

CASE PREPARATION

CASE PREPARATION FOR TRIAL

A three-man Case Preparation Team under the direction of a lieutenant was established within Special Unit Senator on June 12, 1968. The team was responsible for developing the Department's participation in the anticipated trial. Their primary duties were the interviewing of potential trial witnesses, the evaluation and preservation of evidence and the liaison between the District Attorney's Office and the Department.

Initial Investigation

The team was initially assigned the task of working with the statements and evidence gathered by Rampart Detectives between June 5 and June 11. The investigators familiarized themselves with the statements of the 127 witnesses interviewed by Rampart Detectives and made reinterviews where necessary. Two investigators from Rampart Detectives were carried over to S.U.S. for the investigation. A complete evaluation was made of the six-day investigation which had been made by Rampart Detective Division. Procedures for preservation and storage of evidence were immediately established, and a special evidence room was located within Room 803 at Parker Center. The evidence initially taken from the crime scene, the search of Sirhan's house and vehicle and evidence gathered at other locations between June 5 and June 11 was evaluated and sent to Scientific Investigation Division for analysis.

Liaison with The District Attorney

The Case Preparation Team maintained close contact with the

Deputy District Attorneys prosecuting the case through weekly and often daily meetings which were held to coordinate plans for each phase of the prosecution. The investigators briefed the prosecutors on the value of the possible testimony of each prospective witness. This included a subjective evaluation of each witness's potential strength and weakness. The prosecutor, in turn, advised the investigators of areas which required reinvestigation or deeper exploration for trial purposes.

Production of Sound Movie

The Case Preparation Team edited the available film, both news media and private, which was made just prior to, during and after the shooting. A twenty-minute documentary of the events that occurred was produced. This film was shown to witnesses and victims to refresh their recollection of the incident and to assist them in the identification of persons whom they remembered seeing at the hotel.

Time Charts Used as Investigative Technique

Experimentation in the application of a PERT chart (Program Evaluation and Review Technique) and the results are described in the introduction to the report. While the use of the PERT chart was of limited value as an investigative tool in this investigation, it was a springboard to several innovative techniques that were of value. The first was a time chart depicting the hourly activities and location of Sirhan during the several critical days prior to the assassination. Use of this chart centered attention on periods in time needing additional investigative attention. It also was of great assistance

as a reference in evaluating the many allegations which placed Sirhan at a specific location at a certain time.

A second time based chart entitled Sirhan's Profile Analysis was initiated early in the investigation. This chart depicted his domiciles, schools, employment and habitats from his arrival in the United States to the time of the assassination. It proved to be a valuable visual aid as well as focusing attention on time gaps in the background phase of the investigation.

A third chart illustrated the comparative activities and locations of Kennedy and Sirhan from March 1968 to June 1968. This chart reveals the path-crossing in general geographic areas and the specific instances of what has been described as stalking.

Recreation of The Crime Scene

The shooting scene was photographed by Scientific Investigation Division, and based on witnesses' statements the location of each witness was marked with chalk on the floor. Photographs were then made of these marks. The pictures were then compared with photographs available from the night of the shooting. From these comparisons investigators attempted to formulate a tentative sketch of the location of each witness and victim.

Scale models were constructed of the pantry area and of the hotel itself. The model of the pantry measured 86" x 30" and was made on a scale of 1" = 1'. A model of the hotel measured 6' x 6' and was made on a scale of 1/8" = 1'. The pantry area model was sectioned off by grids, and numbers depicting witnesses were positioned on the model by grid coordinates. The models were

constructed by the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineers and the Los Angeles Planning Department, under the supervision of Sergeant A. J. LaVallee, Department Surveyor. These models were subsequently used to assist investigators and witnesses during the reenactment of the shooting conducted at the Ambassador Hotel.

Schematic 8" x 12" drawings of the first and second floors of the hotel and of the pantry were prepared to assist investigators in the interviewing of witnesses. A 3' x 5' map of the pantry was also made. These maps and models, with markings denoting locations, were photographed and preserved to establish as closely as possible the position of each witness. The true location of Sirhan at the time of the shooting was established as closely as possible by the statements of witnesses and through the use of photographs taken moments after the shooting.

Reenactment at The Hotel

It was especially important to this investigation that the location of various witnesses and victims be established. The crowded conditions in the pantry made this particularly difficult. It was critical that the statements of witnesses, when referring to what they saw of the shooting, be as accurate as possible. Such inconsistencies which might arise from seeing the shooting at different angles had to be resolved to prevent the prosecutor's case from appearing to conflict on its own witnesses' accounts.

On November 12 through November 15, 1968, the District Attorney's

Office and the Case Preparation Team set up headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel. Key witnesses reviewed photographs and the scale model of the pantry. The twenty-minute motion picture produced from film contributed by the major television networks was shown. The witnesses then reenacted the shooting scene and personnel from the District Attorney's Office took motion pictures, video tapes and photographs. Each witness refreshed his memory from the comparison of the films. Using the model each made corrections as needed. At the conclusion of the reenactment, the Deputy District Attorneys noted the relative position of each participant.

On November 12, 1968, the following hotel employees participated:

Juan Romero
Jesus Perez
Martin Patrusky
Karl Uecker
Angelo Di Pierro
Vincent Di Pierro
Lisa Urso

On November 13, 1968, the following witnesses attended:

Frank Burns
Jesse Unruh
Rafer Johnson
Judy Royer
Robert Klase
Harold Burba

Burns and Johnson reenacted the capture of Sirhan and the recovery of the gun.

In attendance on November 14, 1968, were Criminologist Dwayne Wolfer and the following victims:

Paul Schrade
Ira Goldstein
Irwin Stroll
Elizabeth Evans

The victims placed themselves in the pantry at the point where they stood as the first shot was fired. Wolfer checked these positions, verifying his findings as to the flight and direction of the bullets.

On November 15, the arresting officers participated in a walk-through starting from the time of their arrival, including the arrest, and escorting Sirhan from the hotel.

Evaluation of Witnesses

The Case Preparation Team initially made the identification of witnesses through the use of photographs and statements. Those who had not previously volunteered to make statements were identified, located and interviewed. All witnesses were asked to furnish the names of others whom they knew to have been present at the hotel. These persons were also interviewed. Investigators began by reviewing the Grand Jury transcript and statements of 127 interviews conducted prior to the formation of S.U.S. Reinterviews were made where additional information was required.

Several key witnesses who were present at the hotel were not interviewed prior to their leaving Los Angeles. Two members of the Case Preparation Team accompanied a Deputy District Attorney to Washington, D.C., to interview these persons, most of whom were Kennedy campaign officials and their associates. Most of these interviews were conducted; however, investigators were unable to interview members of the Kennedy family. The substance of the completed interviews was briefed and presented to the

District Attorney's Office for selection of trial witnesses.

Those witnesses who had contact with Sirhan prior to the assassination were also interviewed. These interviews were evaluated for their applicability in aiding the establishment of premeditation. The substance of these interviews was also included in those sent to the District Attorney.

Witnesses for The Trial

The group of witnesses most important to the prosecution were the seventy persons in the pantry area at the time of the shooting. Those who rushed into the kitchen and assisted in the capture were also important. Because the statements of various witnesses essentially duplicated one another, it was decided that only certain witnesses would be necessary.

The five witnesses closest to the Senator at the time of the shooting would be used for describing the shooting. These were Juan Romero, Karl Uecker, Frank Burns, Jesus Perez and Martin Patrusky. Witnesses Lisa Urso, Vincent Di Pierro, Harold Burba, Edward Mininsian and William Barry would be used to establish Sirhan's approach from the ice machine to the Senator and the capture of Sirhan.

It was decided that news media personnel would not be used as witnesses, to avoid any conflicts over which news service would be called to testify. An exception was necessarily made to allow two news media workers who had important evidence of the shooting. Ronald Bennett, a photographer for United Press

International, had flash equipment with him at the time of the shooting. His pictures were of higher quality than those taken by other news media personnel who lacked Bennett's lighting equipment. Andrew West, of Los Angeles Radio Station KRKD, was carrying a tape recorder as he walked behind Senator Kennedy. His taped account of the shooting and apprehension was considered of value to the prosecution.

Due to the security precautions necessary in the trial of Sirhan, it was decided that no portion of the trial would be moved to the crime scene for reenactment. Therefore, it was important to have visual aids to accurately recreate the crime scene. The construction of the mock-ups and the reenactments of November 12 through 15 was intended to serve this purpose.

Individuals who would establish premeditation were examined, evaluated and selected by the Case Preparation Team for testimony at the trial. These persons were those who could show that Sirhan took steps to prepare himself for the assassination. Mrs. Lee Brown, Everett Buckner, Henry Carreon, Melvin Grote, Stanley Grube, Albert Montague, David Montellano, Richard Sheldon, Mike Soccoman, Robert Talbot, Ronald Williams and Claudia Williams were chosen as potential witnesses to show that Sirhan practiced with a revolver, which appeared to be the murder weapon, at the San Gabriel Gun Club the day before the assassination.

George Erhard, William Price, Dana Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hertz and James Pineda would be used to establish the purchase and history of the murder weapon. Alvin Clark would testify to statements regarding Kennedy made by Sirhan in April, 1968.

Larry Arnot would testify to completing a sales receipt for .22 caliber ammunition which was found in Sirhan's vehicle. Mr. William Blume would testify to his observation of Sirhan at a Kennedy rally at the Ambassador Hotel on June 2, 1968.

Lawrence Sloan, a District Attorney's Office handwriting expert, would be used to identify handwriting samples taken in the search at Sirhan's house which showed premeditation. Judy Royer would testify to observing Sirhan in the anteroom outside the pantry just prior to the shooting. She told him to leave the room twice during the evening.

The officers involved in the arrest, various searches, gathering of evidence and the custody of Sirhan were advised to be prepared for a call to testify on the sequence of events involving the apprehension and investigation of Sirhan.

Several doctors and nurses were interviewed and advised of the decision that they would testify at the trial. Doctors who treated Senator Kennedy from Central Receiving Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office would testify to the condition and cause of death of Kennedy. Doctors from Central Receiving Hospital and other local hospitals would be called to testify to the treatment of wounds to other victims. The testimony of these persons was important for maintaining continuity of evidence of the bullets and bullet fragments. Dr. Elvin Lanz would testify about the treatment to Sirhan's injuries. Dr. Lanz treated Sirhan at Homicide Division.

Synopses of witnesses statements were presented to the prosecuting attorneys. Conferences were held periodically with them regarding testimony and points of evidential value. The District Attorney's Office maintained the final responsibility for decisions as to which witnesses would be used for trial.

INVESTIGATION OF PREMEDITATION

INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION WEAPON

Manufacture and Original Purchase

The gun used by Sirhan Sirhan in the assassination of Robert Kennedy was an Iver Johnson, .22 caliber, Cadet Model, two-and-one-half inch barrel, blue steel finish, serial #H53725. The gun was manufactured on June 3, 1965, at the Iver Johnson Factory in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It was shipped to the California Hardware Company, Los Angeles, California, on June 14, 1965. The California Hardware Company sold the gun to the Pasadena Gun Shop, 386 East Green Street, Pasadena, on July 21, 1965. The Pasadena Gun Shop went out of business in September, 1966.

James C. Pineda, a salesman, confirmed that Albert Leslie Hertz had purchased the gun from the Pasadena Gun Shop on August 10, 1965, at 9:30 a.m. Pineda identified a Dealers Record of Sale as being the receipt of the transaction. Both the receipt and CII records show Albert Leslie Hertz as the purchaser of the gun on that date.

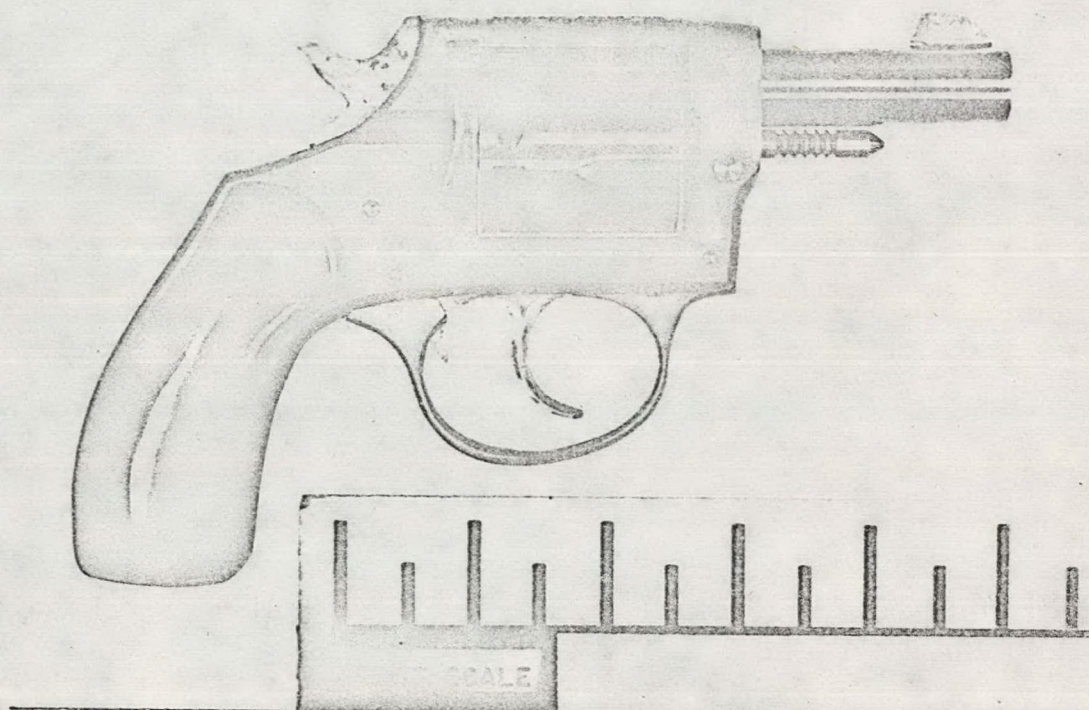
Gun Traced to Sirhan Sirhan

Sarah Hertz, wife of Albert L. Hertz, stated to investigators that she gave the gun to her daughter, Dana Westlake. Westlake stated that she gave the gun to a neighbor, George Charles Erhard, Jr., sometime during the latter part of November or early December, 1967.

Erhard sold the gun on or about February 15, 1968, to a man who worked with him, Munir Sirhan. Present at this sale were Erhard,

William Edmund Price, a friend of his, Munir Sirhan and Sirhan Sirhan. Erhard sold the gun to Munir Sirhan for \$25. Munir borrowed approximately six dollars from Sirhan B. Sirhan to make the purchase. Price confirmed that Munir was the person who made the purchase and took possession of the gun. Sirhan Sirhan did hold and examine the gun. Munir Sirhan insisted to investigators that Erhard sold the gun to his brother, Sirhan B. Sirhan, and not to him.

The investigation into the possible involvement of Munir Sirhan in the assassination is discussed in detail in another section of this report.



The Murder Weapon

PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION

The search of Sirhan's vehicle yielded a receipt for the purchase of .22 caliber ammunition. The receipt, #2372, was from the Lock, Stock 'N Barrel Gun Shop, 8972 East Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, California.

The owner of the gun shop, Benjamin James Herrick; his wife, Donna Herrick; and a sales clerk, Larry Kenneth Arnot, were interviewed regarding the sales slip. Benjamin Herrick said the sales slip came from his store and identified the handwriting as that of Arnot. It was confirmed that Arnot had sold the items listed on the receipt.

Larry Arnot initially alleged that he remembered two other men had been with Sirhan the day that the ammunition was sold. This allegation is described in detail in another section of this report. Arnot subsequently admitted that he did not remember seeing Sirhan in the store.

Investigators could only confirm that Sirhan possessed a sales receipt for .22 caliber ammunition from the Lock, Stock 'N Barrel Gun Shop; that a sale of the ammunition had taken place; and that Arnot had made the sale.

SIRHAN'S PRACTICE AT THE RANGE

Gun Club Member Recalled Sirhan from the Range

On June 5, 1968, Charles Kendall was watching television when he learned of the shooting and saw a picture of Sirhan B. Sirhan on television. He recognized Sirhan as the person he saw firing a small caliber weapon at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club on June 4, 1968. On June 6, 1968, Kendall returned to the gun club and asked the club manager, Lloyd Hagger, if he was aware of the fact that Sirhan had fired on the range June 4, 1968. Hagger dismissed this idea as a joke. Kendall entered the business office where the rosters are kept and found the name "Sirhan Sirhan, 696 East Howard Street, Pasadena," the fourteenth signature for the date June 4, 1968. Kendall showed the roster to Joseph Tescher, club president, and the executive officer, Maynard Goodell. Both Tescher and Goodell advised Hagger to notify the Los Angeles Police Department. Hagger contacted the Los Angeles Police Department on June 7, 1968, between 3 and 4 p.m.

Sirhan's Activities at the Range

Sirhan arrived at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club June 4, 1968, between 11 and 11:30 a.m. After signing the non-member roster and obtaining a target, he took a position at the west end of the pistol range. None of the witnesses could place Sirhan on a specific target. The witnesses agreed that Sirhan was firing a .22 caliber revolver, blue steel in color, with a short barrel. Mike Soccoman came to the range at about 2:15 p.m., on June 4, 1968. Sirhan was shooting at a nearby target. Sirhan and

Soccoman discussed hunting. Soccoman fired Sirhan's gun and described it as "a cheap model, .22 caliber revolver with a short barrel."

Ronald Williams, went to the rifle range, and his wife, Claudia Williams, went to the pistol range. Mrs. Williams fired several rounds but was unable to hit the target. She requested assistance and Sirhan offered to show her the proper method of sighting. He made gestures with his hands, pointing at the rear and front sight. He took her by the arm and showed her the proper stance. After giving her instructions, she fired eighteen rounds from her weapon, and she fired sixteen rounds from his weapon. She described his gun as a .22 caliber revolver, blue steel color, with a short barrel.

The witnesses on the range described Sirhan's method of fire as rapid. He fired double action, and ejected the casings from the cylinder with a small screwdriver. He put the casings in a pile which was described by witnesses as being between 350 to 400 casings. It is unknown if Sirhan left these casings. Witnesses saw six boxes of Super-X long rifle shells at Sirhan's position and two boxes of Mini-Mag hollow point. Several witnesses stated that Sirhan discussed the hollow point as inflicting greater damage than the normal .22 caliber long rifle. Sirhan was described as a good shot by witnesses and an expert by Everett Buckner, the range master. Several hundred rounds were fired at the target and the center was torn out.

Most of the witnesses stayed only an hour and a half to two hours on the range; Sirhan was there from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. The

witnesses interviewed stated that Sirhan was alone with the exception of Everett Buckner and James Thornbrugh. Allegations made by Buckner and Thornbrugh indicated Sirhan knew someone on the range. The allegations were found to be untrue and are reported in detail under that section of the report dealing with conspiracy potential.

Approximately forty pounds of shell casings were taken into custody by the F.B.I. from the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club pistol range. These casings were sent to Washington D.C. for comparison by the Scientific Investigation Section. An analysis was requested comparing the casings confiscated by the F.B.I. with the expended casings removed from Sirhan's weapon. The casings were then returned to the Los Angeles Police Department, Scientific Investigation Division, for comparison. These tests were negative.

The range master, Everett Buckner, stated Sirhan arrived at the gun club on June 4, 1968, between 9:30 a.m. and 12 noon. Sirhan took a position on the far west end of the pistol range, possibly target #1. After firing between seventy-five and a hundred rounds, Sirhan returned to control tower and told Buckner he wanted some .22 caliber shells that would not misfire. Buckner stated he sold him .22 caliber hollow point; but, was unsure of the brand.

CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENT RANGE INVESTIGATION

Investigators checked the Corona Police Department range rosters on December 13, 1968. There were nine names recorded on the June 1, 1968, roster, one of which was the name Sirhan Sirhan. The roster listed 12:50 p.m., as his "time started" and 3 p.m., as "time completed" for this entry. The roster also listed two names for June 2, 1968, but Sirhan's was not one of them.

The roster was examined by Lawrence Sloan, handwriting expert for the District Attorney's Office. It was Sloan's opinion that Sirhan Sirhan wrote his name on the roster.

There were five people working at the range on June 1, 1968. William Marks, a Corona police officer assigned as the rangemaster; Harry Starr, the assistant rangemaster, a civilian; and Barnaby Martinez, a trusty assigned to the Corona Police Department by the Riverside County Sheriff's Office. Two Corona police student workers, William S. Evan and Mario Salas were also working at the range. They were constructing a wall on June 1, 1968. They periodically left their work and fired on the range, but neither of the student workers could recall definitely seeing Sirhan at the range.

Marks and Starr were shown pictures of Sirhan. Marks identified Sirhan's picture as the person writing the name "Sirhan Sirhan" on the roster. He described Sirhan as a male Caucasian, 20 to 30, 6' to 6'2", 215 to 225, brown hair. There was a man with him that he described as a male Caucasian, 20 to 30, 5'5" to 5'7", 130 to 145, brown hair, pencil-type mustache and wearing

horn-rimmed glasses. The second man spoke with an unknown foreign accent. The man questioned Marks about aliens using the range but did not shoot. Marks stated that Sirhan was assigned target position number 1. He fired a .22 caliber revolver, unknown barrel length, which he carried in a zippered carrying case.

Harry Starr recalled being at the range on June 1, 1968. He picked Sirhan's picture from a group of "look-alike" photos. His description of Sirhan and the man with him were generally the same as Marks'.

According to the rosters from the range, Sirhan only fired once in 1968, yet Marks and Starr were able to remember him. They were, however, unable to describe other people who fired the same day and had used the range on prior occasions. Investigator's felt that Marks and Starr were confusing Sirhan with some other shooter.

Investigators were unable to locate Barnaby Martinez, the prisoner trusty. He is on probation for 270 P.C., Failure to Provide. It was the opinion of a Riverside County Probation Department supervisor that Martinez had left the state to avoid child support payments.

Officers located and interviewed each person listed on the roster with the exception of John Cutting, who lives in the State of Washington. Cutting is the son-in-law of Merle Tool, a range customer. When interviewed, Tool recalled going to the range with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, Cutting. They

fired on the rifle range which is separated from the pistol firing line. Tool did not recall seeing Sirhan. He and Cutting signed in at 3 p.m., which is the starting time for "big bore" rifles. Sirhan's sign-out time was 3 p.m. It was learned, however, that shooters do not check out with the rangemaster. The rangemaster approximates a sign-out time when he notices that a shooter is leaving or no longer on the range.

Investigators also interviewed William Smith and Maurice Collins. These two men are in their 60's and used the range almost every Saturday. The next two people listed on the roster after Smith and Collins were Margaret and David Pixley. They used the range once or twice a month. The last two people interviewed were Richard Stewart and his son, Anthony. None of these six people recalled Sirhan on the range. The last of the group completed shooting at 11:45 a.m., according to the roster. As mentioned earlier, Sirhan did not start shooting until 12:50 p.m. The times on the roster indicate that no one was shooting between 11:45 and 12:50 p.m., the time when Sirhan started firing. There was no one firing on the range when Sirhan was using it according to the recorded times on the roster.

Deputy District Attorney David Fitts indicated that William Marks, the rangemaster, would probably be called to testify to Sirhan's signature on the roster.

RESULTS OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

The papers, notes and notebooks found in Sirhan's bedroom on June 5, 1968, were transported to the F.B.I. laboratory for comparison, then to the Los Angeles Police Department laboratory. The documents, with other examples of Sirhan's handwriting, were delivered to Mr. Stoner, Chief Investigator, District Attorney's Office, on July 23, 1968. These examples included Sirhan's signature from the cancelled Argonaut Insurance Company check, his driver's license and an application for a "Hot Walker's" license with the State of California. Stoner gave the documents to L. W. Sloan, Questioned Document Examiner, District Attorney's Office.

Sloan conducted a lengthy intercomparison of the writings and formed the opinion that Sirhan had signed his name on the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Gun Club. It was Sloan's specific and unqualified opinion that Sirhan was the person responsible for more than 90 percent of the writings in the two spiral notebooks. The remaining 10 percent of the writings related to obscure words and phrases that were written in a manner unlike that found in the identifiable exemplar writing. Evaluation of the notebook writing indicated a writer who apparently "experiments" with his handwriting construction.

Sloan's preliminary report of August 22, 1968 stated:

I am able to identify much of the writing in the two notebooks and other related papers as being that of Sirhan. The main difficulty of the examination has been in the scarcity of appropriate exemplar material. So far, it has been necessary to make considerable intercomparisons of the questioned writing in order to tie it into the exemplars.

Without question, Sirhan signed his name to the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Rifle Range, dated June 4, 1968.

I am certain that complete identity of all the writing, which is Sirhan's, will be possible with additional time being spent on the examination.

A continuing attempt is being made to locate and identify additional exemplar writing.

On September 20, 1968, Sloan made a final report which read as follows:

I have completed a lengthy and detailed examination and comparison of the handwriting contained in the two spiral notebooks and other related papers in the Sirhan matter with and against the accumulated exemplar writings of Sirhan Sirhan.

At the time of my preliminary report, August 22, 1968, it was anticipated that additional exemplar writings of Sirhan would be located and identifiable, but none has been found. Thus, the complete examination and comparison has been carried out with the same exemplar materials but with considerable additional time being spent.

My original opinion concerning the signature of Sirhan Sirhan in the "sign-in" sheet, at the San Gabriel Rifle Range, dated June 4, 1968, has been strengthened considerably by the additional time spent in the overall examination. Too, the lengthy intercomparison of writing in the spiral notebooks has been of great value and a much firmer opinion concerning that writing has been reached.

Therefore, at this time I wish to state my opinion concerning all the writings and the examination thereof. It is my specific and unqualified opinion that Sirhan Sirhan is the person responsible for the writing of his name on the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Rifle Range. It is also my specific and unqualified opinion that he is the person responsible for more than 90 percent of the writings found in the two spiral notebooks.

To explain the 90 percent opinion, the remaining 10 percent of the writing relates to obscure words and phrases that have been written in a manner unlike that found in the identifiable exemplar writing. Observation and evaluation of the notebook writing as a

whole indicates a writer who apparently "experiments" with his writing construction from time to time.

Further, it is my specific and unqualified opinion that he in particular, wrote the words on pages 15, 19, 21, 26, 35, 39, 47, in the Pasadena City College notebook and pages 123, 124, 125 and 126 of the larger notebook.

Such would be my testimony in courts.

The Court Ruling on the Search

Judge Herbert V. Walker convened Department 107-A on October 22, 1968. The motion before the court was a suppression of evidence found in Sirhan's bedroom. The prosecution and defense presented their points, authorities and witnesses. Judge Walker ruled the search was not unreasonable, and the notebooks found in Sirhan's bedroom were accepted by the court. Judge Walker commented that the court's receipt of the notebooks was not to be construed as a ruling on their admissibility as acceptable evidence. This could only be determined by the trier of fact.

WITNESS TO SIRHAN'S INTENTION TO KILL KENNEDY

Alvin Clark, a trash collector for the City of Pasadena, advised investigators that he had known Sirhan during 1967 and 1968. The Sirhan house was on his collection route and he frequently stopped for lunch near the house. At first occasionally and then more often, he and Sirhan would sit and talk by his trash truck. They talked about events of current interest.

Clark recalled that on April 10, 1968, the Wednesday after the assassination of Martin Luther King, he and Sirhan discussed the upcoming primary election. Sirhan asked Clark whom he was going to vote for and Clark told him, "Kennedy." Sirhan replied, "Well, I don't agree. I am planning on shooting the son of a bitch." Clark did not take him seriously and thought it was only an exaggeration.

Clark stated that later in 1968, he and Sirhan had a conversation about hunting and firearms. Sirhan asked him where he might buy or obtain a weapon greater in caliber than his .22 pistol. Clark did not associate this statement with Sirhan's earlier remark about Kennedy because of the lapse of time between the two conversations.

Examples of Writings Found in Sirhan's Bedroom

An envelope from the United States Treasury Department was found in Sirhan's bedroom along with other papers, notes, and notebooks. Written on the envelope was "R.F.K. must be disposed of like his brother was." The F.B.I. booklet titled "Exhibit 18" contains photographs of the pages from a spiral notebook referred to as

the Pasadena City College Notebook. A handwriting expert attributed the writings to Sirhan. The following are excerpts from that exhibit:

Page 120 "May 18th, 9:45 a.m.-68." (This appears at the top of the page). "My determination to eliminate R.F.K. is becoming more the more of an unshakable obsession." "R.F.K. must be assassinated." Written over and over on the next fourteen lines "RFK and Robert F. Kennedy must be assassinated." Lines 13 and 14 on this page read: "Robert F. Kennedy must be assassinated before 5 June 1968."

Page 126 "2 June 1967 2:30 p.m." (This appears at the top of the page.) "A declaration of war against America." (This is a title written on the top line of the page.) The last three paragraphs read as follows: "The victims of the party in favor of this declaration will be or are now-the president, vice, etc., down the ladder."

"The time will be chosen by the author at the convenience of the accused."

"The method of assault is immaterial--however the type of weapon used should influence it somehow."

Page 139 "Sirhan Sirhan must begin to work on uphold solving the problem and difficulties of assassinating the 36th President of the glorious United States."

Page 140 "We believe that the glorious United States of America will eventually be felled by a blow of an assassin's bullet."

Page 152 "Kennedy must fall. Kennedy must fall" and "we believe that Robert F. Kennedy must be sacrificed for the poor exploited people" and "we believe that we can effect such action and produce such results--. The hand that is writing down this writing is going to do the slaying of the above mentioned victim. One wonders what it feels like to do an assassination that might do some illegal work--."

EVIDENCE OF PRIOR CONTACTS WITH KENNEDY

Kennedy Rally May 24, 1968 Los Angeles Sports Arena

Joseph Sheehan and his wife, Margaret, attended a Kennedy Rally at the Los Angeles Sports Arena, May 24, 1968. The rally ended at approximately 10:30 p.m. The Sheehans were part of a large crowd waiting for the Senator to make his departure from the arena and waited for one-half hour in the parking lot area. Sheehan saw a man in front of him who appeared to be alone. Sheehan, a clinical psychologist, commented to his wife about the man. He described him as "completely out of character with the crowd" in that he "appeared very intense and sinister." The man did not participate in the carnival atmosphere that pervaded the crowd and disappeared from their view prior to Kennedy's appearance. Mrs. Sheehan positively identified Sirhan Sirhan as the man they observed outside the sports arena.

Kennedy Rally June 2nd - Ambassador Hotel

William Burton Blume worked from December 1967, to March 1968, next door to the Organic Pasadena Food Company where Sirhan was employed. Blume and Sirhan knew each other casually in this relationship. On June 2, 1968, between 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Blume was in the lobby of the Ambassador Hotel and "unquestionably" saw Sirhan pass him. He commented to his friend, David Vogel, "I know that guy." Sirhan was walking in the opposite direction and was three feet away from him.

SENATOR KENNEDY AND SIRHAN

4-19/5-14-Senator campaigning outside of So. Calif.

5-21/5-24- Out of So. Calif.

4/5-27- Out of L.A. area.

JUNE

SGT. G. J. BURGOWNE
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
FEBRUARY 27, 1969

ACTIVITY 72 HOURS PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION

The following is a chronological hourly account of Sirhan's known activities for the 72 hour period preceding the shooting of Senator Kennedy, commencing with 12:01 a.m., Sunday, June 2, 1968.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Sun. 6/2/68	12:01 a.m.- 8:00 a.m.	Bedroom, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan
" "	8:00 a.m.- 9:00 a.m.	Drove mother to church, 1757 N. Lake, Pasadena	Mary Sirhan
" "	9:00 a.m.- 11:00 a.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	11:00 a.m.-	Home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Line 1 thru 12
" "	11:15 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	5:00 p.m.- 6:00 p.m.	Home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Adel Sirhan Trans. #52 Lines 12 thru 26
" "	6:00 p.m.- 8:30 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	8:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Seen at Kennedy Rally Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Blvd.	Bert Blum, Susan Redding,

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Sun. 6/2/68	9:30 p.m.- 10:30 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	10:30 p.m.- 11:00 p.m.	Home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan
Mon. 6/3/68	11:00 p.m.- 8:00 a.m.	Bedroom, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan
" "	8:00 a.m.- 8:15 a.m.	Drove mother to work	Mary Sirhan
" "	8:15 a.m.- 10:30 a.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	10:30 a.m.- 10:40 a.m.	Purchased gas at Richfield Gas Station, 2529 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena	Sidney McDaniel
" "	10:40 a.m.- 12:30 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	12:30 p.m.- 1:00 p.m.	Home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Page 19 lines 19 thru 26 Page 20 lines 1 thru 15
" "	1:00 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	4:30 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	Watched Television at home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Lines 1 thru 3

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Mon. 6/3/68	5:00 p.m.- 6:00 p.m.	At home, eating, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Page 17, Lines 10 thru 26
" "	6:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	At home reading in his room, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Page 18, Lines 1 thru 22
Mon. 6/3/68	9:00 p.m.-	Bedroom, 696 E.	Mary Sirhan
Tues. 6/4/68	8:00 a.m.	Howard St., Pasadena	Trans. #50 Page 18, Lines 23 thru 26, Page 19, Lines 1 thru 5
" "	8:00 a.m.-	Drove his car from 696 E. Howard St., to purchase a news- paper	Mary Sirhan Trans. #50 Page 19, Lines 2 thru 12
" "	8:00 a.m.- 9:30 a.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	9:30 a.m.- 11:00 a.m.	Home, 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Adel Sirhan
" "	11:00 a.m.-	Home answering phone 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena	Adel Sirhan Trans. #52 Page 23, Lines 21 thru 22

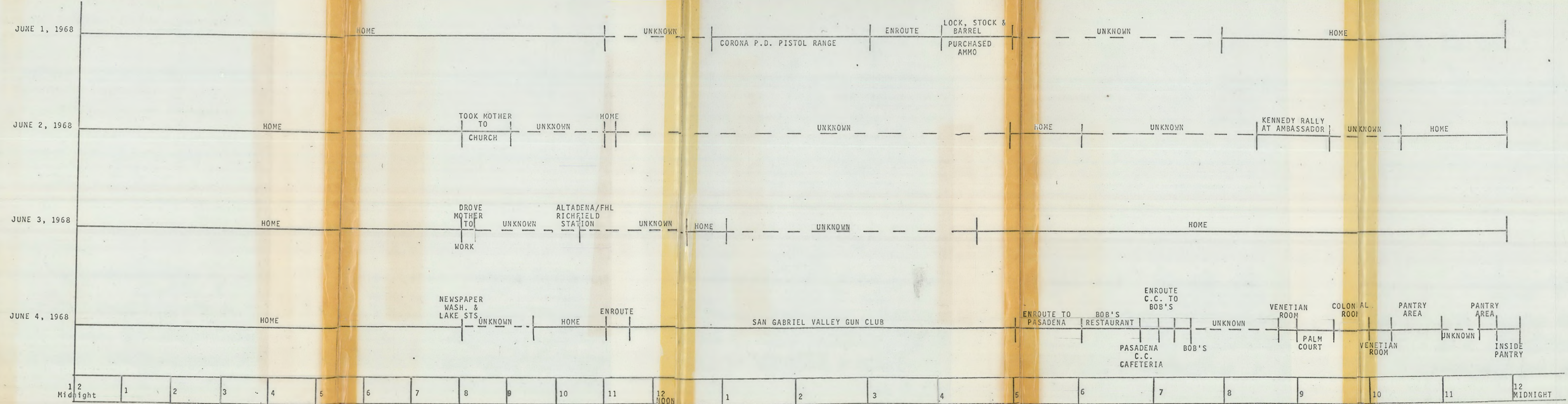
<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Tues. 6//4/68	11:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.	San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, 4001 Fish Canyon Rd., Monrovia Practiced - fired his gun	E. C. Buckner, Henry Carreon, D. Montellano, Claudia Williams, Ronald Williams, Robert Grijavla, J. Thornbrugh, Charles Kendall, Mike Saccoman, Corliss Edwards, George Mioch
" "	5:00 p.m.- 6:00 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	6:00 p.m.- 6:40 p.m.	Bob's Restaurant 1601 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena	Gaymoard Mistri,
" "	6:40 p.m.- 7:05 p.m.	Pasadena City College Cafeteria, 1570 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena	Gaymoard Mistri, Marof Badran, Anwar Sayegh, Abdo J. Malki
" "	7:05 p.m.- 7:15 p.m.	Enroute from Pasadena City College to Bob's Restaurant	Gaymoard Mistri,
" "	7:15 p.m.- 7:30 p.m.	Bob's Restaurant 1601 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena	Gaymoard Mistri,

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Tues. 6/4/68	7:30 p.m.- 8:45 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	8:45 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.	Standing in the Electricians Booth Adjacent to Venetian Room, Ambassador Hotel	Hans Bidstrup,
" "	9:00 p.m.- 9:30 p.m.	Standing at entrance to Palm Court, Ambassador Hotel	Humphrey Cordero, Enrique Rabago,
" "	9:30 p.m.- 10:00 p.m.	Inside the Colonial Room, Ambassador Hotel Looking at teletype machines	Mary Grohs
" "	10:00 p.m.- 10:15 p.m.	Standing outside rest room adjacent to Venetian Room, Ambassador Hotel	Gonzalo Cetina,
" "	10:15 p.m.- 11:00 p.m.	Standing in pantry area of the kitchen, Ambassador Hotel	Judy Royer
" "	11:00 p.m.- 11:30 p.m.	UNKNOWN	-----
" "	11:30 p.m.- 11:45 p.m.	Walking out of pantry door in the kitchen area	Robert M. Klase,
" "	11:45 p.m.- 12:00 p.m.	Inside pantry area of kitchen asking question whether Senator Kennedy will come by there later	Jesus Perez Trans. #13 Page 3 and Page 5

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ACTIVITY/LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Wed. 6/5/68	12:05 a.m.- 12:10 a.m.	Standing on tray rack in pantry area of kitchen looking towards the stage of the Embassy Room	Martin Patrusky,
" "	12:10 a.m.- 12:15 a.m.	Standing next to ice machine in the pantry area of kitchen, Ambassador Hotel	Barbara Rubin, Gonzalo Cetina,
" "	12:10 a.m.- 12:15 a.m.	Standing in crouched position next to ice machine in pantry area of kitchen, Ambassador Hotel	Vincent DiPierro, Trans. #4, Page 8 thru 18
" "	12:15 a.m.-	Standing on tray rack pushing towards Kennedy reaching around Carl Uecker, and firing shots	Martin Patrusky,
" "	12:15 a.m.-	Drew gun from his waistband and fired at Senator Kennedy	Lisa Lynn Urso,
" "	12:15 a.m.-	Inside pantry area of kitchen firing gun	Jesus Perez Trans. #13, Page 4 and Page 6
" "	12:15 a.m.- 12:25 a.m.	Inside pantry area being subdued by witnesses	Karl Uecker Frank Burns Roosevelt Grier, Joseph LaHive
" "	12:25 a.m.-	Sirhan in custody of Police escorted through Colonial Room, Ambassador Hotel	Mary Grohs

SIRHAN'S ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1-4, 1968



SGT G. J. BURGOYNE
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
REVISED JANUARY 22, 1969

STATE OF MIND - INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE AFTER ARREST

The following is an account of Sirhan Sirhan's behavior and statements comencing at the time of apprehension until being transferred to the Sheriffs facility:

During the apprehension of Sirhan, Rafer Johnson asked him, "Why did you do it?" Sirhan replied, "I can explain (or) I'll tell you later," Johnson did not hear Sirhan say, "I did it."

Unruh recalled that while Sirhan was being restrained on the table, Sirhan said, "I can (or) I will explain." Later, in the police car en route to Rampart Station, Unruh recalled Sirhan state, "I did it for my country." Unruh asked Sirhan, "Why him?" to which Sirhan replied, "It's too late."

Officer Placencia advised Sirhan of his rights en route to Rampart Station. Sirhan acknowledged he understood his rights by nodding his head. When asked if he understood his right to remain silent, Sirhan replied, "Yes." He did not request an attorney.

Officer Placencia stated that Unruh said, "Why did you shoot him?" Unruh denied that he made this statement and also denied hearing Sirhan reply, "You think I'm crazy, so you can use it as evidence against me."

At Rampart Station Sirhan complained that the cuffs were too tight; they were loosened.

Two officer attempted to engage Sirhan in trivial and unrelated

conversation, but he remained silent. One of the officers, Willoughby, was drinking hot chocolate in the interrogation room. Sirhan asked Willoughby if he could have a drink, and Willoughby replied, "No." Sirhan asked if the drink was hot and when Willoughby replied that it was, Sirhan kicked out with his right foot spilling the hot chocolate on Willoughby and himself. Sirhan later apologized to Willoughby. During an interview with Sgt. Jordan, at another time, Sirhan indicated to Jordan that he was sorry about the incident.

Sgt. Jordan interviewed Sirhan at Rampart Station. Sirhan refused to answer personal questions. He asked a few questions concerning his rights and then stated he would remain silent.

Sirhan asked for a drink of water and then refused it when it was offered, insisting that Sgt. Jordan taste the water first. When asked the significance of his actions, he refused to comment. Sirhan was transported to the Police Administration Building and interviewed by Sgt. Jordan, District Attorney's Investigator Murphy and Deputy District Attorney Howard. He was advised of his constitutional rights. Sirhan indicated he understood his rights and that he would remain silent.

Sirhan was taken to Central Jail and during the booking process objected to the part of the skin search that required his bending over and spreading his buttocks. When the reason for the search was explained, he complied. Sirhan refused to give any information and was processed under the name John Doe. A Jailer (Custodial Officer Martin Dismukes) recalled Sirhan would give

no information and was processed under the name of John Doe. The jailer described Sirhan as very composed and more at ease than some visitors.

Sirhan was fingerprinted during the booking process by Officer Kenneth E. Jones. Sirhan made no comment and refused to fill out the handwriting exemplar or answer any questions.

Officer Guadalupe Dela Garza remembered Sirhan being upset about the trouser waist of his jail clothing being too large. Sirhan was quite concerned with his appearance. Garza also recalled the slow, deliberate and thorough manner in which Sirhan showered.

Sirhan was reinterviewed from 3:15 a.m., to 3:45 a.m., by Deputy District Attorney Howard, Sgt. Melendres and Sgt. Jordan. Sirhan remained silent concerning the shooting. He expressed an interest in the Jack Kirschke murder case. He was relaxed, polite, and composed during the interview. He alertly responded to questions regarding the Kirschke case.

Officer Foster, a jailer, reported of his conversations with Sirhan. He indicated Sirhan talked about children, horses, The Boston Strangler and Foster's duty at the jail. Sirhan claimed he "got nothing out of life" and "they won't give it to me."

At 4 a.m. Sirhan was interviewed again by District Attorney Investigator Murphy and Sgt. Jordan. Jordan's opinion of the interview was as follows: "Sirhan was in good spirits and quite stimulated. He acted as if he were playing a game and

enjoying it. He appeared anxious to match wits with Murphy and himself (Jordan). He wanted to talk and was happy to talk about anything other than the Kennedy case. He talked about gardening, types of employment, books, literature, family, children, golf, barbers and the Kirschke case. The only statement concerning the case occurred when Jordan told Sirhan his car had been found. Sirhan replied, "How did you know it was a 1958 Chrysler? The key? Beautiful!" Jordan was impressed with Sirhan's composure and relaxation. He appeared less upset, to Jordan, than individuals arrested for a traffic violation. Sirhan's mind seemed keen. It was Jordan's opinion that Sirhan fancied himself somewhat of an intellectual.

While being transported to the Sheriff's facility at the Hall of Justice, Sirhan asked one of the officers accompanying him his name. The officer, Estrella, answered Sirhan, and Sirhan replied, "A beautiful sounding name."

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE BOOKED DURING THE INVESTIGATION

A total of 155 items of evidence came into police custody during the investigation. Some items were necessary for the presentation of the case, others had evidential value and could be used in court, and some had no evidential value. The determination whether an item would be used in court was to be made in most cases during the trial. The items are listed below by date, location, item number, quantity and description. The names of the persons who came in contact with the items will be included to establish continuity.

June 5, 1968

Rampart Division

Officers T. R. White and A. Placencia removed from Sirhan's person:

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	4	One hundred dollar bills.
2	1	Five dollar bill.
3	4	One dollar bills.
4		\$1.66 miscellaneous coins.
5	2	.22 caliber cartridges, brass cases, lead projectiles.
6	1	.22 caliber projectile, copper jacketed.
7	1	Comb, brown.
8	1	Key - vehicle key (This is the key that belonged to Sirhan's vehicle that was found parked on New Hampshire near Wilshire Blvd.)
9	2	Newspaper clippings. (The content of the newspaper clippings is unknown at this time. The clippings, along with the vehicle key and the below listed item, are exhibits in possession of the Grand Jury.

10 1 Paper, 8" x 12", typed verse and chorus.
(The content of the verse and chorus is
unknown.)

Items 1-10 were entered into the Grand Jury Proceedings and will
probably be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

Rampart Station

Rafer Johnson received the murder weapon from Roosevelt Grier
and gave it to Sergeants R. L. Calkins and M. G. McGann:

11	1	Gun, revolver, Iver Johnson, Cadet, blue steel 2½" barrel, 8 shot, .22 caliber, serial #H53725.
12	8	Shells, Brass, expended, .22 caliber, "CCI" on base, not marked for identifi- cation. (The gun was used by Sirhan to shoot the victims. The shells were in gun.)

Items 11 and 12 are in custody of the Grand Jury.

June 5, 1968

Good Samaritan Hospital

13	1	Suit, man's, "Georgetown University Shop," black cloth (cut/bloodstain).
14	1 pr.	Shorts, man's, "Embassy," white cloth, size 34 (bloodstained).
15	1	Shirt, man's, "K. Wragge" (RFK on collar).
16	1	Belt, man's, size 32, custom leather, black/brown, reversible.
17	1	Tie, man's, "Rivetz," blue with silver stripes.
18	1 pr.	Socks, man's, blue cloth.

The above items were the clothing worn by Senator Kennedy.
Deputy District Attorney David Fitts indicated Items 13 and 15
will probably be used during the trial in establishing the
location and distance that the gun was fired. Items 16, 17 and
18 were of no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

Good Samaritan Intensive Care Unit

Sergeant D. D. Varney found below items in the intensive care unit after the Senator had been removed. Officer J. A. Roach received the items from Varney.

19	1	Plastic bag (contained Items 20, 21 and 22).
20	1	Bottle (empty), "American Red Cross," 100cc serum albumin, with 36" hose attached.
21	1	Needle (intravenous) contained in plastic holder with white tape.
22	2	Sheets (bed), white with blue stripe (Los Angeles Receiving Hospital) bloodstained.

The above items were of no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

Central Receiving Hospital

Officer R. D. Barnes was given Item 23 by Nurse Eby at Central Receiving Hospital. He gave the item to Officer J. A. Roach.

23	1	Vial (glass) with cork, containing blood sample of victim Kennedy.
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This item was of no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

Ambassador Hotel

George Clayton, a photographer, gave Officer C. Craig:

24	34	Photographs of the crowd and individuals at the hotel.
25	1	Film container, 35mm film strip, 30 separate pictures on the strip.

These items were of no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

Good Samaritan Hospital

Dr. Paul Wertlake gave Sgt. D. D. Varney bullet fragments removed from the right mastoid area of victim Kennedy.

26 1 Vial (glass) with black top containing
 sponge and bullet fragments.

27 1 Vial (glass) containing bullet fragments.

Lieutenant W. E. Hogue received these fragments from Dr. Paul Wertlake. The fragments were removed from victim Kennedy by Dr. Henry Cuneo who gave them to Dr. Wertlake. Hogue gave the fragments to Varney, who booked them. Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated both items will probably be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

Ambassador Hotel

Hans Karthoff gave Officer T. W. Roberts:

28 1 Paper, white, the floor plan of Ambassador
 Hotel drawn on one side in red ink and
 black crayon. Page No. 2, typed informa-
 tion pertaining to election night.

Karthoff received the item from Don Reinke. Reinke was given the item by William F. Crosson. Investigation revealed Crosson was not a threat to the Senator, rather he was concerned about his security and had drawn the map for this purpose. No evidential value.

June 5, 1968

696 East Howard Street, Pasadena

Sergeant W. E. Brandt removed from Sirhan's bedroom:

29 2 Notebooks, wire-bound, approximately
 8½" x 11", green. (1) Simpson #9804
 found near Sirhan's bed by Officer G. D.
 Evans #6831. (2) Pasadena City College,
 80 sheets, Simpson Lee Paper Company,
 found by Sgt. Brandt on a dressing table.
 (Both notebooks contained handwritten
 statements.)

30 1 Notebook, spiral, wire-bound, brown,
 approximately 3" x 5", containing writings,
 found in bedroom dressing table drawer by
 Sgt. Brandt.

- 31 1 Envelope, 4" x 9", return address "U.S. Treasury Department" with handwriting on front, "RFK must be disposed of like his brother was," found in bedroom dressing table drawer by Sgt. Brandt.
- 32 1 Strip photo, three photos of Sirhan Sirhan removed from bedroom wall by Sgt. Brandt and identified by Adel Sirhan.

The above items are in custody of Department 107-A. They are part of a group of items of evidence the defense has attempted to suppress on the grounds of an illegal search. These items, along with Items 36, 37, 38, 42, 43 and 44, were deemed by Judge Walker to be legally found. Judge Walker indicated their evidential value, however, would be a matter for the trier of the case to decide.

The notebooks, Items 29 and 30, and the envelope, Item 31, contain writings attributed to Sirhan by Lawrence Sloan, handwriting expert for the District Attorney's Office. Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated the items might possibly be used as evidence in the trial. Item 32 had no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

696 East Howard Street, Pasadena

Sergeant E. Willis found in Sirhan's garage:

- 33 12 Sheets of paper, miscellaneous mimeographed and handwritten papers.

These papers are of no evidential value.

- 34 1 Business card, Los Angeles Times, with the name "Boris Yaro." (Yaro is a photographer for the Los Angeles Times who was present at the assassination. He went to Sirhan's home on June 5, 1968, on an assignment for the paper. He left his card at the home.)
- 35 2 Newspapers, Christian Science Monitor.
- 39 1 Bullet, .22 caliber, damaged, copper plated.

40	2	Bullet fragments.
41	2	Cartridge cases, .22 caliber, "VCI" engraved on the base of the case.

The above items were of no evidential value.

June 5, 1968

696 East Howard Street, Pasadena

Sergeant W. E. Brandt found in Sirhan's bedroom:

36	1	Cardboard, torn, with handwritten directions. Found under a chair cushion. (The directions are to the home of Robert Louis Prestwood, owner of a horse Sirhan exercised. For additional information see Prestwood's interview summary.)
37	1	State of California Cadet Corp Discharge in the name of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

Items 36 and 37 may be used to establish Sirhan's handwriting.

38	1	Cartridge, .22 caliber, brass case, copper-plated bullet, initials "CCI."
42	2	Business cards. (1) Dr. E. Gordon Keihn. (1) Dr. Paul Nilsson. (These two doctors examined Sirhan's eyes.)
43	1	Gun cleaning patches (1 box) Hoppe's containing 29, 22-270, gun patches, white.
44	1	Nitro powder solvent, 2 ounce bottle, #9 Hoppe's.

The above Items 38-44 are in possession of Department 107-A.

See discussion under Item 32 for further information.

June 5, 1968

Huntington Memorial Hospital

Dr. John Garner gave Lt. M. P. King:

45	2	Bullet fragments. (The fragments were removed by Dr. Garner from victim Elizabeth Evans.)
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Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated the fragments will probably be used in the trial.

June 5, 1968

600 Block South New Hampshire Avenue

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

46	2	Spent slugs.
47	1	Bullet, .22 caliber.
48	1	Wallet, black leather, containing identification cards and driver's license of Sirhan.
49	1	Canadian dollar.
50	1	Key ring, containing six keys and a tag with license number JWS 093.
51	1	Business card from Lock, Stock 'N Barrel. Fine Guns. 8972 East Huntington Drive, San Gabriel.

These items were found in response to a search warrant issued for the search of Sirhan's vehicle. The items are in the possession of the Grand Jury.

June 5, 1968

Ambassador Hotel

The desk clerk at the hotel gave to Lieutenant Charles Hughes:

52	7	Letter, envelope addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. (The letter was from William F. Crosson. See Item 28. Crosson was an individual interested in Kennedy's campaign and safety.
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This item was of no evidential value.

June 6, 1968

Good Samaritan Hospital

Dr. Thomas Noguchi gave Sergeant W. Jordan below item. Jordan gave the item to Officer L. M. Orozco:

53	1	Slug, .22 caliber long, Coroner Case No. 68-5731. (The slug was removed from the 6th cervical vertebra, right side of Senator Kennedy during autopsy.
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Deputy District Attorney Fitts indicated this item will be used during the trial.

June 5, 1968

600 Block South New Hampshire Avenue

Officer W. A. Krempels removed from Sirhan's vehicle at the time of impound:

54

1

Citation No. 39 43559, issued by Officer J. Holmes #3971, P.I.C., dated June 5, 1968, 8:30 a.m., to vehicle make, De Soto, two door, License JWS 093, California '68. Vehicle parked east side of New Hampshire, 100 feet south of Wilshire. Citation issued for Violation Section 88.138, L.A.M.C. (Meter No. CW436).

This item may be used in the trial.

June 6, 1968

1050 Montecito Drive, Los Angeles

Officer L. Del Rosario received from George William West (Andy):

55

1

Recording tape, containing original sound track of events surrounding Kennedy shooting. Recorded by Mr. West.

Deputy District Attorney Fitts was uncertain if this recording would be used during the trial.

June 6, 1968

4867 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles

Dr. William Neal removed a slug from victim William Weisel.

Nurse Helen Lyum received the bullet from Dr. Neal and gave it to Nurse Gail Adams. Adams gave it to Denyce Pine. Pine placed it in a locked cabinet. Nurse Donna J. Brown removed the slug from the cabinet and gave it to Officer L. Orozco.

56

1

Slug, .22 caliber long, (marked "LMO" on base) from victim Weisel.

Dr. Casper Fuchs removed the bullet fragments from victim Schrade. Dr. Fuchs gave the fragments to Nurse Stella Harrigan. Harrigan gave the fragments to Gail Adams. Adams gave them to Denyce Pine who placed them in a locked cabinet. Nurse Donna Brown also