

"Yes, I did," said Clark.

"Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts quickly interjected: "Have you told the truth here, sir?"

"Yes," Clark replied firmly. "I have."

Sirhan, Clark related, according to the newspaper, fell into the habit of providing coffee, soft drinks and sandwiches to Clark when he made the usual Wednesday trash pickup at the Sirhan home. "I thought very much of him," said Clark.

Stroll testified that he was a Kennedy volunteer worker guarding a doorway when he was cut down by a bullet in his left calf.

"I felt someone kick me," said Stroll, adding that he didn't know at first he had been shot. "Then I noticed -- because I had on blue pants -- that one of my legs was red."

One of the defense attorneys, Grant B. Cooper, cross-examined Stroll, and asked if he (Stroll) had brought an action of a million and a half dollars against the defendant for the injury to his leg.

Stroll answered that he had.

~~—(The suit, filed earlier this month, actually seeks \$1,050,000.)~~

Dr. Abo said Kennedy's right eye was open, "staring aimlessly," and the left eye was closed. As he bent to see if Kennedy needed artificial respiration, Abo related, the senator's left eye opened "very quickly with a puzzled look."

He also said that when Mrs. Ethel Kennedy arrived at her husband's side, the senator "reached out and took her hand and spoke to her."

"The defense objected that the conversation was immaterial and the objection was sustained, reported the newspaper.

more --

Mrs. Davis told of seeing Sirhan in a kitchen in the Ambassador Hotel on June 2, 1968 --- some 47 hours before Kennedy was shot. The prosecution contends he was 'casing' the place,' said a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Meanwhile, Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county chief medical examiner-coroner, who was in charge of conducting the autopsy on the senator, may face ouster proceedings, a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported.

... dissatisfaction arose over Dr. Noguchi's asserted delay in handling the autopsy . . ., stated the newspaper, referring to a statement by L. S. Hollinger, county chief administrative officer, that he has asked Noguchi to resign.

Dr. Noguchi said today that no one could have done a more thorough job in the autopsy.

'We did everything that should be done,' he insisted. 'If there was a delay, it was indeed justifiable.'

JH
11/1

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 2/25/69.



RE WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE
FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a sixteen-page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 2/26/69 and is being furnished for information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
2 - Los Angeles

AOR/yfs
(5)



SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED 
FILED 

OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Per

56-156-2748

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

On 2/28/69, one copy of Los Angeles report dated 2/7/69 was disseminated to the Office of the United States Attorney and two copies of the same report were disseminated to the Office of the Los Angeles County District Attorney.

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

AOR/yfs
(5) *Jo*

SEARCHED *—*
INDEXED *—*
SERIALIZED *—*
FILED *—*

OFFICE COPY *[Signature]**56-156-2749*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/69

MARVIN E. PAPPAN, 3228 Northwest 14th Street, advised he is a barber in a two-man shop located at Northwest 11th Street and Harvey in Oklahoma City.

PAPPAN stated prior to the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, some time last summer, he recalled an individual who came into the shop with another man believed to be a chauffeur, and indicated he had a violent dislike for Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, and would give a large sum of money to have KENNEDY killed.

PAPPAN advised this man was driving a light green Lincoln Continental, which he parked in front of the barber shop, and made comments about his "Lincolns".

PAPPAN stated the other barber had apparently cut this man's hair before, as after he had left, the barber identified him as "BIG BOY" RYAN, and stated he was reportedly a wealthy rancher from Ardmore, Oklahoma, or vicinity, and owned most of the land where the Arbuckle Mountains are located.

PAPPAN described RYAN as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	60s
Height	6' or more
Build	Large
Hair	Brown, turning white
Occupation	Retired oil man

PAPPAN stated he saw RYAN one other time during the rioting in the summer of 1968, at which time RYAN came into the shop and stated he was not afraid of rioters as he had several machine guns and carried one at all times in the back of his Lincoln.

PAPPAN advised he does not recall if the other barber, A. B. BREAKBILL, who owns the shop, was in the shop

On 1/13/69 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 89-664

by SA DONALD H. SLOAT:pwm Date dictated 1/14/69

56-126-2750

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MAR 5 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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OC 89-64

2

at the time RYAN made the statement about Senator KENNEDY, and he believes the individual who came in with RYAN was his chauffeur.

He stated in discussing RYAN with BREAKBILL, that BREAKBILL indicated RYAN "sure did blow a lot", but PAPPAN did not interpret this statement to mean that RYAN had no dangerous propensities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64) P

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an FD-302 reflecting interview with MARVIN E. PAPPAN, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Additional investigation being conducted in Oklahoma to further identify "BIG BOY" RYAN.

(2) Los Angeles (Enc. 9)
2-Oklahoma City

DHS:pwm
(4)

PP 302 sub 2750

56-156-2751

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	



SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64)

3/7/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

KENSALT

Re: MARVIN E. PAPPAN;
"BIG BOY" RYAN

Re Oklahoma City letter 2/28/69.

Records at Los Angeles do not reflect any previous correspondence on PAPPAN or RYAN.

It would be appreciated if Oklahoma City would advise the background of this information, i.e. complainant, lead, etc.

2 - Oklahoma City
1 - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(3)

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56-156-2752

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

Mrs. JEANETTE BRYANS, 5698 Dugan Avenue, La Mesa, California, personally appeared at the San Diego Office of the FBI on March 4, 1969, to furnish information relative to the current trial of SIRHAN SIRHAN at Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. BRYANS stated that at about the time of the Arab-Israeli six-day war in 1967, while watching the Joe Pyne TV Show from Los Angeles, California, she observed a group of about five or six Arabs or Jordanians on this program who spoke about the Arab-Israeli war and, according to the recollection of Mrs. BRYANS, made some comment about the possibility of ROBERT KENNEDY being assassinated. Mrs. BRYANS said she could not positively identify any of the participants on this show in connection with this interview, but believed one had a double name similar to SIRHAN SIRHAN and had the impression that this name when translated meant "wolf." Inasmuch as she could not give a specific date for this program, she indicated it was well appointed in her mind because another participant on this same program but speaking on a different subject was Mr. ARTHUR A. BUCKEL, with whom she is well acquainted due to Mr. BUCKEL's friendship with Mrs. BRYANS' brother.

Mrs. BRYANS stated she did not remember specifically any comments made during the interview of the Arabs or Jordanians but did recall that there was general conversation about the conflict in the Middle East. She indicated this information may be of value if it could be used to prove that SIRHAN SIRHAN had, in fact, been one of the participants on the Joe Pyne TV Show and if the statement was actually made on that show that the life of ROBERT KENNEDY was in danger.

56-156-2753

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NA

On 3/4/69 at San Diego, California File# SD 44-394

by SA C. JORDAN NAYLOR /jkw Date dictated 3/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

Mr. ARTHUR A. BUCKEL, 3452 Bayonne Drive, San Diego, California, advised that during March, 1967, he and his wife were in the Los Angeles, California, area on business and pleasure. He stated that he was a participant on the Joe Pyne TV Show during this visit and remembered that he participated as a member of the audience when some unidentified individual made comments regarding the support all Negroes should give Senator ADAM CLAYTON POWELL regardless of his moral or personal standards. Mr. BUCKEL said he felt strongly that some of the statements made should be refuted and volunteered to participate in the rebuttal of statements made on the program.

Mr. BUCKEL said he could not recall specifically other parts of the program but did remember that there were some young men believed to be either Arabs or Jordanians who made comments relative to the conflict, in the Middle East. He could not recall any specific mention being made regarding ROBERT KENNEDY but indicated that due to the period of time which has elapsed it was only natural that anything said might be forgotten.

Mr. BUCKEL contacted his wife and after checking some personal records determined that this trip had occurred on the weekend of March 10-13, 1967, and indicated he had located a cancelled check dated March 13, 1967, with which he paid his hotel bill before returning to San Diego from Los Angeles. He said that to the best of his recollection he and his wife attended the JOE PYNE TV Show about 6:00 p.m. on Monday, March 13, 1967, following which they returned to San Diego. He stated the show was recorded at that time and he subsequently viewed this show at San Diego over the Los Angeles station on March 18, 1967.

BUCKEL said he could not recall any of the program participants specifically and could not state whether or not SIRHAN SIRHAN was present at the broadcast.

On 3/4/69 at San Diego, California File# SD 44-394

by SA C. JORDAN NAYLOR /jkw Date dictated 3/4/69

56-156-2754

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : *2/8/69* SAC, SAN DIEGO (44-394) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: Los Angeles

DATE: 3/5/69

Re San Diego telephone call to Los Angeles
Supervisor BILL NOLAND 3/4/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are nine copies each
of two FD 302s reflecting investigation conducted at San
Diego.

- ② - Los Angeles (Enc. 18)
- 1 - San Diego

CJN:jks
(3)

Make card file

*FD 302's on:
Mrs Jeannette Bryans
Arthur. A. Buckel*

56-156-2755

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., March 5, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #39

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BTJ/ML
C.N. 255, 315

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 39th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23 -- Prosecutors intend to conclude their case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan by midweek -- showing why the young Arab should die in the gas chamber for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," according to Myrna Oliver, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) today.

The newspaper reported there might be a "hassle over admission into evidence of diaries kept by Sirhan before the June 5 slaying . . ." and this "could extend the prosecution's case."

One of Sirhan's attorneys, Russell V. Parsons, sought in pre-trial maneuvers to have the diaries suppressed as evidence, claiming they were seized illegally at Sirhan's Pasadena home.

However, Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker, who is presiding, ruled on Oct. 22 that the diaries would not be suppressed. He said they could be introduced in court and that he would rule on their admission at that time.

The writer, noting that when the trial began Jan. 7 it was expected to last three months, quoted Parsons as saying,

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prosecution) are trying to shorten the trial. It is going much faster than we thought."

Although the prosecution said they would call 80 witnesses, "they have not substantially reduced the planned number of witnesses, but they have raced through the questioning, and will conclude their case in about two weeks of testimony," said the newspaper reporter.

Also speeding up the trial is a move by defense to diminish the cumulative impact of the prosecution witnesses' testimony. By refusing to cross-examine witnesses at length or at all, they reduce the growing bulk of words that could work against Sirhan.

Grant B. Cooper, chief defense counsel, told the newspaper, he planned to have the Sirhan family -- the mother, brothers and Sirhan himself -- testify, followed by psychiatrists.

Cooper has estimated his case will take three to four weeks."

* * *

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24 -- The prosecution in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case today called the following to testify:

DeWayne Wolfer, Los Angeles Police Department ballistics expert;
- Sergeant William E. Brandt, Los Angeles Police Department, who searched the Sirhan home in Pasadena for evidence relating to the case; and
Dr. Henry M. Cuneo, neurosurgeon at Good Samaritan Hospital who operated on Sen. Kennedy about three hours after the shooting at the Ambassador Hotel.

At today's session, color photographs from the coroner's inquest on the senator were shown to the jurors for the first time.

The small courtroom was quiet as the 12 regular and six alternate

jurors examined the two photographs silently, with little visible reaction, passed them on and examined the fatal bullet and the senator's shredded coat," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The photographs were introduced as Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts questioned Wolfer. Grant B. Cooper, defense attorney, objected that the photographs were "highly inflammatory and immaterial to the issues in this case," but Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker overruled the objection.

It was pointed out by Smith that "the defense has admitted throughout the trial, now eight weeks old, that Sirhan fired the shot that killed Sen. Kennedy after he won the California Democratic primary last June 4."

Continued the newspaper article:

"The photographs show the right side of Sen. Kennedy's head partially shaved, with the bullet wound behind the right ear and extensive 'tattooing' -- powder burns and lead and powder particles imbedded in the skin -- on and behind the ear.

"Wolfer testified that tests showed the fatal wound -- a .22 caliber bullet in Sen. Kennedy's brain -- was fired from about one inch from the senator's head.

"Wolfer also testified that Sen. Kennedy's coat showed five bullet holes -- three entry holes and two exit holes. Besides the fatal bullet to the brain, another bullet was found in soft tissue near the sixth vertebra, Wolfer testified.

Also admitted into evidence today, despite defense objections that it was irrelevant to the case, was the senator's coat, cut away from his body and later crudely stitched together for ballistics and firing tests.

"Sirhan became agitated shortly before adjournment," reported the newspaper, as Fitts, questioning Sgt. Brandt began leading up to the controversial diaries in which Sirhan is reported to have written 'Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5.'

As the three 8½-by-11 inch spiral notebooks were shown to the police sergeant, "Sirhan began whispering urgently to his attorneys. Cooper quickly asked Judge Walker for a recess, saying 'our client has requested it,'" continued the newspaper's account.

The judge instead adjourned court for the day.

"Cooper later told newsmen that Sirhan didn't want the notebooks admitted into evidence and mistakenly thought they had been accepted into evidence without objection from his defense," added the newspaper.

"They hadn't, but it is a certainty that they will be," related the newspaper.

Reporter Smith said the prosecution claims the notebooks show Sirhan's premeditation to murder Sen. Kennedy. And while the defense has moved to suppress those portions of Sirhan's diaries, the defense nonetheless plans to use other portions to support their contention that Sirhan's capacity to plan was diminished by obsessive traits.

The defense, in fact, quoted from the notebooks in its opening statement, citing a so-called 'declaration of war against American humanity' by Sirhan last May.

Before adjournment, Brandt told of going to the Sirhan home and admitted that he did not have a search warrant. The newspaper related that 'he didn't attempt to get one after being given Adel's (Sirhan's brother) permission to enter the home.'

In his testimony, Dr. Cuneo described how after a tracheotomy, the senator's essential life functions stabilized to the point where a medical team felt he could withstand surgery, and how, after the tracheotomy, Sen. Kennedy's condition remained stable for more than 10 hours.

Cuneo continued that the senator's blood pressure, pulse, cardiac condition and breathing were relatively normal after the surgery -- so that he was breathing on his own, without mechanical aid -- until the afternoon of June 5, when electroencephalograph monitoring showed that the brain functions were beginning to fail.

Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1:44 a.m. on June 6, slightly more than 25 hours after the shooting.

* * *

more --

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25 -- Six pages of chaotic, sometimes illegible scribbling in a spiral notebook, along with samples of (Sirhan B.) Sirhan's handwriting and two envelopes were admitted into evidence" today, according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The writings by the 24-year old Jordanian immigrant, accused of assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and injuring five other persons showed his anger at the United States, a firm but obviously uninformed belief in communism and a growing determination to kill the senator, added Dave Smith, staff writer, in the newspaper.

In another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), John Douglas, staff writer, noted that the defendant's emotional state has taken center stage in his murder trial and his lawyers doubt their ability to control him when diaries -- in which he expressed his desire to kill Sen. Robert Kennedy -- are read to his jury.

The reporter noted that Sirhan tried twice today "to plead guilty and halt his trial rather than allow the jury to learn the contents of three diaries he kept prior to June 5, 1968, when he admittedly shot the New York senator."

Grant B. Cooper, one of Sirhan's attorneys, said "We're not going to let him" plead guilty, and that his client blew "his top, that's all," referring to what happened in court today.

The Times said that Sirhan's "sudden change of heart came . . . in Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker's chambers, before the trial resumed with argument on admission of notebooks in which Sirhan wrote of his intent to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

One of the envelopes was found last June 6, hours after the

senator died, and contained this note, 'RFK must be disposed of like his brother was.'

Continued the Times article:

"Before the ruling on the notebooks, it was learned that Sirhan told Judge Walker that if they were admitted, he would be railroaded into the gas chamber.

"He reportedly told Judge Walker that he didn't want the judge 'gloating over the fact that you made people think I got a fair trial.'

"Instead, Sirhan is reported to have said, he would rather 'stand up right now and plead guilty and go to the gas chamber.'

"It was learned that Sirhan said Judge Walker was not giving him a fair trial in letting the notebooks into evidence and claimed that prosecution use of the notebooks, taken from his Pasadena home last June 5 without a search warrant, violated his constitutional rights.

"Judge Walker reportedly told Sirhan that his best interests were being protected by his three-man defense team -- Cooper, Emile Zola Berman and Russell B. Parsons -- and that he should follow their advice."

As Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts began to describe the contents of the notebooks to the jury, Sirhan raised his hand and said, "Your honor, excuse me for interrupting." Defense attorneys whispered to Sirhan and then requested a recess.

For about a half-hour in an adjoining room, the defense attorneys, Sirhan's mother and brother, Munir, 21, tried to calm the excited defendant and talk him out of changing his plea.

Cooper then was granted a continuance until Wednesday, February 26.

The Times article noted that "Sirhan's wish to plead guilty and face the death penalty is a reversal of his position of two weeks ago, when both defense and prosecution attorneys were willing for Sirhan to plead guilty to first-degree murder with the understanding that he would receive a life sentence.

"Judge Walker rejected that arrangement, insisting that the question of penalty -- death or life imprisonment be left up to the jury.

"At that, Sirhan, then unwilling to risk a possible death sentence, refused to change his plea."

As for the writings of Sirhan, some months before the assassination, the defendant wrote:

"I advocate the overthrow of the current president of the ----- United States of America. I have no absolute plans yet -- but soon will compose some . . . I am poor."

This was in two pages -- labeled 'highly inflammatory and prejudicial to the defense' by Cooper -- which was barred from evidence.

However, Judge Walker denied Cooper's repeated plea to admonish all parties not to divulge their contents to the press.

"I don't think the court can restrict the press in any way," said the judge. The controversial two pages will be kept from the eyes of the jury, which is sequestered throughout the trial.

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton argued successfully that the public had the right to know 'what motivated the defendant.' And he also suggested that the contents of the two pages, inflammatory or not, illustrated Sirhan's thinking and underscored the 'sole issue' in the trial.

As the prosecutor argued for release of the two pages, Sirhan

sprang to his feet and shouted in Arabic. At this point, Compton was referring to Sirhan's "advocating the overthrow of the country."

Meanwhile, in a somewhat related matter, the county coroner-chief medical examiner, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who was in charge of the autopsy on Sen. Kennedy, resigned effective March 4.

L. S. Hollinger, chief county administrator, and members of the County Board of Supervisors were slated to go into executive session today to hear Hollinger's complaints against Noguchi. The meeting was adjourned amid reports of Dr. Noguchi's possible resignation.

Last Friday, Dr. Noguchi defended his record, including the autopsy on Kennedy. Hollinger insisted he was not referring to the Kennedy death when he issued a statement that he had received "a number of complaints and charges about the way Dr. Noguchi runs his office."

* * *

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 -- Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger today issued a statement denying a report by Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden that Secretary of State William Rogers had "approved" a possible disposition in the Sirhan case.

The comment appeared in a column by the pair in the Washington Post, which Younger termed "inaccurate. Mr. Rogers did not discuss this case with me. He did not approve, disapprove or otherwise comment upon any phase of the Sirhan case."

In his statement issued today, the prosecutor repeated an earlier statement (February 11), in which he remarked:

"In the event the government wished to make any comments concerning the disposition of this case insofar as it may have international

implications, and insofar as it may particularly relate to problems in the Middle East, I wanted them to be able to do so.

"I made it convenient for appropriate officials in the government (present administration) to express an opinion to me -- they declined and made no comment or recommendation," concluded Younger in February.

Today he said, "This statement was true at the time. It is still true. Mr. Rogers has not discussed the Sirhan case with me to this date. He has made no recommendations. I don't anticipate that he will."

The Mankiewicz-Braden column related that "The State Department specifically approved an agreement reached here (Los Angeles) last week by which Sirhan Sirhan would change his plea to "guilty" in exchange for a sentence of life imprisonment.

"Los Angeles Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger advised Secretary of State William Rogers in Washington of these possibilities in the bargaining between his office and the Sirhan defense staff and received approval of Rogers for the plan."

In court today, the prosecution called its final three witnesses to testify, but indicated it would recall Laurence Stone, handwriting expert for the District Attorney's Office, Monday. Stone established that the Sirhan Diaries were in the defendant's handwriting.

The prosecution today questioned:

Dr. Thomas Noguchi, county coroner-medical examiner;

Dr. V. Faustin Bazilauskas; and

Lt. William C. Jordan, Los Angeles Police Department.

In nine days, the prosecution called 56 witnesses out of 80 it had ready, and offered the jury 80 exhibits.

Dr. Noguchi, who has resigned effective March 4, described the autopsy performed on Sen. Kennedy shortly after death, 1:44 a.m. on June 6, 1968.

Under questioning by Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, the county coroner said a bullet fired at one-inch muzzle range, which pierced the senator's skull and brain, was the cause of death.

A second bullet, removed from the fleshy part of the senator's neck, near the vertebrae, would not have caused death, said the coroner.

The second witness, Dr. Bazilauskas, who attended Kennedy at Central Receiving Hospital where he was taken after the shooting, said the senator was "lifeless" when brought to the hospital.

His breathing and pulse were restored through heart massage and use of a heart-lung machine, added Dr. Bazilauskas.

He said Kennedy's condition was stable and his pulse and breathing "good" when he was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital for surgery.

Lt. Jordan described Sirhan as "extremely polite" and as "one of the most alert and intelligent people I have ever interrogated or attempted to interrogate."

Compton revealed that three more exhibits were prepared, but not admitted into evidence -- including a passage from the Sirhan diaries ruled by Judge Herbert V. Walker to be too "inflamatory" for the jurors' eyes.

The chief deputy district attorney said he would insert into the record, although not seek to present to the jury, statements taken from 200 other peripheral witnesses questioned in his investigation of the case.

"I don't want anyone to think we are hiding anything," he explained to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Cooper told reporters today that the defense expects to call about 30 witnesses and will take about three weeks to present their case. "Lengthy prosecution cross-examination could extend this estimate, he conceded," reported the same newspaper.

The newspaper continued that Sirhan, his mother, brother, Munir, will testify and that the defense is "expected" to call at least six psychologists and psychiatrists in its attempt to show Sirhan acted under diminished mental capacity in the shooting."

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported that Sirhan, uneasy about his defense strategy and unruly at his murder trial this week, is 'going to have to calm down or get another lawyer,' one of his defense attorneys warned him . . ."

Continued the article:

"Two other warnings came from Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker:

1. If Sirhan should lose or fire his three-man defense team and then undertake his own defense, the jurists said, 'There is one thing I have always told all (defendants acting as their own counsel): when they are being tried for murder in a case before me they usually go to the gas chamber.'

2. If Sirhan doesn't control his courtroom outbursts, he will be physically restrained -- perhaps by being strapped in his chair during court sessions."

* * *

more --

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, on trial for the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and injuring five other persons, today in court tried to fire his defense counsel and demanded to change his plea to guilty and be executed.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Sirhan was "infuriated at disclosure of his school grades and his IQ of 89." At the time of the outburst, John T. Harris, Pasadena school official, was on the witness stand, describing grades and test evaluations of Sirhan.

The newspaper reported that Sirhan, "in a firm but angry voice" said: "I killed Robert F. Kennedy willfully, premeditatedly and with 20 years of malice aforethought . . ."

Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker refused to accept the change of plea or the firing of the three-man defense team. The judge threatened the defendant with a face mask and arm straps to keep him in his chair if there are further outbursts.

After the blow-up, Russell J. Parsons, one of Sirhan's attorneys, whispered with the defendant and asked for a recess. The jury was led out and Grant B. Cooper, another Sirhan attorney who was questioning Harris, explained that Sirhan had earlier said he would forbid the calling of about a dozen witnesses his lawyers believed should testify.

Cooper said Sirhan had later calmed down and promised cooperation, but that he now wanted to speak up in court.

There followed this exchange between judge and accused, as reported in the newspaper:

Judge Walker: There is something you wanted to say?

Sirhan: May I address the court in chambers, sir?

Walker: No.

Sirhan: I at this time, sir, withdraw my original plea of not guilty and submit the plea of guilty as charged on all counts. I also request that my counsel disassociate themselves from this case completely.

Walker: Do I understand -- stand-up -- do I understand that you want to plead guilty to murder in the first degree?

Sirhan: Yes, sir, I do.

Walker: All right, and what do you want to do about the penalty?

Sirhan: I will offer no defense whatsoever.

Walker: The question is, what do you want to do about the penalty?

Sirhan: I will ask to be executed, sir.

Walker: Now, I know of nothing in the law that permits a defendant under any circumstances to enter a plea of guilty to murder of the first degree and ask for execution.

Sirhan: Well, I have, sir.

Walker: Well now, just a minute. Why do you want to do this?

Sirhan: I believe, sir, that is my business, isn't it?

Walker: No, it isn't. Now, when we come to accept a plea, you have to give a reason.

Sirhan: I killed Robert F. Kennedy willfully, premeditatedly, with 20 years of malice aforethought, that is why.

Walker: Well, the evidence has to be produced here in court.

Sirhan: I withdraw all evidence, sir.

Walker: There is no such procedure.

Sirhan: To hell with it.

Walker: Well, the court will not accept that plea. Proceed with

the trial. Let me give you to understand here and now that this court will not put up with any more of your interrupting. You are to follow the advice of the court and sit down there. Any further interruptions by you in this trial will result in you being restrained. You understand that?

Sirhan: Sir?

Walker: I mean by that that you will have a face mask put on you which will prohibit you from talking and, further, your arms will be strapped to your chair and the trial will proceed. You understand that?

Sirhan: I understand. However, sir, I intend to defend myself pro per (defendant representing himself). I don't want to be represented by counsel.

Walker: You have retained counsel. Counsel is staying in the trial.

Sirhan: What I have said, I don't want anyone to have a trial shoved down my throat, sir, and you are not going to shove it down my throat, sir, in any way you want.

Walker: You say you want to go pro per?

Sirhan: Yes, I will.

Walker: What are the defenses, let me ask what are the elements of the crime of murder?

Sirhan: I don't understand all of this legality. You let me --

Walker: I am conducting these proceedings, not you. What are the defenses to murder in the first degree?

Sirhan: I don't know.

Walker: I find you are incapable of representing yourself. Sit down and keep quiet, and, if not, I intend to keep you quiet.

Sirhan: No, sir, I still maintain my original point. I plead guilty to murder and ask to be executed.

There was some additional exchange between the judge and Sirhan, and a recess was called. After the recess, and before the jury was brought back into court, Cooper told Judge Walker that his client 'has advised us definitely, positively and unequivocally that he does not desire us to continue to represent him.'

Cooper then said the three-man defense team was 'perfectly willing, as a matter of fact I might say anxious, to withdraw from the case and let him either represent himself or be represented by other counsel.'

Cooper said, however, that they would be willing to continue and that the attorneys did not want to appear to be deserting Sirhan. Judge Walker denied the offer to withdraw, saying good cause for such withdrawal had not been shown and adding that Sirhan appeared clearly unable to represent himself.

The trial continued, the jury was led in and Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, was called to testify. However, as her voice quavered, Judge Walker adjourned court.

He noted, 'I can't conceive of a worse set of circumstances under which a mother could be called to testify. I think she shows great courage.'

Others called today by the defense included:

Ziad Hashimeh, 25, a childhood friend of Sirhan's; and

Baron Sarkees Nahas, a Palestinian nobleman and former United Nations official.

11/11

3/10/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

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

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/4/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a sixteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 3/5/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BJA/142

C.N. 255,315

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

ccy AOR/bje
(4)

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

3/3/69

LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (62-166) (P)

KENSALT

Re: ANTONIO ALBIZO ORTIZ, Aka

Re Mexico City letter 1/24/69.

Contact with MEX [REDACTED] for the purpose of determining progress in interviewing ANTONIO ALBIZO ORTIZ was maintained throughout the month of February, 1969 and on 2/27/69, the source advised that efforts to determine where ALBIZO might be located, through contacts with his employer at Emilio Carranza 87, have been unsuccessful. MEX [REDACTED] added that he would continue to attempt to locate ALBIZO.

In the meantime, MEX [REDACTED] has been requested to attempt to locate ALBIZO and interview him for the purpose outlined in previous correspondence. The Bureau will be promptly notified as to the results of these efforts.

5 - Bureau
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Los Angeles) (56-156)
1 - Mexico City
HR:kzh
(6)

56-156-2759

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Date

3/14/69

RE:

KENSACT
Re Antonio Albizo Ortiz, aka.

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 3/19/69

On 3/19/69, GEORGE STONER, Chief Investigator for the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office, requested three copies of the photocopies made by this office of the contents of the notebook of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN.

On 3/19/69, three copies of Exhibit 18, Pages 134 through 253 of the Los Angeles report dated 6/9/68, were delivered to the office of the District Attorney pursuant to their request.

AOR/mjg
(1)

George Stoner
Note this

56-156-2760

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MAR 19 1969	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 3/18/69

FROM : SA PHILIP J. REILLY

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/4/69, which dealt in part with the LAPD questioning of WALTER CROWE and certain names which were mentioned by CROWE as being mutual friends of CROWE and SIRHAN. These names as furnished by CROWE to the LAPD were as follows:

CHARLES KRILL
LOU BENNETT
WALTER HAHN
GORDON WEAR

On 3/12/69, CHESTER CRILL of 397 East Villa Pasadena, stated that he is probably the KRILL mentioned by CROWE and indicated that he had known CROWE for a period of about 10 years from the time they were in Elliott Junior High School in Pasadena in 1957, to about 1965, or later. However, he did not recognize the names of BENNETT, HAHN and WILLIAMS as friends of CROWE's or of SIRHAN. CRILL indicated he knew pretty well all of CROWE's friends and did not recognize any of these names as given as classmates of SIRHAN at either Elliott Junior High School or John Muir High School. CRILL said he also attended Pasadena City College at the same time as SIRHAN, but did not know who he associated with there.

The following record checks were made in Pasadena area to establish the identity of BENNETT, HAHN and WEAR or WEIR. Checks have been made of the local directories but no similarities can be found. Detective BEN HETHERINGTON, Pasadena Police Department and Detective ED VARNEY, LAPD, checked the records of John Muir High School but could locate no record for the three - as well as CHARLES KRILL.

PJR/fpd
(1)

56-156-2761

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[Signature]



LA 56-156

On 3/12/69, Mrs. ALICE ALLEN, Assistant to the Registrar at Pasadena City College, advised that on the basis of information furnished, she could locate no record of attendance at Pasadena City College for the four. Records of the Pasadena Police Department were checked by Mrs. MARGARET TRAINOR for information concerning these individuals but no information identifiable with them could be located.

On the basis of the above and on the basis of CRILL's statement and the fact that his name was differently carried by CROWE, it is felt that an effort should be made (consistent with CROWE's position with regard to testimony in the trial) to interview CROWE and attempt to determine the identity of those persons mentioned by him to the LAPD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : SA ALBERT N. CARLELON

SUBJECT: ~~BEN HERRICK~~
~~KENSALT~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BTP/NE
C.N. 255, 3/5

On 3/19/69, Wilton Veir, PRI (Ghetto) furnished the following information:

On last Friday, 3/14/69, Veir was in the gun shop named Lock, Stock 'n Barrel, 8972 Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, California which is owned by Ben Herrick. There were a number of men present in the shop. Veir asked to see a Colt Commemorative of World War I. These commemoratives have inscribed on them the name of one of the battles of World War I. Herrick displayed one of these weapons. Someone in the shop said that sometime they would have Colts commemorating the Watts riot. Someone in the shop said that they would put white, pearl handles on them. Veir said he could not attribute these remarks to certain individuals and said that there were some seven or eight men present.

Herrick, who is a friend of Veir, accompanied the latter and the latter's wife, Kay, to the front door as the Veirs were leaving. While doing so, Herrick remarked that he would like to get a couple dozen Iver Johnson .22 revolvers, gold plate them, put silver bullets in them and sell them as commemoratives. Then he laughed and said he better not do this as he would be investigated again. Herrick said that when they get the third one, they would have a real celebration. Veir said that he considered this a reference to Senator Edward Kennedy as the remark was made in connection with the talk of Kennedy commemorative guns.

PH under
Herrick is friendly with John Claremore, a wealthy individual who owns Claremore Corner on which the gun shop is located. Veir further advised that the persons who frequent the gun shop appear to consider Herrick a "god". Veir suspected that Claremore might possibly share the views of those who frequented the shop.

Veir lives at 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, tel. SY 9-7052 and works at Swan Stationery, 921 South Fair Oaks, South Pasadena. His wife, Kay, works at the County Tax Assessors Office located on Colorado Blvd., Pasadena. Kay Veir also heard Herrick make the remarks as she and her husband were leaving the gun shop.

② 56-156
1 [REDACTED] (Veir)
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(3)

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56-156-2762

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Los Angeles indices contain 56-156 references to Herrick. Some refer to Benjamin J. Herrick, owner of Lock, Stock 'n Barrel gun shop.

As there is no specific threat against Senator Kennedy it is recommended that no further action be taken in this matter.

Walter Crowe: A Sketch

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

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

I was born in Pasadena, California on August 3rd, 1945, at the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War. My family was native Californian and provincial. I was never even out of the state, or even out of the southland more than a dozen times until after my twenty-first birthday. Not that travel is really necessary for those living in God's own country, Southern California.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the second semester we did shorter studies on the English

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

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

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

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

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

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and was treasurer of that organization that year. I read

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

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

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

The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, the effectiveness

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

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

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

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

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

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