

hand. Kennedy then took his wife's hand and clasped it between his hands. Kennedy grimaced in pain but very quietly lay on the floor in obvious discomfort. Several times he moaned, "Oh, Ethel." Occasionally he moved his hips and legs to a more comfortable position. There appeared to be no impairment in this respect. According to Dr. Abo, the only neurological evidence of damage was to the right eye. During the fifteen minutes that Dr. Abo attended the Senator, the only medical function performed was to keep the wound bleeding; the theory being to prevent the formation of a clot which would cause intracranial pressure and internal hemorrhaging. Dr. Abo prevented other individuals from attempting external heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Dr. Marvin Esher arrived after Dr. Abo and at first believed that Kennedy had sustained a cardiac arrest. He observed his left eyelid closed, right eyelid open with the eyeball slightly deviated to the right. Kennedy was not alert, semicomatose and in critical condition. There was no visible movement in Kennedy's chest. Dr. Esher checked for a heartbeat and found his pulse good, strong but very rapid. There was no excessive flow of blood from his head wound.

Dr. Ross Matthew Miller rushed upstairs to the kitchen in response to the appeal for doctors; however, the pantry doors were blocked by hotel security guards. He managed to pass and saw Senator Kennedy lying on the floor with blood about the head. He checked Kennedy's pulse and found it strong but more rapid than normal. There were other doctors in attendance at

Kennedy's side, so Dr. Miller attended Paul Schrade and Irwin Stroll.

Dr. Roland Dean pushed his way through the crowd that surrounded Kennedy and saw that he was being treated by other doctors. He left and attended Mrs. Elizabeth Evans in the ballroom.

Kennedy Taken to Receiving Hospital by Ambulance

Ambulance Unit G-18, driver Robert Hulsman and attendant Max Alma Behrmann, was dispatched from Central Receiving Hospital at 12:18 a.m., and arrived at the hotel at 12:23 a.m.; covering the distance of 2.2 miles in five minutes. At the hotel they were directed to the second floor and told that Senator Kennedy had been shot. Behrmann was unable to open his first-aid kit because the crowd was jammed around Kennedy. Kennedy was placed on a stretcher by the ambulance crew and by Dr. Abo. The stretcher was wheeled from the kitchen accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and Bill Barry. The scene at the ambulance was chaotic as individuals attempted to board the ambulance. People were crowded around the ambulance, and Hulsman left the cab on two occasions to relock the doors which were being opened by the crowd.

Bill Barry, Warren Rogers, and Hulsman the driver, were in the cab. In the rear of the ambulance accompanying the Senator were Mrs. Kennedy, attendant Max Behrmann, Fred Dutton, and Mrs. Stephen Smith. Behrmann began asking Mrs. Kennedy questions for notations in his medical book. Mrs. Kennedy grabbed the book out of his hands and threw it out the ambulance doors. The ambulance escorted by a Los Angeles Police Department patrol.

car proceeded Code 3 eastbound on Wilshire Boulevard en route to Central Receiving Hospital. En route to the hospital, Behrmann tried to stop the flow of blood from the head wound of Senator Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy said, "Don't touch him," and slapped Behrmann across the face. Barry tried to crawl through the boot of the ambulance but was prevented by Hulsman. Barry yelled at Behrmann, "Don't touch him, you son-of-a-bitch, or I'll come back there and kill you." Mrs. Kennedy then grabbed the surgical sponges from Behrmann and threw them on the floor. The Senator began gasping, and Behrmann administered oxygen. The ambulance arrived at Central Receiving Hospital at 12:30 a.m.

Treatment at Central Receiving Hospital

Prior to the arrival of the ambulance, the staff at Central Receiving Hospital had been alerted by Bette Eby, nurse-in-charge. She instructed the staff to have emergency room two prepared since it contained the necessary equipment, rapid accessibility and greater privacy. Dr. Faustin Bazilauskas, staff surgeon, met the ambulance and Kennedy was taken to room two and placed on a treatment table. Dr. Bazilauskas applied a stethoscope to his chest and began manual external cardiac massage. At this time Kennedy's condition was diagnosed as: a comatose, weak thready pulse, in extremis, blood pressure zero over zero, heartbeat almost imperceptible, bullet wound right mastoid area with swelling, and in shock. His skin color was good, blood was coming from his right ear and his eyes were open, staring, dry and lusterless. The pupils were not dilated or reacting. The breathing was accompanied by gurgling sounds.

Nurse Eby suctioned the pharynx. Nurse Margaret Lightsey assisted Eby in attaching the heart-lung resuscitator machine to the Senator. Nurse Kathryn Tolbert handed an airway to Dr. Bazilauskas who inserted it into the patient's mouth to facilitate breathing. The resuscitator mask was placed over his face, and the dials were turned to the proper adjustments as the heart-lung machine began functioning. Kennedy began breathing on his own. His breath sounds were good, and his radial pulse became stronger. Dr. Bazilauskas ascertained that the patient had a good heartbeat and offered Mrs. Kennedy the stethoscope to enable her to hear her husband's heartbeat as a reassuring measure. The resuscitator was removed, and the patient was administered continuous oxygen.

Dr. Albert Holt, also of the Receiving Hospital staff, entered and made a cursory examination. He found two bullet wounds in Kennedy, one in the right shoulder region and one in the right mastoid area. It was Dr. Holt's opinion that Kennedy required brain surgery immediately. Mrs. Kennedy asked for the best surgeon possible, and Holt requested that Dr. Henry Cueno be notified and briefed on the Senator's condition; and, that the staff at Good Samaritan Hospital be advised of the transfer and pending operation. Previously it was Dr. Holt's belief that the bullet in the right shoulder had traversed into the chest region. For this reason he further advised the staff to notify Dr. Bert W. Meyer, a thoracic surgeon. Blood samples were withdrawn from Kennedy's left arm and transported to the Good Samaritan Hospital Laboratory by a Los Angeles Police Patrol Unit for type and crossmatch.

A plastic angiocath was inserted into Kennedy's left cephalic vein, and a solution of serum albumen and six percent Dextran was started. Kennedy was now out of shock, still comatose, and had hyper-reactive reflexes. There were no eyelid reflex or corneal reflexes. Dr. Bazilauskas had ordered adrenalin injected directly into the heart while the heart-lung machine was being installed. Upon listening to the Senator's chest and hearing good heart sounds, he later instructed the adrenalin to be given subcutaneously. This was done by Nurse Reba Nelson who made the injection in the left shoulder. Assisting in the supportive therapy of the Senator and the other five victims, who arrived after Kennedy, were Nurses Nora Plehn, Alice Mejia, and Barbara Bowes.

Mrs. Kennedy was standing nearby and was asked by Nurse Eby if she would like a priest called. Mrs. Kennedy replied in the affirmative, and a request was relayed to the hospital switchboard. Meanwhile, Mrs. Kennedy walked into the hallway and returned with Reverend James W. Mundell, a laicized priest. He administered absolution to Senator Kennedy. As Reverend Mundell was leaving the emergency room, Reverend Thomas Peacha arrived and administered last rites and anointed Senator Kennedy with holy oil.

Nurse Eby applied a pressure dressing to the patient's head wound and to a clean bullet wound in the right shoulder area. Polysporin ophthalmic ointment was applied in both eyes, and eye patches placed on the eyelids to protect the cornea. At this time, both Dr. Holt and Dr. Bazilauskas found the patient

had responded favorably to treatment. His blood pressure was 150/90. His condition was nevertheless critical, and he continued to receive oxygen by nasal mask and serum albumen intravenously. Dr. Holt had contacted Dr. Cueno and advised him of Kennedy's injuries and the need for immediate surgery. Preparations were made to transfer Kennedy to Good Samaritan Hospital, 1212 Shatto Place.

Kennedy Transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital

Ambulance Unit G-16, driver Gilbert Van Ness and attendant Arlyn Nine, entered and prepared to transfer Kennedy from the treatment table to a stretcher. Dr. Holt accompanied Kennedy and carried the "piggy back" intravenous bottles. Kennedy was placed in the ambulance and transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital at 12:45 a.m., arriving at 12:48 a.m. Also accompanying the Senator were Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Jean Smith, William Barry and Warren Rogers. The ambulance was met by Dr. Robert Mendez, Dr. Roland Navarro and Dr. Paul Ironside. Kennedy was immediately taken to the intensive care ward. He was still unconscious and unresponsive with a strong and regular pulse. He showed evidence of brain injury with bloody spinal fluid draining from the right ear.

Kennedy's injuries were diagnosed as a gunshot wound behind the right ear in the mastoid sinus area and a gunshot wound in the right shoulder muscle, two entry wounds and no exit wounds. Dr. Ironside felt his pulse again and found it was now thready and weak. Kennedy was breathing on his own, but his breathing was noisy indicating an obstruction by secretions.

From these symptoms, Dr. Ironside made the decision to perform a tracheotomy. Kennedy's condition was flaccid. Dr. Jorge Mestman administered a urethreal catheter. The patient was not losing blood externally and had no gross reflexes. Dr. Ironside performed the tracheotomy, assisted by Dr. Hubert Hubel. Some blood-tinged secretion was removed and his breathing improved. Two minutes later, he stopped breathing and was placed under the respirator. His blood pressure was high.

Dr. Cuneo arrived and Dr. Holt advised him of the patient's previous care at Central Receiving Hospital and his diagnosis. At 1:30 a.m., Dr. Cuneo ordered Kennedy placed on an ice blanket; a plastic blanket filled with circulation alcohol to cool the patient and keep his temperature down. Father Lawrence Joy was admitted to the room and administered the last rites to the Senator. X-rays were taken of the head, neck, chest, and right shoulder. There was a gunshot wound in the right mastoid and two gunshot wounds in region of the right armpit within a half inch of each other. One exit wound was found in the front of the right shoulder. The X-rays showed one bullet had entered the right shoulder and coursed its way to the posterior lower cervical region. Disregarding the relatively harmless bullet in the neck, the surgeons turned their attention to the bullet in the mastoid. Kennedy was still unconscious, breathing heavily but at a normal rate. His pupils were mildly dilated, fixed and unresponsive to light. Blood pressure was dropping from 180/100 at 1:10 a.m. to 95/60

at 2:15 a.m. Whole blood transfusions had been started. According to all the doctors, the prognosis before surgery was extremely poor, and they agreed that they were dealing with an almost "absolute disaster." Dr. Cuneo would be in charge of the operation, assisted by Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Maxwell M. Andler.

The Operation

Anesthesia for surgery was started at 2:30 a.m. by Dr. Earl C. Skinner. Dr. Skinner's observation was that Kennedy was comatose and so far down that he would not respond to any type of painful stimulus. Kennedy was still under the respirator and making no effort to breathe on his own. The purpose of the operation was to remove any blood clots or foreign bodies causing pressure on the nerves. Before the operation started, the patient was given a solution of mannitol to shrink the brain and relieve pressure.

Surgery was started at 3:10 a.m. The head was shaved, overlying skin and muscle were cut and laid back. Dr. Reid used an air saw to cut a window to facilitate a larger area to operate. Dr. Cuneo probed the wound and found bone fragments had been pushed into the brain. Bone fragments, clotted blood, and bruised brain tissue were removed by Dr. Cuneo. Dr. Reid removed a piece of bullet about twelve millimeters in diameter and other lead fragments from the mastoid area and adjacent to the cerebellum. Some of the lead fragments removed were identifiable as being from a bullet.

Kennedy's blood pressure was now high, and he could move his right leg but not his right arm. He was still comatose. He occasionally started his own breathing, triggering every breath. During surgery, Dr. John A. Zaro noted that Kennedy's cardiovascular system was satisfactory. Dr. George C. Griffith termed his urine output satisfactory. Dr. Skinner disconnected the respirator. The patient was now doing quite well and breathing regularly. When it was noted that he was able to move only half as much air as he needed, the respirator was reapplied. Surgery was terminated at 6:20 a.m. and anesthesia at 6:40 a.m.

The specimens removed from the patient's head during the operation were taken by Dr. Andler and given to Dr. Paul Wertlake, pathologist. In the laboratory at Good Samaritan Hospital, these specimens were examined microscopically, and additional multiple bullet fragments were found and removed.

Care from Operation to Death

The patient was removed to the intensive care unit, and Dr. Ironside was instructed to keep him aspirated. Dr. James L. Poppen, the Kennedy family physician, flew to Los Angeles from Boston, Massachusetts, and arrived at Good Samaritan Hospital, June 5, 1968, at 11:00 a.m. He consulted with Dr. Cuneo, examined Kennedy, made periodic checks after the operation, and kept the family advised. Twelve hours after the operation, Kennedy's blood pressure had dropped to 80/20.

At 6:09 p.m., Dr. Poppen indicated the patient had steadily lost ground and developed cardiac and kidney changes. The

pulse was slowing as to volume and rate. Later there was no response. This condition was considered terminal and only time was the remaining factor. Brain wave tracings showed no brain function. The heart and pulse were irregular. The pupils were fixed. By 8:00 p.m., Kennedy seemed to be stabilizing but by 11:20 p.m. the heart tones had debilitated. At 12:30 a.m., the blood pressure was checked and found to be down. No blood pressure was detected at 1:15 a.m. At 1:27 a.m., no pulse, no breathing, and no heart sounds were recorded. All tubing was removed. On June 6, 1968, 1:44 a.m., Senator Robert F. Kennedy was pronounced dead.

There were other doctors who were in the operating audience that made only a cursory examination of Senator Kennedy or were in standby readiness for medical consultation or surgical assistance. The following names appear on the Kennedy medical chart:

Willard J. Zinn, M.D.
Lorin Swagel, M.D.
Robert L. Scanlan, M.D.
Clarence J. Berne, M.D.
Quentin R. Stiles, M.D.
William R. Schumann, M.D.
Juales A. Kernan, M.D.
Carl Schwab, M.D.
Blake H. Watson, M.D.
Eugene J. Ellis, M.D.
A. A. Marinacci, M.D.
J. Carroll Ramseyer, M.D.
Richard Dennis
Hurley L. Motley, M.D.

The nurses surgical team was composed of:

Verda McBride, R.N.
Elaine Krukow, R.N.
Delores Mendez, R.N.
Thelma Welch, R.N.
Mabel Crawford, R.N.

Cecile Dumair, R.N.
Virginia Buntalilib, R.N.
Flora Welch, R.N.
Teresa Pagaling, R.N.
Sachiye Munekata, R.N.

The duty nurses assigned to Senator Kennedy were:

G. Jacobs, R.N.
J. Bright, R.N.
J. Leven, R.N.
D. Nakanishi, R.N.
B. Tan, R.N.
E. Fukunaga, R.N.

Autopsy

The autopsy was conducted on Kennedy at a specially designated room at the Good Samaritan Hospital on June 6, 1968, at 3:00 a.m., and completed at 9:15 a.m. Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner of Los Angeles County, was in charge of the autopsy and was assisted by pathologist John E. Holloway, M.D. and Abraham T. Lu, M.D. The cause of death was gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain.

A summary of the autopsy report concluded the following description of the gunshot wounds:

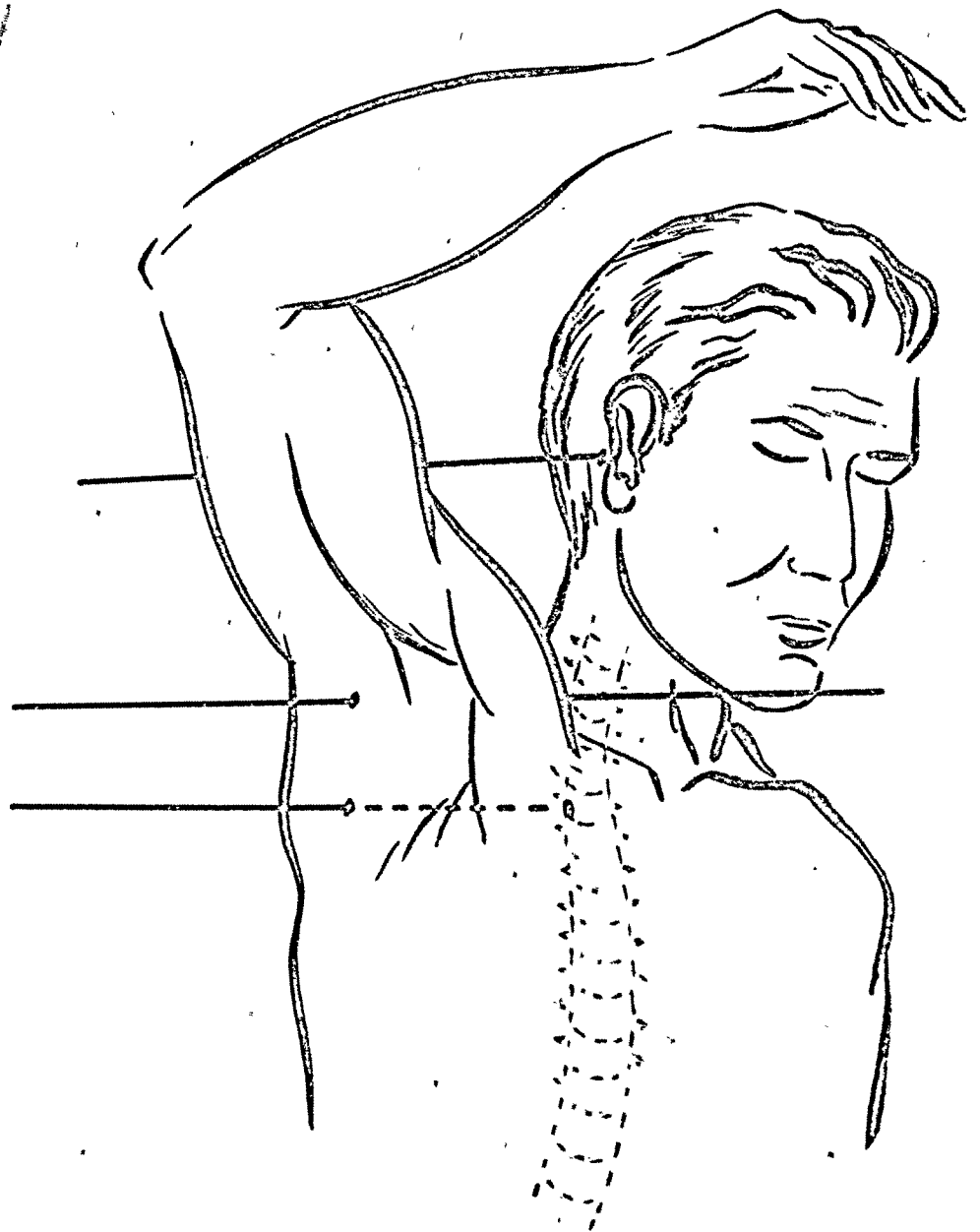
1. The fatal gunshot wound penetrated the right mastoid region, the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the right temporal lobe and the right hemisphere of the cerebellum.

The direction of the bullet was right to left, slightly to the front and upward. Only fragments of this bullet were recovered.

2. A second gunshot wound penetrated the right axillary region and traveled through the soft tissue of the

right axilla and right infraclavicular region. The bullet traveled from right to left, back to front and upward, exiting the right infraclavicular region. No bullet was recovered.

3. A third gunshot wound entered the right axillary region just below the above-described wound. The bullet penetrated the soft tissue of the right axilla and came to rest in the soft tissue of the paracervical region at the level of the 6th cervical vertebra. The recovered .22 caliber bullet traveled from right to left, back to front and upward.



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OTHER VICTIMS OF THE SHOOTING

The five other victims of the shooting were initially transported to Central Receiving Hospital for emergency treatment. Irwin Stroll arrived in a Yellow Cab, the remaining four were transported by City ambulance. All five eventually recovered completely from their respective wounds.

Paul Schrade

Paul Schrade, United Auto Workers Union Regional Director, was in the kitchen when the shooting occurred. He saw some flashes and lost consciousness.

James H. Hardy heard seven shots and pushed forward through the crowd observing Schrade lying on the floor. Hardy placed a "Kennedy hat" over Schrade's face thinking he was dead. Other witnesses saw Schrade fall and presumed he was dead. Hardy then stood astride of Schrade to protect him from the crowd. As he stood over him, he noted that Schrade's chest was moving and that he was breathing. Hardy then removed the hat from his face.

Dr. Stanley Abo, upon entering the kitchen, observed Schrade lying on the floor. Dr. Abo felt his pulse and saw that he was bleeding steadily from a scalp wound. Schrade was lucid, his pulse was good and his respirations were perfect. He ran his fingers through Schrade's hair and found what appeared at that time to be superficial scalp wound. There was no break in the skull, and a point of entry and exit could be felt. This examination took about fifteen seconds and Dr. Abo proceeded to Senator Kennedy's side.

Dr. Ross M. Miller joined the group and improvised a stretcher from a table top and with assistance carried Schrade to the first floor ramp to Ambulance Unit G-18. Schrade appeared to be in serious condition; therefore, Dr. Miller accompanied him to Central Receiving Hospital.

Schrade was admitted to Central Receiving Hospital at 12:45 a.m. and treated for a bullet wound in the head. No intracranial injury was apparent and he was discharged at 1:27 a.m. Schrade and William Weisel were eventually transported together in a Schaefer Ambulance to Kaiser Hospital, 4900 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, and admitted by Dr. Esher at 2:15 a.m. They were accompanied in the ambulance by Dr. Bernard Arias.

Dr. Kasper Fuchs examined Schrade at 3 a.m. and found him somewhat lethargic, coherent and able to speak in a sensible manner. He was fairly alert but hazy about some details. Examination revealed that the bullet entered behind the hairline and exited two-and-a-half inches to the rear leaving a jagged-appearing exit. X-rays revealed an area three-quarters of an inch in diameter, where shattered bone had been forced into the skull. Portions of the bullet lodged in the bone. The wound was directly over the sagittal sinus. An incision was made and damaged tissue was removed along with bullet fragments. It was found there was minor injury to the sagittal sinus. There was a small hole in the skull at the entry which would heal. A portion of the bullet had exited. Bullet fragments were sent to the pathologist, and it was determined after examination that the bullet was .22 caliber. The nurses assisting in this

operation were Stella Harrigan, Gertrude Weathers and Helen Lyons.

William S. Weisel

William Weisel, American Broadcasting Company Associate News Director, was entering the double doors to the pantry when the shots were fired. Looking toward Senator Kennedy, he observed Schrade falling to the floor. He then felt a pain in the abdomen area and realized he'd been shot. His shirt became saturated with blood as he held his left side and he was assisted to a chair where he awaited medical aid.

Gloria Farr pushed her way into the pantry from the anteroom explaining that she was a nurse. After entering the pantry, she observed Weisel seated on a chair with blood covering the front of his shirt. Another woman who had identified herself as a nurse tore Weisel's shirt and applied pressure to a wound in the upper left quadrant.

Weisel was admitted to Central Receiving Hospital at 12:41 a.m. and treated for a bullet wound in the left abdomen. The bullet entered his left side three inches above the waistline. He was discharged at 1:27 a.m. and transferred to Kaiser Hospital. Dr. William B. Neal examined Weisel at 2:30 a.m. and removed an identifiable bullet. The nurses assisting in this operation were Gertrude Weathers and Helen Lyon.

Elizabeth Evans

Elizabeth Evans, a self-employed businesswoman, was standing inside the pantry as Senator Kennedy, surrounded by a crowd of

people, passed by her. As she bent down to retrieve a lost shoe, she heard noises that sounded similar to firecrackers and realized she had been shot.

Evans was struck by a bullet fragment which had ricocheted off the ceiling. Angelo Di Pierro, maitre'd, was about to enter the pantry when he heard the shots. Evans fell at the door in front of Di Pierro. Jennie Ranelle, a housewife, was entering the pantry from the anteroom. She saw Evans bleeding about the head and held on to her stating, "You're shot." Ranelle assisted her to a guard who escorted Evans into the ballroom.

Dr. Roland Dean attended her and halted the flow of blood from her head. From his examination, it was evident that she had been shot, but at that time he was unable to determine if a bullet had penetrated her skull.

People were crowding and shoving around Evans in a tight cordon. Photographers were jostling and snapping pictures. Patrick Thornton, trying to protect her from being crushed, pushed back the crowd and in return was struck on the head with a camera.

Mrs. Evans was admitted to Central Receiving Hospital at 12:49 a.m. and treated for a gunshot wound to the head. She was released at 2:10 a.m. and transported by Goodhue Ambulance to Huntington Memorial Hospital, 100 Congress, Pasadena, California. Dr. Celso Ravello, the Evans family physician, examined her and found a bullet wound entering the scalp of the forehead just below the hairline. The bullet did not penetrate or exit and X-rays revealed the bullet flattened itself against the skull just

for the skin. Dr. Ravello called in a surgeon, Dr. John T. Warner, who diagnosed the injury as superficial. The bullet was removed in an operation at 1:10 p.m., June 5, 1968; Nurses Mary Trotter and Rita Coveny assisted.

Irwin Stroll

Irwin Stroll, Kennedy worker and student, was a sentry at the door leading from the anteroom to the Embassy Room. At the conclusion of the speech, Stroll watched Senator Kennedy exit through the curtains at the rear of the podium. He observed the Senator walking through the anteroom toward the pantry in company with Jesse Unruh. Stroll followed the procession into the pantry where they paused. As the crowd started forward, he heard six "firecrackers" and observed smoke. Then he felt a pain in his left leg as if he had been kicked. He walked to the Embassy Room and enroute was being pushed and shoved by the crowd. When Stroll reached the Embassy Room he noticed blood on his left leg. Barbara Murray, a housewife, stood in the pantry six feet from the double doors as the shots were fired. She heard four or five shots, observed Stroll hopping around yelling, "I've been shot." "I've been shot." Murray embraced him trying to assist and Stroll pushed her away turning toward the anteroom, where she observed him exit the pantry.

Stroll was examined at the scene by Dr. Ross M. Miller who determined that the injury was not serious. Stroll was admitted to Central Receiving Hospital at 12:56 a.m. and treated for a bullet wound of the left shin. He was discharged at 1:10 a.m., in the custody of his mother who had previously contacted Dr. Nathan Lewis Cozen.

Stroll was transferred to Midway Hospital, 5925 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles. Dr. Cozen arrived at the hospital at 1:30 a.m. and examined Stroll. Stroll appeared very excited and complained about his left leg. There was bleeding from the wound located in the mid-third of the lower leg. The leg was swollen and tender. X-rays showed there was metallic-formed body imbedded in the calf next to the bone.

Dr. Cozen, assisted by Dr. Sherwood Finebert, performed the operation and removed the bullet. The bullet was flattened, deformed, and its caliber could not be determined. In the doctor's opinion the bullet appeared to have ricocheted from the floor. The assisting nurses in the operation were Bertha Green and John Brown.

Ira Marc Goldstein

Ira Goldstein, Continental News Service reporter, was in the pantry and observed Senator Kennedy enter. Goldstein intended to shake hands but he was unable to because Kennedy was moving too quickly. Goldstein proceeded four or five feet toward the anteroom. He heard what sounded like balloons breaking. Within moments he looked down and saw Schrade on the floor. Goldstein then stepped over Schrade and felt something strike his pants. He later discovered that a bullet had passed through his left pant leg. He then felt a bullet strike him in the area of the left buttocks. The first bullet that passed through Goldstein's pants struck the concrete floor and entered victim Irwin Stroll's left leg. Goldstein remained in a chair until medical aid arrived.

Valerie Schulte, a "Kennedy Girl," was sitting on the floor next to Goldstein. She had crawled past Schrade after being knocked down. Schulte observed Goldstein as he spoke to Ethel Kennedy. Goldstein asked, "How is the Senator?" Ethel Kennedy replied, "How dare you talk about my husband," and then slapped Goldstein. Goldstein stated, "Listen, lady, I've been shot too." Mrs. Kennedy replied, "I'm sorry." Larry Jackson had observed Goldstein fall to the floor and went to his aid. He picked Goldstein up and assisted him to a chair.

Goldstein received emergency treatment for a gunshot wound of the left buttocks area at Central Receiving Hospital and was transferred to Encino Hospital, 16237 Ventura Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Dr. Eugene Gettleman, the family physician, examined Goldstein at 3 a.m. The patient's condition was good, and there were no signs of shock or hemorrhage. The bullet was in the left buttocks area and about three inches from the point of entry. Dr. Max Finkel took X-rays that showed no bone, arterial or nerve damage. A deformed bullet was removed and marked with an "X" by Dr. Finkel. Dr. Finkel stated he had performed many operations on gunshot wounds, and the bullet obviously was a .22 caliber. The nurse assisting in the surgery was Helen Powers, R.N.



Paul Schrade
43-year-old union official
scalp wound



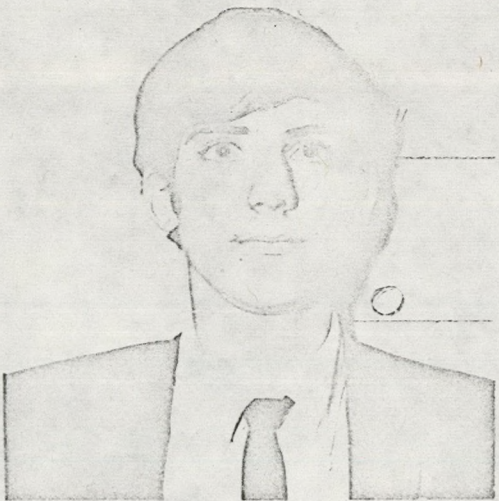
William Weisel
30-year-old news director
shot in left side



Elizabeth Evans
42-year-old business woman
scalp wound



Irwin Stroll
17-year-old student
shot in shin



Ira Goldstein
19-year-old reporter
shot in buttocks

POLICE PARTICIPATION

POLICE PARTICIPATION AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL

The following is a chronology of the events and activities at the Ambassador Hotel resulting from the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968.

12:06 a.m.

Officers G. W. Blishak and R. J. Velasquez received a completely unrelated radio call to see the special officer at the rear of the Ambassador Hotel, regarding illegally parked vehicles. At this location they were met by Security Guards C. M. Grugan and J. Rothberg who conversed with them regarding these vehicles.

12:17 a.m.

Rampart Division Desk Officer H. L. Schiller received a telephone call from an unknown person who wanted to talk to the watch commander. Sergeant R. M. Rolon accepted the call for Lieutenant R. K. Sillings. The caller, a male, stated Kennedy had just been shot. Sillings was immediately notified. Sillings ordered the Rampart Vice supervisor, Sergeant S. S. Locker, to act as the watch commander while he and Rolon investigated the call.

12:17 a.m.

Officer G. W. Hathaway, Communications Division officer assigned to the complaint board, received a call from L. M. Butler, an Ambassador Hotel switchboard operator. Two minutes of conversation were consumed while Hathaway attempted to determine from her what type of crime, if any, had occurred. Ruby F. Ford, the Ambassador Hotel switchboard supervisor, then talked to Hathaway for approximately one minute informing him the Senator had been shot. (A tape recording of this conversation automatically

recorded at Communications Division, was booked as evidence.)

12:19 a.m.

Officer T. E. Nordin, Communications Division, received a telephone call from Norma Case, the switchboard operator at Central Receiving Hospital. She reported that an "injury" had occurred in the Embassy Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel. This injury call was assigned to Sgt. P. Sharaga at 12:20 a.m., as no other Rampart Division units were clear.

12:19 a.m.

Officer S. H. Lind, Communications Division, received a telephone call from John Allen, a newsman at the Ambassador Hotel. Allen stated that there had been a shooting there and he thought Senator Kennedy was the victim.

12:20 a.m.

Officer Lind telephoned Central Receiving Hospital and notified Norma Case, the switchboard operator, of the shooting. Norma Case informed Lind that she had already dispatched an ambulance to that location on an "injury" call.

12:20 a.m.

Officer M. Candlish, Communications Division Link operator, received the shooting information from Officer Hathaway. Candlish immediately broadcast this emergency message to all units in the vicinity and Unit 2A68 (Blishak and Velasquez).

12:21 a.m.

Officer Velasquez and his partner, while conversing with the

hotel guards regarding the illegally parked vehicles, were notified by several persons of the shooting. Both officers ran upstairs to the Embassy Ballroom and observed Elizabeth Evans bleeding from a head wound. Velasquez ran back to his vehicle to request an ambulance. Arriving at his police vehicle, Velasquez heard the radio dispatcher assign his unit the shooting call at the hotel. Velasquez acknowledged the call informing Communications that he was at the scene. He also requested "assistance and an ambulance."

12:22 a.m.

Officers T. R. White and A. Placencia arrived at the hotel in response to the call. They were informed by one of two motorcycle special officers that one of the shooting victims was in a taxicab. Special officers informed White and Placencia that they were escorting the taxi to the hospital. Officer White parked his vehicle directly in front of the main entrance to the hotel.

12:22 a.m.

Metropolitan Division Officers M. G. Livesey, W. A. Strickel, and W. Nunley arrived at the hotel and parked behind Officer White's vehicle.

Arrest of Sirhan

The time between 12:22 a.m. and 12:28 a.m., taken out of time context in the following paragraphs, denotes the sequence of events leading to the actual arrest of Sirhan B. Sirhan by the Los Angeles Police Department.

12:22 a.m.

Officers White, Placencia, Livesey, Strickel and Nunley alighted from their respective vehicles and were directed by several unknown persons to follow them.

The officers were led to the ramp south of the main entrance through a maze of short hallways and up a stairway leading into the kitchen area.

As they reached the top of the stairway, Livesey, Strickel and Nunley, in that order, turned to their left, ran through the staff dining room and into the pantry serving area where they observed Senator Kennedy lying on the floor. They immediately attempted to locate the suspect. At this time they observed a commotion at the east end of the room. They started forcing their way to the area of the disturbance. Their progress was hampered considerably by the large crowd of people in this small area.

In the meantime Officers White and Placencia, who had been following the first three officers, turned to their right at the top of the stairs. Both ran east, then south through a doorway which led into the pantry serving area.

White entered the pantry serving area and observed numerous persons crowded around the serving table nearest the east wall. Others were standing on top of the three steel tables. As White pushed his way through the crowd, he observed Sirhan lying on his stomach in a prone position on the top of the east-end table.

Karl Uecker was holding Sirhan's head in a headlock. Roosevelt Grier was lying across his legs. Still another male was observed lying diagonally across Sirhan's back. Jesse Unruh, who was also on top of the table, had one knee on Sirhan's back. A male in the crowd yelled to Officer White, "Quick, he's trying to kill him."

White and Placencia, joined by the other three officers, began pushing their way towards Sirhan. They forcibly removed numerous persons from Sirhan. Grier had to be pulled and pushed away from Sirhan's legs twice by Officer White.

Jesse Unruh, still on top of the table, kept yelling, "This one's going to stand trial. No one's going to kill him."

Officer White managed to free Sirhan's right arm from the grasp of the crowd. Officer Nunley handed Officer White his handcuffs. Together they succeeded in handcuffing Sirhan's right wrist. Both officers gained control of Sirhan's left wrist and finished the handcuffing procedure.

Sirhan, with his hands behind his back, was pulled off of the table by the two officers. Livesey, Strickel and Placencia meanwhile were occupied trying to keep the hysterical and combative crowd away from Sirhan and the other two officers.

White, in a loud voice, instructed the other officers to get Sirhan out of the room. Unruh, who by this time had gotten off the table, moved toward the officers. White, fearing for the prisoner's safety and not knowing who Jesse Unruh was or what his intentions were, pushed him away.

Again White yelled to the other officers, "Let's get him out of here." Unruh came out of the crowd again, grabbed White by the right shoulder and shouted, "You're not taking him anyplace." Officer White forced Unruh back a second time. Unruh fell backwards into the crowd. Almost immediately, Unruh got back on his feet and lunged at the officers as they started walking toward the Colonial Room. He grabbed Sirhan by the neck and stated, "Okay, you can take him, but I'm going with you."

Officer Placencia moved into the crowd which was blocking the exit and attempted to clear a path; however, as soon as he moved the crowd in front of him, others would close in between him and the other officers. Placencia was assisted in the path-clearing task by the other officers who were not actually holding on to Sirhan.

Frank Burns, an attorney, led the officers through the swinging doors and into the Colonial Room.

As the officers reached the north exit of the Colonial Room, they were met by a large crowd blocking the doorway. Another group from the pantry converged on the officers from behind.

Officers D. Jensen and S. S. Hansen, who had arrived at the hotel shortly after the first five officers, were led to the pantry area by two unknown males.

Hansen observed the other officers at the east end of the pantry. He worked his way toward them between the wall and the steel tables. This was the least congested area. He

heard Jesse Unruh yell, "This is the bastard that shot Kennedy." As the officers with Sirhan started out of the pantry area, Hansen, who was behind them, began pulling and pushing people away from the officers and their prisoner.

Officer Jensen, who had taken the crowded route in front of the steel tables, had to fight his way toward Sirhan.

As the first five officers exited the Colonial Room with Sirhan, they were joined by Hansen and Jensen. All seven officers formed a tight circle around Sirhan and Jesse Unruh. They proceeded at a fast pace eastbound to the lobby, then north to the spiral stairway, reaching the bottom of the stairs. They continued walking at a fast rate northbound through the Casino Level hallway, then west to the main entrance.

During the walk through the hallway, the officers were subjected to physical abuse by numerous persons who had lined both sides of the hallway. Physical blows, probably intended for Sirhan were absorbed or deflected by the officers. As they exited the front door of the hotel, the officers again were met by a large hostile crowd. Numerous persons were attempting to get to Sirhan and were striking at him with their fists. The officers hurriedly walked Sirhan toward Officer White's police vehicle which he had parked directly in front of the main entrance.

When they reached the police vehicle, the hostile crowd surged towards the officers and completely surrounded them. While the

officers were attempting to open the right rear door of the vehicle, the crowd became more antagonistic and began striking at the officers and Sirhan.

Deputy Sheriffs R. G. Hussey and F. H. Linley were part of a group of deputies assigned to guard ballots which were being computed at the IBM Building, next door to the Ambassador Hotel. Upon learning of the shooting, both deputies ran to the hotel's main entrance to aid the arresting officers. They helped push people away from the police vehicle and officers.

Sergeants W. C. Swihart and J. Feinberg and Officers C. C. Craig and A. D. Bollinger, responding to the call, drove to the main entrance and assisted the arresting officers.

After the police vehicle door was opened, Sirhan was placed in the back seat. Officer Placencia ran around to the left side of the vehicle and entered the back seat with Sirhan. Officer White went to the driver's side, entered and started the motor. Jesse Unruh, without permission, sat in the right front passenger seat.

Officer White attempted to drive away but was prevented by the crowd. The crowd refused to move. The remaining officers and deputy sheriffs began clearing a path for the vehicle. White turned on the siren and moved the vehicle forward until a path was clear to leave. He then sped away. White then notified Communications that they were en route to the station with the suspect. That message was received by Communications Division at 12:28 a.m.

After leaving the Ambassador Hotel grounds at the Wilshire Boulevard exit, Officer White drove north on Alexandria Avenue to 6th Street, eastbound on 6th Street to Occidental, north on Occidental to 3rd Street, east on 3rd Street to Benton Way and north on Benton Way to the Rampart Police Station at 2710 Temple Street.

En route to the station, Officer White notified Communications a second time of their pending arrival with the suspect. That message was received by Communications at 12:31 a.m.

Also en route to the station, Officer Placencia advised Sirhan of his constitutional rights by reading the information from his field notebook. Shortly after Sirhan was admonished of his rights, Jesse Unruh asked him why he had shot Senator Kennedy. Sirhan replied, "You think I'm crazy so that you can use it as evidence against me?"

While sitting in the back seat, Placencia checked the reaction of Sirhan's eyes with a flashlight. Placencia, who eighteen days earlier had graduated from the Police Academy, informed Officer White that he thought Sirhan was under the "influence of something." Placencia had reached this conclusion without properly conducting the test in its entirety. He had not made a comparison test with the eyes of a person whose reaction was normal.

Arriving at Rampart Station, White drove into the lower parking lot. Sirhan was taken from the vehicle and into the station via the southside basement door. He was then taken upstairs and

placed in the Breathalyzer room on the first floor. Jesse Unruh and Officer Placencia remained with Sirhan while Officer White went to the watch commander's office to inform him of the arrest and to obtain the key to the detective office.

White returned to the Breathalyzer room, removed Sirhan from that location and placed him in an interview room in the detective squad area. Unruh followed and also went into this room. Sgt. J. S. Locker requested Unruh to leave the interview room. Unruh left the room and stated, "I want that man alive. He must stand trial." Sgt. Locker instructed White and Placencia to remain with Sirhan and not to allow anyone near him.

Officer White removed all the property from Sirhan's person and placed it on a table. White also checked Sirhan's eyes for reaction by using his flashlight. White then checked Officer Placencia's eyes for comparison. At this time White, a more experienced officer, concluded that Sirhan's eyes were normal.

Officers F. R. Willoughby and R. E. Austin took over custody of Sirhan so that White and Placencia could begin writing their reports.

Return to Chronology of Events

12:23 a.m.

Sgt. P. Sharaga was driving eastbound on 8th Street behind the hotel when the original shooting call was broadcast. He drove into the north rear parking lot. After determining the validity of the call, he immediately established a Command Post.

After learning from an unknown person that the Senator was the victim of the shooting, Sgt. Sharaga broadcast the following message at 12:23.50: "2L30 reporting that Senator Kennedy has been shot at the Ambassador. Make notifications."

Donna Rush, Communications radio position operator, noted this information from Sharaga on Message Log #13-28. She gave the ticket to the dispatcher, Officer M. Candlish. Candlish in turn gave it to a telephone operator who notified Sgt. D. D. Varney, Detective Headquarters, and the Business Office.

12:23 a.m.

Captain P. J. Bratsch, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, was in charge of security of the ballots being computed at the IBM Building next door to the Ambassador Hotel. He dispatched Sergeants D. M. Hogthrop, J. C. Barber and R. E. Lindblom with a detail of nine deputies to assist the Los Angeles Police Department at the hotel.

Sergeant Hogthrop and three deputies ran to the front entrance. He instructed two of his deputies to stop all persons from leaving the hotel in case the suspect was not in custody. Hogthrop noticed the traffic in front of the hotel was causing a problem for ingress and egress routes and notified Captain Bratsch. He also instructed a deputy to drive the Sheriff's bus to Wilshire Boulevard and use it as a barricade to divert traffic from the hotel.

Sergeant Lindblom, with Deputies G. Barrett and T. A. Beringer, went to the rear of the hotel where they met with Sgt. P.

Sharaga at the Command Post. After offering his assistance, Sgt. Lindblom was asked to station his men at the rear exits of the hotel and to allow no one in or out. His detail was later reinforced by additional deputies. Sergeant Barber assigned Deputy D. Shaw and two other deputies to clear traffic at the hotel's Wilshire Boulevard entrance so emergency vehicles could enter and leave.

12:25 a.m.

Lieutenant R. K. Sillings notified Communications via his police radio that he was en route to 3400 Wilshire Boulevard.

12:26 a.m. to 12:27 a.m.

The following fourteen officers notified Communications that they were responding to the "all units" call at the Ambassador: V. T. Karalekas, T. W. Duehring, P. G. Metoyer, R. B. Adair, J. J. Fedrizzi, L. L. De Losh, G. Ruiz, H. G. Dublin, J. D. Hayden and R. G. Gould, S. V. Ebbert, L. L. Estrada, G. E. Foster and J. T. Weinbeck.

12:26 a.m.

Sgt. Sharaga requested all available units to meet him in the rear parking lot of the hotel.

12:26 a.m.

Lieutenant W. F. Bornhoeft, Metropolitan Division watch commander, dispatched all available Metropolitan officers to the hotel on the request of Lt. R. Tackaberry.

12:27.40 a.m.

Sergeant W. C. Swihart broadcast the following message to

Communications Division:

"70-Boy, we are at the rear of the Ambassador, and they have just taken the suspect, and there's a hell of a crowd forming trying to rescue the prisoner."

12:28 a.m.

Sergeant Sharaga gave Communications the description of a suspect given to him by an unknown person who claimed to be a witness. His broadcast was as follows: (See 1:44 a.m. entry for further information regarding this broadcast.)

"2130, description of a suspect in the shooting at 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, male Caucasian, 20 to 22, 6' to 6'2", built thin, blond curly hair, wearing brown pants and a light brown shirt, direction taken unknown at this time."

12:28 a.m.

Senator Kennedy was removed from the hotel on a stretcher by ambulance attendants R. Hulsman and Max Behrman. The ambulance was parked between the front entrance and the ramp. As the attendants moved toward the rear of the ambulance, they were hindered by a large crowd. Sgts. Swihart and Feinberg, Officers Jensen, Nunley, Craig, Bollinger, D. Krieger, and R. B. Pickard assisted the attendants by forcing the crowd away from the ambulance.

After the Senator was placed inside the ambulance, Hulsman was prevented from closing the doors by the crowd. Hulsman was forced to remove some unauthorized persons from the ambulance in order to close the doors.

12:28 a.m.

Officer Hansen ran to his vehicle and broadcast the following message to Communications Division:

"7A42, advise all units in the area be aware there was a shooting at the Ambassador Hotel. Also Bob Kennedy shot, suspect in custody. All precautions should be taken for the security of the suspect and for Bob Kennedy."

12:28 a.m.

Officers J. J. Fedrizzi and L. E. De Losh were informed by Andrea Bush, Richard Bush and Richard Ritter that they had seen a male and a female run from the hotel after the shooting. De Losh immediately requested Communications Division to "seal off the area." He then broadcast the description of the suspects as given to him by these three persons:

"No. 1, male Latin, 30 to 35, 5-9½, stocky, wearing a wool hunter's hat with a small brim. No. 2, described as a female Caucasian. No further description."

12:28 a.m.

Officer White advised Communications Division that he and Placencia were en route to Rampart Station with Sirhan.

12:29 a.m.

Sergeant Sharaga repeated the description of the suspect that he had broadcast at 12:28 because Communications Division had not received the first transmission.

12:30 a.m.

Lieutenant R. Tackaberry, anticipating a crowd control problem

at Central Receiving Hospital, ordered Sergeants Swihart, Feinberg and ten officers to go there. Tackaberry also departed for the hospital in order to supervise the security.

Various Kennedy family and staff members solicited and received transportation from officers going to Central Receiving Hospital. Sergeants Swihart and Feinberg took several staff members to that location. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Salinger and two other persons went with Officers Pickard and Krieger. Officers Hansen and Jensen transported a woman who was identified to them as a relative of the Senator's.

12:30 a.m.

Officer J. M. Steele was assigned to record all pertinent information at the Command Post.

12:31 a.m.

Officer Hansen requested two additional ambulances at the hotel. He informed Communications Division that there were still others in need of medical assistance.

12:34 a.m.

Officer Blishak requested an ambulance at the rear of the hotel.

Officers Craig and Bollinger notified Communications Division to cancel the request for ambulances as there were private ambulances (Goodhew) at the scene.

12:35 a.m.

Blishak informed Communications Division not to cancel his request for an ambulance as there were victims still lying on the floor.

12:36 a.m.

While in the Embassy Ballroom, Blishak solicited information from various people attempting to obtain a description of the "suspect." An unknown male described Sirhan and informed Blishak that he had been taken into custody. Blishak immediately went to his vehicle and requested an ambulance through Communications Division. He then broadcast the following message:

"2A68, regarding the shooting at the Ambassador, witness stated the suspect is a male Latin, 25 to 26, 5-5, light build, dark bushy hair and dark eyes. Wearing blue levis, blue jacket, blue tennis shoes. It is unknown whether this suspect is in custody. Request you broadcast that it is unknown if this suspect is in custody. Suspect used a pistol."

12:37 a.m.

Lieutenant R. K. Sillings, Sergeants J. D. Jones, and R. M. Rolon arrived at the Command Post. They were briefed on the situation by Sgt. Sharaga.

Sillings instructed Sharaga to establish a security perimeter around the hotel. Persons and vehicles attempting to leave were to be discouraged from doing so. Sharaga assigned Officers A. D. Bollinger, H. G. Dublin, G. Ruiz, V. T. Karalekas, V. E. Edwards, E. W. Crosthwaite, T. W. Duehring, and C. A. Wright to the hotel's parking lots and street exits.

Sillings instructed Rolon and Jones to take seven officers to the Embassy Ballroom and secure the crime scene. He also informed them that Roosevelt Grier reportedly was at the scene of the

shooting in possession of Sirhan's gun.

The squad consisted of Officers G. E. Foster, J. T. Weinbeck, J. L. Wilson, K. E. Vogl, R. J. Velasquez, C. A. Brewer and J. W. Grogan. The latter two were plainclothes officers. As these officers entered the hotel, they observed the numerous persons in the lobby in various emotional states. Some were crying, others screaming and still others fainting. Newsmen and their equipment seemed to be everywhere.

Sergeant Jones, in search of Roosevelt Grier, forced his way through the hysterical crowd into the kitchen. Upon entering the pantry serving area, Jones observed bloody rags and other pieces of possible evidential value on the floor. He and several other officers tried to protect the scene but were unable because of the large surging crowd.

Jones reached the Embassy Ballroom entrance via the pantry area and noticed an address system on the stage. He made a plea for all witnesses to report to the podium. He also assigned three of the uniformed officers to stay near the stage to take names of witnesses. The remaining three officers were instructed to clear the crime scene of all unauthorized persons. Due to the size of the crowd, these three officers were unable to move the people from the pantry area. They were hampered by television newsmen who refused to leave. Jones radioed the Command Post for additional help.

Plainclothes Officers A. L. Lamoreaux and C. W. Zachary reported to the Command Post. They were instructed to mingle with the

people inside the hotel and act as an intelligence unit.

Sergeant Rolon stationed several hotel security officers near the Embassy Ballroom. He assigned them to assist the officers at the crime scene.

Hotel security officer William Gardner informed Rolon that he was detaining several "eye witnesses" for the police. He also told Rolon that some members of the news media were trying to take these witnesses out of the Embassy Ballroom in order to obtain an exclusive story.

Rolon located Jesus Perez, who reportedly was shaking hands with Senator Kennedy at the time of the shooting. While walking Perez away from the crowd, a male, who identified himself as a reporter for "Time Incorporated," attempted to pull Perez away from Rolon. This reporter offered Perez \$5,000.00 for an exclusive story. Note: Perez was questioned at a later date regarding this money offer, and he could not recall the incident.

12:40 a.m.

Traffic on the surrounding surface streets came to a standstill as the sightseers converged on the area. Officer J. F. Hajek notified Communications Division that Wilshire Boulevard between Normandie and Alexandria Avenues was closed to traffic. He and his partner, D. H. Wilson, began diverting traffic away from that location. Fourteen other officers responding to the "shooting call" also took it upon themselves to clear this traffic problem. Performing this duty were P. M. Despard,

R. G. Rozzi, M. J. Melancon, R. E. Kimball, D. A. Aikins, W. D. Morgan, L. W. Altemueller, R. J. Brian, G. F. Girard, G. Guthrie, J. D. Hayden, R. G. Gould, S. V. Ebbert and L. L. Estrada.

12:44 a.m.

Officer Blishak requested an additional ambulance, at the rear of the hotel, for Gabor Kadar who was suffering from shock.

12:45 a.m.

George Ross Clayton, an amateur photographer, informed Officer Craig he had taken pictures of the crime scene prior to and after the shooting. He voluntarily turned the film over to Craig believing it to be of evidential value. Craig accepted the film and later booked it as evidence.

12:50 a.m.

Sergeant Rolon contacted the Command Post via a Handie-talkie radio and gave Sgt. Sharaga a situation report. Sharaga had been receiving reports from various sources stating there was a major disturbance in the Embassy Ballroom. Rolon informed him that there was "no major commotion, only mass confusion." Much of this problem was caused by members of the press attempting to gather additional facts.

The Gold Room, south of the Embassy Foyer, was used to isolate the witnesses. Rolon utilized the services of Los Angeles Fire Department personnel, Captain K. W. Held, Captain L. J. Rohm, Inspector C. Lynch and A. E. Fisher to guard the entrances of the room. They were instructed not to allow anyone inside

unless accompanied by a police officer.

Officers V. T. Morett and T. B. Roberts arrived at the hotel and went directly to the lobby area. There they observed two male Negroes involved in an altercation inside the Palm Room. The officers stopped the quarrel and instructed them to leave. Both combatants left without further incident. The two officers then advised the bartender to stop serving drinks and to close the bar immediately. They also asked every person who was not an employee of the bar to leave. The patrons complied without incident.

12:50 a.m.

Sergeant Sharaga notified the Emergency Control Center that he had received information Roosevelt Grier was now at Central Receiving Hospital in possession of Sirhan's gun.

12:50 a.m.

Lieutenant Sillings, en route to the Embassy Room from the Command Post, was met by a horde of television newsmen requesting an interview. He made a televised statement stating that the Senator had been shot. He also gave a description of an outstanding suspect. Sillings had received this description from the police radio and from Sharaga minutes earlier.

1:00 a.m.

Sergeants D. D. Varney and R. O. Beauchaine were requested by Councilman J. B. Potter to provide security for Dr. Max Rafferty in room 481. Both sergeants remained with Dr. Rafferty

for a half hour at which time they were relieved by Officers Estrada and Ebbert.

1:00 a.m.

Sergeant J. R. Mac Arthur of Rampart Detectives arrived at the Command Post. He immediately went to the crime scene. After locating Lt. Sillings, he requested him to segregate all witnesses. As the number of witnesses continued to expand, Mac Arthur found it difficult to conduct interviews in the Gold Room. He telephoned Lt. C. A. Hughes at Rampart Station and requested these witnesses be transported to the station. While waiting for the transportation, he conducted approximately twenty-five initial interviews of possible witnesses.

1:00 a.m.

Sergeant R. F. McGuire and Officer C. H. Wilson, Intelligence Division, went to the kitchen area and located witnesses Juan Romero, Vincent Di Pierro and Yoshio Niwa. They isolated them in the Gold Room. Both remained in this room interviewing witnesses.

1:00 a.m.

Four Los Angeles Sheriff's mobile units and thirty-four deputies on foot reported to the Command Post. The majority of these deputies were assigned to exterior perimeter security.

Sharaga assigned the following deputies to assist the officers in the Embassy Ballroom: Sgt. R. E. Lindblom, Sgt. J. C. Barber, Deputies J. R. Armstrong, G. Barrett, T. A. Beringer, H. J.

Foster, R. G. Hussey, F. H. Linley, R. J. Peterson and R. F. Salo.

Sergeant Lindblom led his squad of deputies to the Embassy Ballroom where he met with Sergeants Jones and Rolon. Jones instructed Lindblom to assist the Los Angeles officers in clearing the crime scene of all unauthorized persons. These officers and deputies formed a "wedge" and walked to the pantry area. Approximately fifteen minutes later they had cleared the crime scene. Newsmen and their equipment were moved only by the sheer number of officers and deputies. This operation was conducted without major incident.

Sergeant Lindblom dispatched one of his deputies to the IBM Building to request additional assistance.

Plainclothes Officer Lamoreaux, mingling with the crowd, observed some persons throwing chairs about the lobby and into the fountain.

After the kitchen area was cleared of unauthorized persons, Sgt. Rolon noticed a large crowd of people attempting to force their way into the Embassy Ballroom from the lobby. Rolon immediately requested Lindblom to clear this area also.

Lindblom moved his squad of deputies and policemen into the lobby. The mob refused to move. This squad, facing a milling, screaming, hysterical mob, displayed their batons in a show of force. The mob was finally dispersed and moved from the lobby area by 1:30 a.m.

officer Grogan, while assisting in clearing the crime scene, was informed by an unknown male that he had observed a busboy wipe a blood spot where the Senator had fallen after the shooting. Officer Brewer later found a blood-soaked rag and gave it to Sgt. Jones.

Sergeant Lindblom advised Rolon that his deputies would maintain security in the lobby area until relieved by Los Angeles officers.

1:05 a.m.

Captain C. A. Kirby, Commander, Communications Division, arrived at the Command Post.

1:10 a.m.

Lieutenant Sillings advised Sharaga to allow all vehicles to leave the hotel's parking lots and to record their license numbers for future identification.

1:11 a.m.

Sharaga contacted Communications Division and relayed the following message:

"2L30, until I establish, or at least have been informed at the C.P. that the suspect is in custody, request you repeat the broadcast of the suspect's description I gave earlier this evening. Repeat at least every ten minutes on all frequencies."

1:12 a.m.

Communications Division acknowledged Sharaga's transmission

by stating that the only description they had was the one broadcast at 12:36 by Blishak. This description was that of a male Latin.

1:14 a.m.

Sharaga informed Communications Division their description of the suspect was not the correct one. He then repeated his description as follows:

"Male Caucasian, 20 to 22, 6' to 6'2", sandy blond curly hair, wearing brown pants and a tan shirt.

1:15 a.m.

Lieutenant Sillings, in a situation report from the Embassy Ballroom to the Command Post, stated that there was mass confusion and hysteria at that location. He also requested additional officers.

1:15 a.m. to 1:22 a.m.

Captain Kirby, through the Emergency Control Center, requested a staff officer be assigned to the hotel as a press relations officer. Inspector R. F. Rock immediately radioed that he was en route to the location.

1:28 a.m.

Upon arriving at the Command Post, Rock assumed the duties as the Department's Press Relations Officer. He requested Kirby to immediately confirm the validity of there being only one suspect involved in the shooting.

1:30 a.m.

Deputy Sheriff T. J. Smith was instructed by his supervisor, Lt. J. L. Cline, at the IBM Building, to maintain a log of occurrences. This log pertaining to the Sheriff's Department activities at the hotel commenced at 1:30 a.m. and was terminated at 3:50 a.m.

1:30 a.m.

Captain F. A. Phillips, Rampart Division Commander, arrived at the hotel. He checked the functions of the Command Post and the security measures being taken in the hotel. Noting that these two areas were properly and adequately supervised by Sillings, he left this location to check the conditions at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

1:33 a.m.

The Command Post received information of a disturbance at the parking lot exit in the 3200 block West 8th Street. Captain Kirby dispatched Officers J. L. Conrad and P. Nelson to investigate. Ten minutes later these officers returned to the Command Post and told Kirby that the disturbance was caused by five male Negroes who had refused to leave the area.

1:40 a.m.

Lieutenant B. Kienast, Sheriff's Department, assigned Sergeants D. M. Hogthrop, M. N. Davis, Deputies R. G. Hussey, R. L. Weitzel, C. O. Wernicke, C. H. Woods and ten other deputies from the IBM Building to assist Sgt. Lindblom at the hotel.

1:44 a.m.

Inspector J. W. Powers contacted Sgt. Sharaga on the radio, at the Command Post, and requested to know the origin of the "second" suspect's description. Sharaga had obtained this information from a person who allegedly had been pushed over by the "suspect." This suspect, according to the witness, ran from the crime scene into an adjacent room where this witness had been standing. The witness had only surmised that this person was a suspect because of his hurried actions. Powers ordered Sharaga to disregard the broadcast on the second suspect. He informed Sharaga that other witnesses who had been near the Senator at the time of the shooting described Sirhan as being the only suspect involved.

1:45 a.m.

Sharaga instructed Communications Division to cancel the broadcast on the "second suspect."

2:00 a.m.

Firearms experts, Sgt. W. J. Lee, Officer D. A. Wolfer and photographer C. Collier reported to Sgt. Mac Arthur. Working under his direction, they conducted related scientific investigations at the scene.

2:00 a.m.

Deputy H. J. Foster, patrolling the patio area east of the Palm Court, observed Terry Lee Fraser walk out of the bushes. Deputy Foster became suspicious and stopped him.

While being questioned, Fraser became nervous and evasive. He denied walking through the bushes and gave conflicting statements. Deputy Foster decided to take him to the Sheriff's Command Post for further questioning. Aided by Deputy C. O. Wernicke, Fraser was escorted to the IBM Building and released to the custody of Sgt. D. G. Fossey. Fossey immediately notified Sgt. Sharaga of this arrest.

2:20 a.m.

Lieutenant Sillings established a Satellite Command Post in the Embassy Ballroom. He assigned Sgt. Jones as supervisor in charge of internal security. Officers reporting to this location were assigned various security duties. Initially these posts consisted of relieving the deputies, security for Dr. Max Rafferty's suite, guarding all entrances throughout the hotel and patrolling all floor levels.

2:25 a.m.

All the Sheriff's personnel were relieved and their posts were manned by Los Angeles police officers. The Sheriff's returned to their Command Post at the IBM Building.

2:35 a.m.

The police bus, driven by Officer L. E. Duren, arrived at the Command Post. Fifteen witnesses were taken to the bus without incident or opposition from the press. Sgt. Rolon, Officers Velasquez and Ruiz accompanied the witnesses to Rampart Station. Other witnesses were driven to Rampart Station in police vehicles by Officers Fedrizzi, De Losh, Morett and Roberts.