan early this week.

"The announcement set off speculation that Belli was about to take over the defense of Sirhan, sentenced to die in the gas chamber.

"I think the death penalty is completely uncalled for," said Belli, who defended Jack Ruby in his trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Ruby received a death sentence but was awaiting retrial when he died of cancer in January, 1967.

"Although Belli said his interest in Sirhan was limited to writing an appeal brief, an associate indicated Belli's role could develop into much more than that.

"There's no question the family would like him to do that (write an appeal brief)" said Sydney Irmes, a Beverly Hills attorney associated with Belli.

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"Then, the question is whether he's going to go any further. And I think nobody but Sirhan can decide that.'

'Russell E. Parsons, one of Sirhan's three defense lawyers, informed of Belli's comments, said he was in the case "until the bitter end.

"I told him (Sirhan) when he hired me that I would go to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary, and he shook hands with me and said, 'That's what I want.'

"Grant B. Cooper, Sirhan's chief defense counsel, said he knew nothing about Belli entering the case.

"Belli said Sirhan's mother and two brothers first approached him about three weeks ago when he was in Los Angeles for a trial.

"In a two-hour meeting during a court recess, they asked him to enter the case, he said.

"Saturday morning, Sirhan's mother and brother, Adel, met with Belli in the lawyer's Los Angeles apartment. Adel then agreed to arrange for the meeting this week between Sirhan and Belli.

"Belli said his main interest was in writing the appeal should the motion for a new trial for Sirhan be denied. That motion, submitted last month by Cooper, is scheduled for argument May 21 before Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker.

(Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner carried a United Press International story quoting Mrs. Mary Sirhan as stating "I can't comment (about Belli) because I don't know that much about it."

(The same UPI story reported that "Belli said Sirhan was mentally unbalanced and added, 'Sirhan's not going to die.'")

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MONDAY, MAY 12 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan said today that he will keep Attorneys Grant B. Cooper and Russell Parsons "and none other" to fight his conviction and death sentence for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), "It was the first word from Sirhan himself in response to stories that celebrated San Francisco Attorney Melvin Belli would handle Sirhan's appeal."

In a statement today, released through Cooper, Sirhan said:

"I, Sirhan Sirhan, having full confidence in my present attorneys, Grant B. Cooper and Russell Parsons, members of the California State Bar, hereby engage them and none other to handle my appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of California and, if necessary. to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The statement, continued the newspaper, was signed by Sirhan and witnessed by Baron Sarkees Nahas, an Arab who served as unofficial advisor to Sirhan's defense during the 15-week trial, and Sheriff's Lt. Rudolph Berteaux.

As for Belli, he was quoted Friday in Tucson as saying Sirhan's family had contacted him and, "They want me to do the appeal," reported the newspaper.

Related the newspaper:

"Sirhan's brother, Adel, 30, said Monday he and his mother, Mary, 59, had met with Belli once, but that the meeting had been indecisive. He said Belli had not been engaged either to assist or replace Sirhan's present attorneys.

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"Asked if the family was dissatisfied with Sirhan's defense, in view of his conviction, Adel Sirhan said, 'No, we are not -- not in any way.'

"He said it was his understanding that Belli's involvement in the case probably would be in filing a friend of the court brief. Belli himself was quoted earlier as saying he did not expect to participate personally in any further court sessions, but would probably restrict his efforts to a written appeal.

"Belli was not immediately available for comment Monday."

Cost of the Sirhan trial to the taxpayers of Los Angeles County totals \$929,285, said Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, "in releasing the final audit of the most expensive trial in Los Angeles County history," according to an article in a Los Angeles legal newspaper (Daily Journal).

"Any appeals will add to the expense," he said, continuing that he hopes "it prevents the need for another Warren Commission which cost \$6 million to investigate the death of President Kennedy."

County costs through April 30, said Hahn, were \$570,478; Sheriff's Department, \$110,000; Pasadena Police Department, \$39,978; Los Angeles Police Department, \$208,829.

Some of the extraordinary costs included \$62,045 to alter the Hall of Justice and Central Men's Jail and \$58,397 for witness, jury and transcribing fees, added Hahn.

(Meanwhile, it was charged at a Civil Service Commission hearing that the suspended Los Angeles County Coroner, Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi,

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"danced in his office while waiting for Sen. Kennedy to die from an assassin's bullet last June," according to the Los Angeles Times.

(The newspaper quoted Noguchi as stating he would be famous if the senator died.

(Noguchi was the coroner at the time of the assassination. He was fired by the Board of Supervisors March 18, after the county chief administrative officer filed a long report critical of Noguchi's conduct in office.

(At today's hearing, Godfrey Isaacs, Noguchi's attorney, said his client revered the senator and "if he could have given part of his life for Kennedy to live, he would have.)

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NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., May 28, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #51

Re: Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 51st summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MAY 19 -- Payment of \$85,071.08 was demanded today from organizations which last year backed U.S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for President, according to an article in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

(The senator was shot by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan in the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel on June 5, 1968. He now awaits sentencing by Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker. The jury voted the death sentence for the defendant.)

The demand for payment was contained in a suit filed in behalf of the hotel, and directed against the National Kennedy for President Committee, Kennedy National Headquarters, Kennedy Campaign Committee and the latter's attorney, Stanley R. Caidin, and Julius Glazer, accountant.

Filed April 18, the suit was sealed pending the levying of an attachment by the county marshal's office. The marshal's report showed that an account standing in the name of the Kennedy Campaign

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Committee at the U.S. National Bank had been attached.

But Caidin said only a "nominal amount" was in the account.

The suit said the bill was incurred for hotel space, goods and services under an agreement made in June, 1968.

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TUESDAY, MAY 20 -- The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors today voiced support of federal legislation designed to reimburse state and local governments for expenses resulting from the prosecution of individuals accused of assassinating or attempting to assassinate federal office holders.

Noted an article in a Los Angeles legal newspaper (Daily Journal):

"The resolution delivered by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn called for the county to support a bill now before the United States Senate, which was authored by Montana Senator Lee Metcalf.

"If passed, the legislation would provide for the reimbursement of any prosecution expense resulting from the attempted assassinating or assassination of the President, cabinet member, Senator and member of the House of Representatives.

"The resolution by Supervisor Hahn made reference to the recently-concluded trial of Sirhan Sirhan, the convicted assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

"Hahn said that the trial of Sirhan cost the taxpayers of Los Angeles County \$929,285, and was the most costly in the history of the county.

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"The resolution also requested that the expense of the Sirhan trial be reimbursed by the federal government. Copies of the resolution are being sent to President Nixon and to all the members of Congress."

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 21 -- Appearing in Superior Court today at the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger issued the following statement regarding a hand-written letter he received from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was slain by Sirhan.

The text of the statement:

"Some time ago, when discussions concerning the possibility of a plea were being conducted, I inquired of an attorney representing Senator Edward Kennedy whether or not the Senator or the Kennedy family had any comments or recommendations relative to the penalty in this case.

"I was told at that time that the Senator did not have any recommendations.

"Last week, this same attorney phoned from New York and asked me whether or not, in my opinion, it would be proper for the Senator to now express an opinion concerning penalty.

"I indicated that, in my opinion, the question of guilt having been decided, it would be proper for a member of the family of the victim to express an opinion, provided it was done openly in the form of a letter to the probation office or to the judge.

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"I further indicated, however, that the judge might consider such an opinion irrelevant to the present proceedings, but that in any event, the letter would be in the file for consideration at any clemency hearing that might occur in the future.

"I indicated that if the Senator wished to write a letter expressing his opinion, I would present it to your Honor in open court. I have here a hand-written letter, which was delivered to me on May 19, 1969, and I offer it to your Honor for whatever consideration you deem proper."

Copies of the Senator's letter were then handed to Judge Herbert V. Walker and Grant B. Cooper, one of the defense attorneys, but it was not read in open court.

Later, however, Younger released the text of the Kennedy letter, which is as follows:

"Some weeks ago you inquired whether the Kennedy family wished to express any views on the possible penalties available to the court under the law in the trial involving the death of my brother.

"The issue then was the position to be taken by the prosecution on the offer of a plea of guilty and that involved the question whether there would be any trial at all. We felt that any answer to your inquiry at that time would accordingly be inappropriate.

"At the time of the hearing on the sentence a similar inquiry was made by defense counsel. The matter was then before the jury and again any response seemed inappropriate.

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"I now understand that the trial judge will be called upon to exercise his discretion concerning the penalty. Since this is now a question of clemency and the trial proceedings have been concluded, I feel I can appropriately convey to you, for whatever consideration you believe to be proper, how we feel.

"My brother was a man of love and sentiment and compassion. He would not have wanted his death to be a cause for the taking of another life.

"You may recall his pleas when he learned of the death of Martin Luther King. He said that 'what we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom and compassion towards one another.'

"Moreover he was a young man totally committed to life and living. He stood against injustice, poverty and discrimination for these evils lessened life.

"He grew to despise war for war denies the sacredness of life. And he had a special affection for children for they held the promise of life.

"We all realize that many other considerations fall within your responsibility and that of the court. But if the kind of man my brother was is pertinent we believe it should be weighed in the balance on the side of compassion, mercy and God's gift of life itself."

Sirhan was formally sentenced today to death in the San Quentin gas chamber, despite the plea by Sen. Edward Kennedy that the life of

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his brother's assassin be spared.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker, brushing aside both the dramatic letter and an impassioned entreaty by defense attorney Grant B. Cooper, read solemnly from a previously prepared summary of the case.

"'This is the time for judgment and sentence...It is the judgment and sentence of this court that for the crime of murder in the first-degree...you should suffer the penalty of death within the walls of San Quentin in the manner prescribed by law.'

"He ordered the diminutive assassin taken to San Quentin's Death Row within 10 days.

"Sirhan, standing with his hands on his hips and staring without visible emotion as the judge sternly pronounced sentence, turned and smiled at defense investigator Michael McCowan, 'Well, now the real battle begins.'

"Mrs. Mary Sirhan, seated in the second row of the small courtroom, cried softly and dabbed at her eyes as she waited for court to adjourn, signalling the moment when she could visit her condemned son in his 13th floor cell.

"She also had written to Judge Walker, citing Biblical references in her plea for mercy for Sirhan. Her letter, delivered to the 69-year old jurist Wednesday morning, was not mentioned in open court."

Before the formal sentencing today, Cooper cited 13 grounds for his motion for a new trial for Sirhan, arguing at length on two points.

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Reported the newspaper:

"He devoted his major effort to a contention that the defense had been misled by the prosecution last February, when the possibility of a change of pleas was being discussed.

"At that time, Cooper said, both defense and prosecution agreed that Sirhan could plead guilty to first-degree murder with an understanding that he would be sentenced to life imprisonment.

"But Judge Walker rejected this deal, insisting that if Sirhan did change his plea, the question of penalty must still be left up to the jury.

"Cooper said the prosecution then offered, if Sirhan would plead guilty, to recommend that the jury hand down a life sentence.

"Asked what the prosecution would do if Sirhan decided against the plea change and went ahead with the trial, Cooper said, the prosecution stated it would make no recommendation, either for a death penalty or a life sentence.

"At that time, Cooper said, Younger told the defense that the prosecution was 'in a position where we can't conscientiously urge the death penalty.'

"It was on this understanding, Cooper said, that the defense finally advised Sirhan to go ahead with the trial and not risk a jury decision for death despite the prosecution's reported willingness not to press for it.

"It was here, Cooper said, that they were misled because the prosecution 'didn't keep its word' when Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard

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made his final argument to the jury in the penalty phase of the trial, after Sirhan had already been convicted of first-degree murder.

"Although Howard never specifically mentioned the death penalty, he did urge the jury to return 'the only proper penalty for political assassination in the United States of America.'

"Cooper, in addition to claiming the defense was misled, also charged Judge Walker with judicial error in not accepting the plea change.

"He further charged the jurist with error in his refusal to bar from evidence the controversial notebooks in which Sirhan wrote of his intention to kill Kennedy.

"Although Sirhan's writings later became a major bulwark of his defense of diminished mental capacity, Cooper contended that the notebooks were illegally seized to begin with.

"Cooper's final plea for a reduction of Sirhan's death penalty hinged principally on Younger's willingness to accept a life sentence because of psychiatric reports indicating that Sirhan was mentally ill.

"Cooper's motion was supported by a friend-of-the-court brief offered by attorneys A. L. Wirin and Fred Okrand of the American Civil Liberties Union."

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) offered these comments:

"'Had the jury known at the time they were considering the question of life and death the attitude of the Kennedy family,' Cooper said, 'I feel their verdict would have been entirely different.'

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"Cooper also asked the judge to reduce the sentence on the basis that Sirhan is mentally ill and that he 'has never been in difficulty with the law before and has a completely clean record.'

"The veteran attorney, who never before had a client convicted of first-degree murder or sentenced to death, also read editorials from news media, requesting a reduction of the sentence of life imprisonment.

"Mrs. Irma Martinez, one of the jurors who convicted and doomed Sirhan, and Mrs. Eleanor Landgreen, an alternate who also sat through the 16 weeks of testimony, returned as courtroom spectators to hear Judge Walker's upholding of the verdict. They appeared unmoved by Sen. Kennedy's plea for Sirhan's life.

"In issuing the sentence, Judge Walker also denied Cooper's 13-point motion for a new trial.

"'It is disappointing,' Cooper said after the judge's decision, 'but that is that.'

"Sirhan will have an automatic appeal of the death sentence before the California Supreme Court. Cooper said, however, he planned to file a separate appeal either Monday or Tuesday.

"Cooper and defense attorney Russell E. Parsons have vowed to carry Sirhan's case as far as the United States Supreme Court. Sirhan's third counsel, New York attorney Emile Zola Berman, bowed out of the case at the end of presentation of testimony and closing arguments.

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THURSDAY, MAY 22 -- A Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) today reported "Secrecy surrounds the imminent transfer of Sirhan, doomed murderer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, from Los Angeles to San Quentin's Death Row.

"Judge Herbert V. Walker yesterday ordered Sirhan sent to the prison 'within 10 days' after he upheld a jury's April 23 verdict and formally sentenced Sirhan to death.

"Sheriff's Department authorities, continuing their maximum protection of Sirhan that with his trial has cost the county almost \$1 million, refused to say when or how Sirhan will be taken to the prison north of San Francisco."

Meanwhile, the same newspaper reported today that Ira Goldstein, 20, who was shot during the June 5 slaying of the senator, has filed a \$500,000 damage suit against Sirhan and the Ambassador Hotel for injuries he received.

Continued the newspaper:

"Goldstein's suit, filed scant hours after Sirhan's sentencing, is the third civil action filed since the shooting.

"Goldstein alleges he was assaulted and beaten as well as shot during the assassination fracas. He named the hotel co-defendant on grounds its management was negligent in failing to provide for the safety of patrons."

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The Associated Press today reported that "The 'Sirhan Area' is ready on San Quentin's Death Row for the killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

The story, carried in a Los Angeles daily newspaper (Herald-Examiner) continued:

"Sirhan if he is treated as other convicted California men for whom death in the gas chamber is decreed, will eventually come here (San Quentin) to await his fate.

"Life on Death Row is one of steel bars and mesh, clanging doors, buzzer signals, locks, guards and guns. It is a place where the clock and the calendar are the enemies.

"'Sirhan will be granted no special privileges,' said Associate Warden Jim Park as a massive bolt shot back and he shoved against a steel mesh door.

"The door opened on a bare 'no-man's land' in front of three locked and vacant cells, doubles of each of the cubicles farther down which caged the 25 condemned men of the southside tier.

"It was the route the Jordanian Arab would take after checking in past the main gate of the squat yellow fortress 15 miles north of San Francisco.

"Four strides over the bare pavement, and another meshed door blocked the way. Another bolt shot open, and the door was opened.

"This was the probable future home, and universe, of the slight man who raised a pistol June 5, 1968, in a kitchen area of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

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"Directly past the door is the Sirhan exercise area -- a 10 by 15-foot slab of pavement which is the 'front yard' of Cell 33.

"Locked and vacant cells flank either side of 33. They will remain that way. Like other prisoners on Death Row Sirhan will have a television set to watch through the bars of his cell. Sound is through a headset, which can also be plugged into a two-station outlet for radio at the rear of the cell.

"The Sirhan cell is like all the rest -- 4½ feet wide, 7 feet high and 11 feet deep. Appointments are a toilet, wash basin, two steel shelves, a tiny table, a flat-spring cot with a hard tick mattress and a pair of woolen blankets. Light is from a large, bare overhead bulb which can be operated in the cell.

"Like the other Death Row inmates, Sirhan would be let out of his cell into his exercise area for 3½ hours a day, starting at 10:30 a.m.

"He'll be able to talk to the other men,' said Park.

"Another thing Sirhan would be able to do outside his cell is to see a patch of blue sky through a couple of windows above the bars.

"But never, Park added, will any inmate, even the mainline prison trustees who feed Death Row, be permitted to get close to Sirhan. He will be fed by a guard.

"The idea, he said, is the same as in Los Angeles where Sirhan has been held since the shooting -- to keep the prisoner segregated from men who might want to get into the history books as the killer of

more --

an important assassin.

"I'm sure someone would like to kill him," said Captain Don Weber.

"Since 1938, after hanging was stopped in California, 194 persons, including four women, have been gassed in the split-second ritual prescribed by law.

"The question of the constitutionality of the death penalty is now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court."

* * *

THURSDAY, MAY 22 -- Meanwhile at a Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission hearing, it was stated that Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county coroner-medical examiner who performed the autopsy on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, on hearing of the Senator's death blurted out 'Oh, no.'

Noguchi was fired from his post and requested a commission hearing.

Mrs. Thelma Graham Clark, a coroner's aide, said she telephoned the information to Dr. Noguchi and that his response was that "of a doctor...one of resignation."

* * *

FRIDAY, MAY 23 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, entered Cell 33 on Death Row at San Quentin early today, after a secret pre-dawn flight from Los Angeles, according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

He was removed from his heavily-guarded cell in the Hall of Justice at 2 a.m. and flown by a Sheriff's Department helicopter to

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Van Nuys airport. From there he was taken by a state airplane to San Quentin in a 2½ hour journey.

The two-engine plane flew him to the Marin County Airport, six miles from San Quentin. A convoy of two state prison cars and four California Highway Patrol vehicles took the 25-year old Jordanian immigrant to San Quentin, 10 miles north of San Francisco.

According to the newspaper account, Sirhan was booked into the big prison at 5:31 a.m. and he was alert and very interested in the institution and its history, said Associate Warden James Park.

Park said Sirhan was given a normal Death Row breakfast of fruit, rolled oats, a cheese omelet, bacon, toast, coffee and milk.

Captain Don Weber, security chief, related that Sirhan "appeared alert and interested and asked a good many questions about the institution during the car trip."

Park said the other prisoners on Death Row "paid no particular attention to Sirhan.

"They like to think they've got a lot of class and don't get excited about this sort of thing," he added.

Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said the transfer was a joint one, using his deputies and state officers. "The early morning departure was at the request of state authorities," he added.

The newspaper noted:

"Less than 20 minutes after his arrival, Sirhan was locked into his cell, which is on the southside condemned unit, isolated from those of other men awaiting their dates with the gas chamber.

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"On each side of Cell 33, there are locked, empty cells. An exercise area directly outside measures 10 by 15 feet.

"Prison officials said no other prisoners can get closer to Sirhan than 15 feet."

* * *

SATURDAY, MAY 24 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan today was 'fitting into routine' at his new home in Cell 33 of Death Row, according to San Quentin Warden Louis Nelson.

A report in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported:

"One of the young Arab's doomed neighbors told a guard yesterday 'He's one of us now. He won't be bothered.'"

"Warden Nelson, however, is cautious. 'There is some underlying concern for the fellow,' he said. 'Many here would want to be known as the assassin of the assassin.

"'We have to protect him until that time when the law says we must take his life.'"

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NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Immediately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PUBLISHES
LAST WEEKLY SUMMARY ON SIRHAN CASE, ANNOUNCES YOUNGER

On June 4, 1969, the 52nd and final summary providing written information to press, radio and television on the case of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was issued by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

The idea for the summary came from Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office successfully prosecuted Sirhan. Realizing the importance of the case and the need to keep the public informed, he assigned his news secretary, Jerry Littman, a former newspaper editor and reporter, to devise the format.

The first issue, prepared in the form of a press release, was dated for release on June 12, 1968, seven days after the shooting, and a summary has been issued every Wednesday since that time.

Information for the summary was obtained from newspapers, investigators, prosecutors and other sources, and the complete set of 52 separate summaries totals nearly 500 mimeographed pages (8½ by 11 inches.)

Summary No. 1 began with the shooting of the senator and five other persons on June 5, 1968 and Summary No. 52 described comments made by Younger at a press conference on May 28, 1969.

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JUN 23 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
[Signature]	

Sirhan Summary
2-2-2

The entire series detailed in chronological order what took place -- the shooting, the death of the senator, the indictment by the County Grand Jury, the trial delays, the actual trial and the sentencing.

The summaries have been used in a variety of ways by newspapers, radio and television stations in this country and abroad, as well as by the United States Information Service and Voice of America.

During the year of publication, the summaries were mailed to over 300 newspapers, radio and TV stations throughout the country as a public service.

A survey made by the District Attorney's Office of recipients showed that the majority used it for ready reference, while others ran the summaries verbatim or used portions of them.

Younger said that the replies from the survey "certainly proved that this was an important endeavor and a unique way for a prosecutor to keep the media informed."

Some of the comments included these:

"...I think this is one of the greatest ideas I've seen come from a public office in many a year" (newspaper editor).

"We are using the summaries only as background. We find them valuable in that respect" (managing editor, TV station).

"We consider it a valuable public service, and have been using your weekly summaries of the Sirhan case in full" (newspaper managing editor).

more --

Sirhan Summary
3-3-3

"They have been most useful and we are keeping them on file as they come in" (TV newscaster).

"I think the real value of the summaries will come six months or a year or so from now when the things still fresh in memory fade" (newspaper reporter.)

"In a case of this magnitude, such information as these summaries contain are vital for accurate reporting" (radio station newsman).

"I have used the material in each of these reports to write updated reports which I voice here (Los Angeles) and send to Washington on the phone line for special correspondent's reports used several times during the day and night in English and translated into 34 languages to rebroadcast across the world" (Voice of America).

"I use the summary for development of news angles on the Sirhan story in stories filed regularly to Washington for publication in the Middle East" (U.S. Information Agency writer).

Although the summary accomplished its purpose -- keeping the press, radio and television, and thus the public, informed -- Dist. Atty. Younger was not successful in his efforts to modify a court order restricting what defense and prosecution attorneys and others connected with the case could say to the press.

He sought an annulment of the order from the State Court of Appeal, the California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, all of whom turned down the request.

The county prosecutor said he had information he "believes

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Sirhan Summary
4-4-4

the public is entitled to know, and which does not interfere with the constitutional right of the defendant to a fair trial or disrupt the proper administration of justice."

Much of this information was revealed at the May 28 press conference.

However, Younger has said that the world was entitled to information about the case, "and to the best of our abilities this material was made available."

In the concluding summary, Younger remarked that he was "grateful to the many members of the press corps for their objectivity in reporting the events of this trial and for their uncomplaining cooperation with the restrictions imposed by the court order."

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MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND TV

FROM: JERRY LITTMAN, News Secretary, Los Angeles
County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: FINAL SUMMARY RE: SIRHAN

DATE: JUNE 2, 1969

Since shortly after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has issued a Weekly Summary to the press, radio and TV.

This is the final Weekly Summary.

It was our aim in furnishing the summaries to keep the press; radio and TV informed of matters in connection with the case, and thus the public. We hope this has been achieved.

Thank you for your assistance.

NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., June 4, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #52

Re: Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 52nd and final summary.

SUNDAY, MAY 25 -- The trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, cost Los Angeles County taxpayers \$929,285, according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today.

Quoting County Auditor-Controller Mark H. Bloodgood, the newspaper related:

"To obtain reimbursement from the federal government, the (County) Board of Supervisors has forwarded a resolution by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn to President Nixon and Congress.

"The resolution points out that SB 2080, by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), would reimburse local governments for 'expenses incurred in the prosecution of persons charged with the assassination or attempted assassination of officers of the United States.'

"Sirhan was the most heavily guarded prisoner in Los Angeles County history."

* * *

TUESDAY, MAY 27 -- "Charges that fired (Los Angeles) County

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Coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi improperly handled the autopsy of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have been dropped to prevent jeopardizing the conviction of assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan according to County Counsel John Maharg," a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) has related.

The surprise move came today during the Civil Service Commission hearing into Noguchi's March 18 dismissal by the County Board of Supervisors.

Continued the newspaper:

"Maharg told The Herald-Examiner, 'The real gist of the case is his (Noguchi's) ability to administer the coroner's office.

"'A trial (Sirhan's) of international significance took place across the street (from Maharg's office) and we don't want to jeopardize that trial.'

"Dr. Noguchi was suspended March 4, shortly after he testified to the Kennedy autopsy results during the Sirhan trial. He was fired two weeks later as the result of charges of drug use, abuse of employees, poor administration of his office and a desire for tragedy that would bring him personal fame.

"Sirhan was sentenced to death in the gas chamber for the June 5, 1968 assassination of Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel.

"On April 30, after completion of the Sirhan trial and before Sirhan's sentencing, Dr. Noguchi learned he faced an added charge of 'erratic' behavior during the Kennedy autopsy.

"The specific new charge, now dropped, read:

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"'During the Kennedy autopsy your (Noguchi's) eyes were glazed, your behavior was erratic and your dictation of the events surrounding the autopsy was so disassociated that it was all but unintelligible.'

"The charges said also that if two other physicians 'had not preserved extensive notes on the autopsy, it is doubtful that any autopsy report of scientific value could have been produced.

"'Dr. (J.E.) Holloway (of Noguchi's office) specifically requested you (Noguchi) to catalogue and arrange in some logical order the working papers, photographs, etc.

"'Dr. Holloway even volunteered his services to help you in this regard. To date, the working papers have not been catalogued or arranged in any logical order.'

"During the testimony of defense witness Richard H. Kottke, Dep. County Counsel Martin E. Weekes asked that the April 30 charge be dropped.

"'The (county connsel's) department will stipulate this was a superior autopsy,' Weekes told commissioners."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times), reported that during the recess, Godfrey Issac, Noguchi's attorney, said Weekes told the commissioners at the bench he (Weekes) feared 'international repercussions' -- such as those which followed the autopsy of President Kennedy in 1963 -- would result from arguments over the charge.

Continued the newspaper's account:

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"Issac said this was a 'ploy' on the part of Weekes to block evidence that Noguchi had actually performed the autopsy in a 'magnificent' manner.

"The lawyer said he would fight to make public at the hearing, through testimony by witnesses present at the autopsy, what went on at the senator's postmortem.

"But (Commission President O. Richard) Capen later said from the bench, 'We don't want to get into the autopsy of Sen. Kennedy, per se.'

"Issac -- again commenting during the recess -- said Noguchi performed in an exemplary manner during the autopsy, working for six straight hours while at the same time dictating his findings."

One of the witnesses for Noguchi, Dr. Cyril Wecht, chief forensic pathologist for Alleghany County (Pittsburgh), testified today that the Kennedy postmortem was "the most complete, thorough and medically extensive autopsy I have ever seen," according to the newspaper.

Continued the newspaper:

"He said he came to Los Angeles after the autopsy and was shown a 'rough draft' of the postmortem report.

"Wecht said he found the 'massive compendium of documents ...in very good order.'"

* * *

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28 -- Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office prosecuted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the death

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of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, held a press conference today and issued the following statement:

"Immediately following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968, this office and all law enforcement agencies in the investigation concluded that public interest and national security required an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the offense and the background and associates of the defendant.

"Of particular concern was the possibility that the accused was a member of a conspiracy whose objectives were not satisfied by the elimination of one political leader. It was agreed that full disclosure of the results of the investigation should be available to the public at a time when the constitutional rights of the defendant could not be jeopardized by the attendant publicity.

"Under the direction of Chief of Detectives Robert A. Houghton, the Los Angeles Police Department established a special task force constituted of specially qualified detectives selected from the various divisions of the department.

"Special Unit Senator (SUS) was under the immediate supervision of Captain Hugh Brown and attained a maximum complement of 47 investigators assigned to three areas of investigation under the command of three experienced police lieutenants.

"No possible avenue of information was considered unworthy of investigation by SUS. Well in excess of 4,000 possible witnesses and others pretending to some knowledge of events bearing upon the crime were interviewed, investigated and reinterviewed by members of the unit.

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"Agents of the F.B.I., acting independently, conducted a parallel investigation which, in addition to those persons contacted by the Los Angeles Police Department, included interviews with hundreds of individuals across the nation who were not easily accessible to local authorities.

"With the consent of the United States Attorney General, there was a mutual exchange of information between the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I. investigative staffs. All results of the investigation were made available to the team of deputy district attorneys assigned to the preparation and presentation of the case.

"In many instances members of the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation and certain deputies with specialized qualifications carried out investigative assignments under the direction of the prosecution team.

"The accumulated results of these investigative efforts were reviewed and evaluated by the attorneys assigned to the prosecution of the case. Where it appeared that information submitted might be of value to either the prosecution or defense of the accused, the prosecution team prepared individual files in anticipation of discovery motions by the defendant and for personal review by the District Attorney in regard to the witnesses who should be called to implement the case in chief for the prosecution.

"At the request of defense counsel, duplicates of more than 150 files containing interviews of potential witnesses were delivered on pretrial discovery motions. Included among these files were recorded

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interviews of more than 70 persons who alleged to have observed the defendant at some time during the evening of June 4th and the early morning of June 5th at the Ambassador Hotel.

"Sixty-five witnesses were called by the prosecution to testify during the course of the trial. Their names are listed in "Appendix A" which is attached hereto. At the conclusion of the case the interviews with those witnesses who had not been called to testify by either party, comprising 199 in all, were filed with the Superior Court as Exhibits 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 115 to become a matter of public record.

"The names of these possible witnesses are listed in "Appendix B" attached hereto. The total number of witnesses called by both parties whose testimony proved pertinent to the issues of this lawsuit probably did not exceed 2% of the combined work product of the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I.

"Among the records now on file are the assertions of a number of individuals who have attracted the attention of the news media with respect to the possibility of a conspiracy to effect the death of Senator Kennedy.

"Such allegations have been investigated in depth by the responsible law enforcement agencies and will continue to receive attention as new speculations arise.

"Illustrative of the conspiracy suggestions which have been publicized, investigated and discredited are the following:

"1. The Polka Dot Dress Girl

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"A Miss Sandra Serrano, interviewed by Sandor Vanocur on television shortly after the assassination, reported that she had heard the gunshots in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel and that shortly thereafter a girl in a polka dot dress passed her on an outside fire escape at the southwest end of the Embassy Ballroom shouting, "We shot him."

"At the time of the assassination over a thousand people were creating a tumult in the area between the pantry and the position on the fire escape where Miss Serrano claims to have been resting. Sound tests conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department at a time when the intervening area was deserted prove that the shots could not have been audible to Miss Serrano.

"When confronted with the prospect of a polygraph examination, Miss Serrano admitted that the report of the polka dot dress girl was pure fabrication on her part.

"Prior to her television interview, Miss Serrano had recounted her fictional observations to Vincent DiPierro who was present in the pantry at the time of the shooting. Mr. DiPierro incorporated this information into his account of an attractive girl in a polka dot dress who allegedly exchanged an inaudible word with the defendant just before he stepped from the tray rack in the pantry to shoot the Senator.

"On interrogation by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department, DiPierro admitted that he had embellished his statement at the suggestion of Sandra Serrano with whom he conversed at Rampart Station following her television interview.

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"At the trial, the prosecution produced a witness, Miss Valerie Schulte, whose position in the pantry at the time of the shooting was in the direct line of vision between DiPierro and Sirhan and at least 10 feet distant from either. Miss Schulte was on crutches, and although clad in a black and yellow polka dot dress, has been completely absolved from any complicity in the assassination.

"One Booker Griffin reported seeing a girl in a polka dot dress fleeing the pantry area immediately after the shooting and further asserted that the same girl had been observed by him in the company of the defendant prior to the assassination.

"When interrogated by investigators, Mr. Griffin stated that the girl fleeing the pantry wore a dress of more than one color -- not necessarily polka dots -- and admitted that she might well not have been the same girl whom he saw earlier in the evening. The lady, if she existed, cannot be connected with Sirhan Sirhan.

"2. Jose Duarte

"Mr. Duarte alleged that Sirhan attended a meeting of the Peace and Freedom Party on May 21, 1968. Duarte, an anti-Castro Cuban exile, asserted that as he addressed the pro-Castro audience, Sirhan engaged him in heated argument.

"It is estimated that between 40 and 45 persons attended the meeting. Of those in attendance, 37 have been identified and interviewed. Beside Duarte himself, only four of these individuals, who are known to be henchmen of Duarte's, identify Sirhan as the person in question.

"On Wilshire Boulevard Owen stopped at a hotel, later identified as the Ambassador, to permit Sirhan to visit a friend who was employed there. Owen allegedly dropped Sirhan off in the Hollywood area at about 6 p.m., having made an appointment to meet him at 11 p.m. the same evening to conclude the palomino purchase transaction.

"Sirhan either appeared or failed to appear, according to the state of Mr. Owen's memory.

"Mr. Owen recounted the events of his alleged contact with Sirhan Sirhan in three separate interviews with Los Angeles Police Department officers. Each version of the encounter was inconsistent in significant detail with the other versions.

"The last interview occurred on July 3, 1968, in San Francisco at the office of George T. Davis, whom Mr. Owen had retained as an attorney. Following this interview, Mr. Owen submitted to a polygraph examination conducted at the San Francisco Police Department.

"The results of the examination conclusively established, in the opinion of the examiner, that Owen was untruthful in identifying Sirhan as the hitchhiker to whom he had given a lift on June 3, 1968.

"Investigating officers contacted the proprietors and employees of several business establishments which Owen had allegedly visited just prior to, or during, the events in question. These interviews either failed to corroborate, or contradicted Owen's statements.

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"A boxer under contract to Owen stated that Owen had picked him up at the Coliseum Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on the evening of June 3, 1968 to attend a social function and returned him to the hotel at 11:30 p.m. This information did not appear in any of Mr. Owen's several accounts and contradicts the allegation of an 11:00 p.m. appointment with Sirhan.

"Mary Sirhan, the mother of the defendant, recalled that her son was at home, watching television at 4:30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 3, 1968. To the best of her knowledge, Sirhan remained at home the entire evening.

"Although Mr. Owen professes to be a preacher of the gospel, there are a number of instances of his past conduct on the police blotters of several states that indicate a less than saintly reluctance to grasp certain opportunities which have been afforded him.

"The investigators have concluded that Mr. Owen concocted a bizarre tale in the expectation of some advantage from the attendant publicity.

"4. James W. Mundell

"Inexplicably, some speculation has arisen regarding the presence of James W. Mundell, a laicized priest, at the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the primary election.

"Mr. Mundell had been a classmate of Senator Kennedy's brother-in-law and through his association had been closely acquainted with Ethel Kennedy over a period of years. He attended the Senator's party in his 5th floor suite at the Ambassador Hotel, preceded the Senator to the Embassy Ballroom, and was not present in the pantry

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at the time of the shooting.

"Mr. Mundell joined Mrs. Kennedy at the side of her husband after the shooting and followed the Senator to the Central Receiving Hospital by taxicab. For a brief period he was present in the emergency room where Senator Kennedy received initial treatment.

"When Mrs. Kennedy emerged from the emergency treatment room immediately prior to the transfer of the Senator to the Good Samaritan Hospital, she handed Mr. Mundell a bundle containing the Senator's clothing. Mr. Mundell delivered the bundle to Sgt. Swihart of the Los Angeles Police Department.

"Mr. Mundell was still a resident of Los Angeles when he was interviewed by the F.B.I. on September 30, 1968. He has since moved to the State of Washington. There is no evidence whatsoever that his presence at the scene of the assassination has sinister implications.

"5. Saidallah Sirhan

"Saidallah Sirhan, one of Sirhan B. Sirhan's older brothers, reported to the Pasadena Police Department in the early morning hours of July 3, 1968, that he had been fired upon by the occupant of a Volkswagon bus while northbound on the Pasadena Freeway within the city limits of the City of Pasadena.

"Examination of the vehicle driven by Saidallah disclosed two bullet holes in the right wind-wing. The bullets were recovered and ballistics examination revealed that they were fired from the same .38 revolver.

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"Painstaking inquiry into the circumstances of this incident by the Pasadena Police Department failed to yield any clue as to the identity of the perpetrator. There is no evidence to suggest that the offense is in any way connected with the assassination of June 4, 1968.

"At this date, no credible evidence has been presented to any law enforcement agency concerned with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy which lends credence to the supposition that any person other than Sirhan B. Sirhan bears any criminal responsibility for that tragic event.

"My purpose in causing the work product obtained in the preparation of this case to become a matter of public record is to facilitate full disclosure as to all questions which may be the subject of legitimate public concern.

"To ensure the preservation of the exhibits received in evidence or marked for identification at this trial, pending the determination of the case on appeal, the Los Angeles County Clerk will prepare duplicate copies of documentary evidence and photographic representations of exhibits which will be available for inspection by interested members of the public at the Office of the County Clerk, Criminal Division, on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice.

"Inspection of the original exhibits will be permitted by order of the Superior Court, for good cause shown.

"Duplicate copies of the exhibits on file may be obtained

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