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INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

62-587

62-112697

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PENDING LITIGATION

See also Nos. 129, 198, 167, 396

210, 277B

X5

C 4-19-76

A. O. Richards 4-16-75

C (6-27-75)

A. O. Richards 7-17-75

C (7-26-74)

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C (10-16-72)

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CLASSIFICATION NO. 702.16

Serials 62-587-156

Volume Number 56-156

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

DATE: 10/26/71

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination abroad concerning information obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) regarding SAIDALLAH BISHARA SIRHAN, brother of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

The information received from INS was furnished by Investigator MITCHELL.

Post

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
- 2 - Los Angeles

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
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587) 

FROM : *JMS* SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 10/26/71

Enclosed for the Bureau are two xeroxed copies of the Respondent's Brief to the appeal in the SIRHAN case to the Supreme Court of the State of California, in the case captioned "People of the State of California Plaintiff and Respondent, versus SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, Defendant and Appellant."

The original copy of the Respondent's Brief was furnished by WILLIAM JAMES, Deputy Attorney General of the State Attorney General's Office at Los Angeles.

Arrangements are being made to obtain a copy of the four volume appeal brief so that copies can be made for furnishing to the Bureau.

[Handwritten signature/initials]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) REGISTERED
2 - Los Angeles

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F B I

Date: 10/29/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

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

RE ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ERROR
IN BALLISTIC TEST IN SIRHAN CASE

Re LA airtel to Bureau 10/19/71.

Subsequent to release of report by Los Angeles County District Attorney JOSEPH P. BUSCH regarding findings concerning ballistics test on SIRHAN case, results of investigation by Los Angeles PD (LAPD) Board of Inquiry were made public.

News article in "Los Angeles Times", dated 10/20/71, sets forth LAPD Board of Inquiry told Los Angeles Police Chief EDWARD M. DAVIS that they had found no foundation to the theory that anyone besides SIRHAN B. SIRHAN was involved in the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

The three man police board attributed the "alternate assassin" theory to "conspiracy buffs", who they said will be constantly attempting to document their beliefs.

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② - Los Angeles

AOR/lme
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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

LA 56-156

Both the police and District Attorney's probes were launched when Attorney BARBARA WARNER BLEHR, accused PD Criminalist DE WAYNE A. WOLFER of mishandling the ballistics investigation of the KENNEDY assassination.

While BUSCH's investigated only the charges pertaining to the KENNEDY assassination, the police board investigated two additional murder cases in which WOLFER had testified.

As with BUSCH's probe, the police board conceded there was a clerical error in the labeling of one evidence envelope during the SIRHAN trial. Board said it found no evidence of any errors in the other two cases.

The board was made up of Assistant Chief JACK G. COLLINS, Deputy Chief JOHN A. MC ALLISTER and Commander GEORGE N. BECK.

F B I

Date: 11/10/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

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

RE ALLEGATIONS REGARDING ERROR IN
 BALLISTIC TEST IN SIRHAN CASE

Re LA airtel to Bureau 10/29/71.

A news article in the "Los Angeles Times", on 11/3/71, states that Los Angeles Attorney BARBARA WARNER BLEHR demanded access to the ten volume investigative report of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. This would refer to the summary report of the assassination prepared by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

This demand was in connection with BLEHR's defense in a two million dollar libel suit, brought by DE WAYNE A. WOLFER, Acting Head of the LAPD Crime Laboratory.

WOLFER's suit is based on a letter written by BLEHR, opposing his permanent appointment to this position.

The Inspection Plea is set for hearing 11/16/71 before Superior Judge MAX Z. WISOT. It declares that Mrs. BLEHR had been denied access to the material even though it is a public record and was used by writers looking into

2 - Bureau
 ② - Los Angeles

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LA 56-156

the assassination. Mrs. BLEHR contended that while SIRHAN may have fired pistol shots at KENNEDY, the fatal bullets could have come from another gun. She charged that WOLFER's laboratory work was faulty and that it became impossible to present this theory in court. BLEHR also seeks the right to inspect police reports in the murder prosecution of Deputy District Attorney JACK KIRSCHKE and also the police report on one LEWIS TERRY.

Referenced airtel reflects that a report by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office and a separate LAPD investigation found no fault with WOLFER's testimony in the SIRHAN case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 1/20/72

FROM : *RB* SA RICHARD C. BURRIS

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED
"RFK MUST DIE"
BY (LNU) KAISER

At approximately 10:45 p.m., 1/16/72, writer received a telephone call at his residence as follows:

The male caller asked if this was RICHARD BURRIS who worked for the FBI and was told yes. He said he had just finished reading the book "RFK Must Die" by KAISER and wanted to know if this was the agent who had interviewed SANDRA SERRANO. He was asked to identify himself, ~~and~~ refused and was told that no information would be given to anyone regarding an official investigation especially someone who wished to remain anonymous. He was told if he had any questions regarding this case or any other official investigation he would have to contact the office and handle it in a business-like manner rather than disturb someone at their residence during a late hour. He apologized for calling so late and said he was just calling around to see if he could identify any of the agents whose names appeared in the book. He mentioned he did not appreciate the way SANDRA SERRANO was interviewed and felt like something was still going to happen to the remaining KENNEDY. The conversation was terminated when the writer said he did not intend to give caller any information other than acknowledge the fact he was an agent and if he had any further questions to contact the office.

The caller refused two or three times to identify himself but based on the sound of his voice appeared to be a well educated white male in his twenties.

The above is being submitted for information purposes only should other agents connected with the KENSALT investigation whose names appear in the captioned book receive similar telephone calls.

RCB/kah
(1) *ke*



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 1/31/72

On 1/30/72 an article appeared in the West section of the Los Angeles Times concerning the book RFK Must Die by ROBERT KAISER.

In this article Kaiser indicates that he advanced the Manchurian Candidate theory to augment the sales of the book.

A copy of this article is being forwarded to the Bureau.

OR



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[Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

February 1, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ROBERT BLAIR KAISER

Robert Blair Kaiser, according to West Magazine which is published by the Los Angeles Times, on January 30, 1972, is a former newspaper reporter and who previously studied to enter the Jesuit priesthood. He spent approximately five years with Time Magazine while stationed in Rome, and in 1968 became a free lance writer.

Concerning Mr. Kaiser, the following article appeared in West Magazine on January 30, 1972:

5 - Bureau (62-587)
② - Los Angeles (56-156) (P)

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ROBERT BLAIR KAISER

The following article entitled, "Journey Through The Killing Ground" also appeared in the January 30, 1972, issue of West Magazine:

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.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

In his article beginning on page 6, Robert Blair Kaiser introduces us to that curious breed of sleuths who have devoted enormous energy to searching for a conspiracy in the deaths of JFK, RFK and Martin Luther King. Kaiser should know, for he himself was a member of the obsessed tribe. In preparing his celebrated book "*RFK Must Die!*" he revised his last chapter "to mobilize the public to *do* something, since the FBI, CIA and other agencies had dragged their feet." His article recounts how, after E. P. Dutton published his book in October of 1970, Kaiser did "my junior G-man thing, trying to find a conspiracy myself to explain what Sirhan did." His hopes have since been dashed, but even today a peculiar glint shines in his eyes when he discusses his long and futile hunt for evidence of a conspiracy. Kaiser was particularly drawn to the case because of his personal admiration for Bobby Kennedy. They had first met during the 1960 Presidential race; the place was Phoenix where, he recalls, Bobby breezed into town as his older brother's "brash young campaign manager." Kaiser was then a newspaper reporter, having dropped plans to enter the Jesuit priesthood after 10 years of study. Clare Boothe Luce admired his work and introduced him to her husband; in due course Kaiser began a five-year stint with *Time* during which, while stationed in Rome, he won the Overseas Press Club's 1963 award for the best magazine reporting on foreign affairs. After quitting *Time* in 1966, he went to work on Tom Braden's campaign for lieutenant governor and got thick with "the Kennedy crowd." By 1968 he was a free-lance writer (Kaiser has contributed not only to *West* but to the *Ladies Home Journal*, *Playboy* "and everything in between"), and the morning after RFK's assassination *Life* assigned him to the Sirhan story. When his book came out two years later, he sent copies to such Kennedy stalwarts as Arthur Schlesinger, Pierre Salinger and Teddy White, all of whom "either sent it back or let me know they wouldn't read it. The title was too gruesome for them, and the whole memory caused too much pain." Kaiser believes that much of the public has similarly repressed RFK's death and that this, in part, explains the modest sales of "*RFK Must Die!*" (If alive, Kaiser thinks, RFK would now be President.) When he submitted his present article to *West*, what principally intrigued us was the ambiguous self-portrait the author had drawn. On the one hand, he described himself as at last freed from his obsessive belief that a conspiracy was involved; on the other hand, he could become a true believer all over again if even a minimum of evidence were to appear — or so we inferred from what he wrote. When we asked him about this apparent ambiguity, Kaiser agreed with the interpretation. "In the RFK killing," he said, "I was never able to prove a conspiracy, but I still think someone else may eventually be able to do that." As he spoke, the glint in his eye became a gleam.

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

Pg. 4 West Magazine
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 1/30/72

Edition: Sunday Final

Author: Robert Blair Kaiser

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JOURNEY THROUGH THE KILLING GROUND

The author of 'RFK Must Die!' returns to reality

BY ROBERT BLAIR KAISER

"This is an obsession. And happy, typical Americans aren't obsessed. Jack Armstrong isn't obsessed. There's a fantastic way in which the assassination becomes a religious event. There are relics and scriptures and even a holy scene—the killing ground. People make pilgrimages to it. And, as in any religious event, what happened there isn't clear, it's ambiguous, surrounded by mystery, uncertain, dubious. I think there is a feeling with some of us that it has to be clarified. It's the symbolic status of it that's important. Somehow, one hopes to clarify one's own situation and one's own society by clarifying this . . ."

Josiah Thompson, assassination buff

I first remember reading about the assassination buffs in a thoughtful piece in *The New Yorker* by Calvin Trillin. Trillin had scared me. He made it clear that the buffs—an underground network in obsessive pursuit of "the co-conspirators at Dallas"—threatened to consume themselves in a quest that was destined to end in doubt. Essentially, the buffs were hobbyists. In other, less troubled times, they might have collected stamps and read Agatha Christie. Now they were wrapped in a real game which, they fantasized, could get them killed. An exciting game for an exciting age.

At first the buffs worked in isolation, building their own research libraries, exhibits, mock-ups and blowups. Then they learned of one another's existence, began to compare notes, to canonize their own heroes, vilify their own villains. With the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Francis Kennedy, their numbers would increase. They would set up their own dues-paying organization, the national Committee To Investigate Assassinations, and produce a newsletter flagged with a provocative question next to its metered postmark:

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

Pg. 6 West Magazine
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 1/30/72

Edition: Sunday Final

Author: Robert Blair Kaiser

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

"Who Is Killing Our Leaders?"

Like the buffs, I, too, found it hard to believe that Oswald had acted alone, that he had changed the course of history because he had an argument with his life over a lousy washing machine. I refused to think life was that absurd. Somehow, it would be less absurd if Oswald were part of a Plan, anybody's Plan. But I was a Jack Armstrong. No obsessions for me. Let the authorities handle the case.

I made my resolve back in 1967, when, after five years with *Time*, I was building a new family and a new career as a writer with a name. I had a two-novel contract with New American Library, I had a free-lance contract with *Look*, I had made a beginning, to boot, in television news.

One year later, after the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, where I lived, I put all that life aside and chose death. In Josiah Thompson's metaphor, I made a journey to the killing ground, collected the relics, pored over the scriptures. In the metaphor of my native Arizona, I chose the conspiracy trail and rode it as far as I could and found that it led nowhere; as in the Black Mountain area of the Navajo Indian Reservation, I found box canyons within box canyons within box canyons. I met a good many quaint characters along the way, most of them quaint enough to be certifiably crazy. But at the end of the trail there was nothing: no waterfall, no Indian maidens, no mother lode. And there was no way out, except the way I had come, back over my own tracks, wishing I had something to show for my trouble other than an empty canteen, squinting curiously again at the crazies I had met on the way in, wondering at myself for ever having begun the journey at all.

This is the story of my journey, of my ride in and my ride out and what I learned from it all. It is a piece of self-revelation hardly calculated to make me look like a hero. Okay. I don't want to be a hero—any more—just accepted as a member of the human race, sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, sometimes weak, sometimes strong, almost always curious, often a damn fool.

June 1968. Los Angeles. Another Kennedy killed. "God, not again!" Anguish. But a reportorial challenge. I found a way of getting to the assassin and I took it. For all my reservations about the assassination buffs, I wanted to know more, more than I thought the officials would tell. Would I become a buff? Hell, no. I was just a curious reporter in search of the facts, all the facts. Maybe I'd even learn something close to the total truth.

So I talked with the assassin. I talked to him two or three times a week for seven months. I went into his cell with his psychiatrists. I tape-recorded his sessions with them, even his sessions under hypnosis. I found that the assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, could not remember killing Kennedy, that his declared motives for doing so didn't make sense, that he was evasive about his associations during May and June of 1968, that he was inordinately curious to know what certain of his friends had told the FBI. I judged that he was covering up for others, including a girl who was with him in the Ambassador Hotel, and I couldn't dismiss the evidence of the notebook discovered in his room: it was full of jottings indicating he associated the killing of Kennedy with a payment (or a promise of a payment) of money to himself.

Neither the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor the Los Angeles police were allowed to talk with the assassin, but they produced thousands of pages of reports on their reconstruction of the events at the Ambassador Hotel and on the persons they thought might shed some light on the case. They ended up with the same uncertain verdict as I. Privately, they were inclined to agree with Sirhan's own judgment (expressed twice to me in moments of unusual bluster) that the FBI had done "a lousy job of investigation." Publicly, they said there was "no conspiracy."

And so, when I had finished my research, I could not say I had gotten absolute answers. (That depressed me more than it should have. After you've learned the multiplication tables, do you ever attain absolute anything? Absolute truth, absolute justice, absolute love, absolute freedom?) But I had collected every available piece of data on the case and I had a duty, I thought, to set it all down in a coherent narrative history. I began writing what turned out to be a 634-page book called (ghastly title, a quote from the assassin's incriminating notebook) "*R.F.K. Must Die!*"

That's when I should have quit—when the book was finished. I made one stab at doing so; I tried to turn over my suspicions to J. Edgar Hoover:

... I wonder what your investigators think [I wrote to Hoover] about certain clues which point toward a conspiracy. I am not entirely convinced that Sirhan wasn't put up to this by somebody else and I have a few good reasons why I think so. Since I have talked to Sirhan and your people didn't, I assume my reasons might bear some examination.

But Hoover didn't want to hear them. I could hardly believe that The vaunted FBI didn't want to know?

That made me mad. Maddened, I would go off on a bad trip, my conspiracy trip.

For some time, I had resisted the blandishments of some West Coast assassination buffs—Pete Noyes, Fernando Faura, Jonn Christian, Bill Turner—even though they were newsmen with a professional "license" to be curious. Now I started comparing notes with them, urging them to travel certain avenues of investigation with me traveling theirs. I was getting obsessed with the idea that if the FBI wouldn't carry this on, I would, that I could (with a little help from my friends) do what several hundred agents of the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department could not do.

I took trips to a ranch near Corona, California, where Sirhan worked as an exercise boy. I interviewed friends of Sirhan whom he had tried to cover for. I poked into the privacy of some persons who, I fantasized, might have me killed. Once, before I interviewed a racetrack character in northern California, I visited the local sheriff's office, identified myself and said, "If I don't come back in two hours, you'd better come in with your sirens on." On the eve of my book's publication, I talked with Sheriff Peter Pitchess of L.A. and asked him to put a watch on my own home. He did, and when the deputies began making their rounds, flashing their spotlights into the house in the dead of night, my wife began to freeze with fear. She had special locks put on all the windows and doors.

Was I going beyond the bounds? In retrospect, I must say yes. I had forgotten, I guess, the inimic-tion I used to hear on radio's old "Gangbusters." The announcer, I recall, used to read a list of the FBI's most wanted criminals and tell all of us 10-year-olds in the listening audience: "If you see any of these criminals, under no circumstances attempt to apprehend him yourself. Call your local FBI."

I was going too far in another sense, beyond my own standards of integrity. Balked by Hoover, I could have called quietly on other officials and given them my leads. Instead, I added a bit to the last chapter of my book to call for a reopening of the case. It was a play designed to draw attention from the fans in the bleacher seats. I think I did it in the great hope it would hurt J. Edgar Hoover (whose arrogance and unaccountability I resented) and in the small hope that the media attention would stimulate sales on a book that had already put me in a financial hole.

As it turned out, the public ho-hummed about "another conspiracy theory" (often failing to distinguish between the assassinations of JFK and RFK), and Hoover made only one counterattack on me (he implied that I had manufactured quotes from a Los Angeles FBI agent who, in fact, told me the case was still open) which the press ignored.

There was no public outcry and, with huge legal fees to pay after a suit by Sirhan to stop my book (because I wouldn't let him censor it), I have yet to make a nickel on "*R.F.K. Must Die!*"

The assassination buffs, however, loved me. That was something, but it was, I soon found, a love I could have done without. I traveled the country, doing the standard promotional bits expected of most authors these days, and the buffs would gather around. Some of them were fascinating, brilliant people, like a man I shall here call John Nelson of Dallas. In Dallas, Nelson took me to the killing ground, showed me all the famous points of reference: Lee Oswald's back yard, Jack Ruby's apartment, the spot where Officer Tippitt was shot, General Walker's living room window. And then he took me to his penthouse apartment.

Nelson's study was filled with card files and notebooks cataloging the most intimate, cross-indexed histories of more than 5,000 persons connected in the slightest way with the scenario at Dallas. Nelson had been near Dealey Plaza when the President was shot, he had a camera with him, he rushed over and started taking pictures. That started him on his own private inquiry, for he was saddened that such a thing should happen in his beloved Dallas and puzzled that the authorities couldn't get to the bottom of it all. I was impressed with Nelson's collection, in much the same way, I guess, I would be impressed with a man's collection of butterflies, or matchbooks. But here I began to wonder. This was a serious game he was playing and what was the use?

Nelson's shoulders seemed perpetually slumped, as if in defeat, and he was still comparatively young. The hours he'd expended to compile that mountain of data must have taken a toll on himself and, I guessed, on his business and on his family. I couldn't see that his investigation had gotten him close to Oswald's co-conspirators, and I found no names in his file on the JFK assassination corresponding to any of the names I had been collecting on the assassination of RFK. Yet Nelson told me he was afraid of reprisals against him and/or his family. He extracted a promise from me never to mention his name.

Other buffs embraced me. In New York, I met Paris Flammonde, the author of a book on the John Kennedy assassination, a bearded fellow blessed with an apparently total recall of every fact ever written about JFK and Dallas. Flammonde arranged a dinner for me with Bernard (Bud) Fensterwald, a Washington lawyer currently defending

James Earl Ray who served, in his spare time, as the executive director of the Committee To Investigate Assassinations, and, later, with Richard Sprague, an aerospace engineer from Hartsdale, New York, also a board member of the CTIA.

These people represented, as far as I could tell, the best of the buffs. They were, in general, a suspicious lot, but they had a healthy respect for facts and a contempt for buffs (like Mark Lane) who cheated, and I was tempted to join their ranks. I was lonely out there on the conspiracy trail.

The mail I received didn't make me feel any less lonely. Each weekend, on my return home to California, I would find a small pile of letters from other buffs. A woman from New York claimed in a se-

The real mystery is why conspiracy theories appeal to us

ries of notes that Sirhan was part of a plot by British Israelis who were really Freemasons. A woman from Ohio sent me a manuscript detailing the Rosicrucian - CIA - FBI - right wing - military-industrial plot to kill RFK. And a wealthy lawyer from Oklahoma who had read all 26 volumes of the Warren Report wanted to finance further research (to be directed by me) on his theory that both Kennedys were the victims of a plot hatched by the Red Chinese.

I got at least a dozen communications from persons who were living in the expectation of imminent death because they "knew too much" about one or another of the assassinations.

One day, a man who will be known here as Jim Hall phoned me from Phoenix. Hall said he knew the man behind Sirhan. He'd seen the man's name in Sirhan's notebook (which I had reproduced in my appendix): "Stokeley." Maybe, I said to myself, this is the break I've been looking for. No one had known the "Stokeley" scribbled in Sirhan's notebook and Hall sounded like a sober, intelligent fellow. I made arrangements to meet him in Phoenix on my next trip east. Hall turned out to be obsessed with injustice. He said he'd been done in pretty badly by a group in Texas, one of them a man named Stokeley. Therefore, said Hall, Stokeley and his friends *must* have had something to do with the killing of both Kennedys. No other evidence. But Hall had put all of his paranoia on paper, in a small mimeographed book. Maybe I could help him sell it?

In the last chapter of my book, I had propounded—very tentatively—the theory that Sirhan may have been programmed through hypnosis to kill RFK and programmed to forget that he had been programmed. I elaborated the theory to help explain some unexplained bits of evidence: the repeated assertions in Sirhan's notebook that "RFK must die" as if he were repeating instructions from another; his extreme susceptibility to hypnosis; his blocking and locking whenever, under hypnosis, he was asked about his involvement with others; his unusual, almost trance-like behavior on the night of the assassination.

Using that theory as a road map took me into one box canyon after another. Since Sirhan had played around with the occult and had scribbled in his notebook mysterious notations about black magic, the Illuminati and the Master Kuthumi, I plunged, with some local buffs, into a study of California's occultists. We didn't find the Master Kuthumi, but there are certain local buffs still out there on the conspiracy trail, sincerely looking for him. That may be harmless enough.

Not so harmless is another buff named Theo-

dore Charach (pronounced sha-RACK), who has been trying for years to make it big in Hollywood and believes he is now on the verge of scoring with a film documentary which, he says, "breaks the case wide open." I first encountered Charach on my way up the conspiracy trail. He seemed determined to prove conspiracy no matter what the facts.

Charach proceeded in his research from a false premise: that Sirhan met Robert Kennedy face to face in the pantry and never got closer than two feet—and therefore couldn't have shot Kennedy behind the right ear.

Charach didn't know (or didn't care) about abundant testimony from others that Sirhan approached Kennedy from behind. It didn't fit his theory: if Sirhan was facing Kennedy and Kennedy was shot in the right mastoid, then Sirhan didn't shoot Kennedy, someone else did. JFK assassination buffs, who generally believe the President was caught in a cross fire at Dallas, liked that idea.

Who, then, was the other gunman? In the office of his attorney, Godfrey Isaacs, Charach told me it must have been a security guard hired for the night by the hotel. His name: Thane Eugene Cesar. Why Cesar? Because, it was in the official records, Cesar had drawn his gun in the pantry immediately after the shooting. He had admitted that he was behind Kennedy when Sirhan opened fire. Maybe, reasoned Charach, Cesar took advantage of the moment to kill Kennedy himself. But why? Charach interviewed Cesar and found that Cesar had voted for George Wallace. That did it. Logically, to Charach, anyone who voted for George Wallace had a motive to kill Senator Kennedy.

But did Cesar shoot Kennedy? No. The identifiable bullets recovered from pantry victims were all shot from a .22. Cesar had a .38 with him in the pantry. And, like everyone else in the pantry, he was startled and afraid when the shooting started. He fell to the floor, and stayed there until the shooting had stopped. Then he rose, pulled his gun and moved to Kennedy's side, "to protect the senator from further attack." With disgust, Bill Barry, Kennedy's aide, told Cesar, "Put the gun away. It's too late." It was all in the official reports of the police and the FBI, which were placed in evidence after the trial. And no one had seen anyone else shooting in the pantry.

Well, almost no one. Charach had some tape recordings, among them an interview given on the night of the shooting to reporter Ruth Ashton Taylor of KNXT, Channel 2 by a young man named Donald Schulman, a news runner for KNXT. Though Schulman's recollection was "fuzzy," he told Ruth Taylor he'd seen security men shooting back at the assassin.

I wondered what Schulman had actually seen or if he was even in the pantry. He wasn't on the police list of persons in the pantry. I guessed that Schulman was simply repeating some of the rumors that were flashing through the crowd that night at the Ambassador. One rumor: that the men who first jumped the assailant were Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson. Another, that the assailant was a man named Jesse Grier. Another, that Kennedy was all right, that he was only shot in the knee. Another, that a security guard had shot the assassin dead. All of these stories were carried by UPI and reported on L.A. radio and T.V.—all were false.

So I dismissed Charach and his prize witness, Schulman. So, also, in the summer of 1970, did most of the newsmen of L.A. except for the editors of the *Los Angeles Free Press*. The only thing difficult to understand: why Cesar didn't sue Charach for libel. ("I didn't sue," Cesar told me recently in an interview, "because Charach doesn't have any money and suing to clear my name isn't worth the money it would cost to sue.")

Cut to the summer of 1971. I am coming off my conspiracy trip. I meet Charach once again and now he has not only his audio tapes but an hour-long documentary film, in color, which Charach says "proves" his theory of a cross fire in the pantry. Now here is the maître d', Karl Uecker, florid of face, babbling away about his moment of glory, insisting he stopped Sirhan well short of Kennedy. Here is a shot of a whirling tape recorder playing Cesar's words, out of context: in his interview with Charach, Cesar had told Charach he had a .38 revolver in the pantry, but, under prodding, described a .22 pistol he'd once owned, but sold in February 1968, before the assassination of RFK. Now in the movie, after judicious cutting and splicing, Cesar's voice appears to be describing the .22 he had in the pantry. Here is Schulman being interviewed by Charach on the Ambassador Hotel green. He is no longer "fuzzy," he's an expert eyewitness.

In fact, Schulman was not in the pantry at the time of the shooting. He was in the crowd back in the Embassy Room, where Kennedy had just spoken, standing next to Dick Gaither of KNXT and Frank Raciti, now a film editor at KNXT.

Charach has another star witness with more serious credentials. He is a veteran ballistics expert from Pasadena named William W. Harper. Under Charach's urging, Harper had visited the County Clerk's office and examined the evidence bullets from the Sirhan trial. Two of the bullets, Charach said he said, didn't match.

Apparent corroboration, therefore, of Charach's two-gun theory. Two bullets that didn't match. Therefore, two different guns banging away in the pantry. Where was the other gun? Charach said the police had destroyed it, but he had evidence of its existence in the trial exhibits. It was a gun with the serial number H18602 and its number was written right across people's exhibit 55 which contained three test bullets, supposedly fired from Sirhan's gun. According to LAPD criminalist DeWayne Wolfer, those three bullets matched those taken from victims in the Ambassador pantry. But the serial number of Sirhan's gun was H53725 and the serial number on the jacket of exhibit 55 was H18602.

Wow! According to that "evidence," the pantry victims were not shot by Sirhan's gun but by another gun. The implications of that were absurd. Gun number H18602 was a test gun, also an Iver-Johnson .22, which the police used for powder burn and decibel readings. The police had this gun on the night of the assassination. They had taken it on March 18, 1967, from a young man named Jake Williams and kept it in property until June, 1968. Wolfer used that gun for his test and wrote down its serial number by mistake, a stupid mistake, but nothing more than a clerical error.

What about Harper's conclusions? I went to Harper. Harper said he wasn't sure. He'd compared those two bullets to each other (but *not* to the test bullets in exhibit 55) by means of photographic blowups. He said he'd rather have the opportunity to do some further studies, to use a comparison microscope and compare those bullets to the test bullets in exhibit 55 and to a new set of test bullets taken from a new test firing of Sirhan's gun. Then, he said, he could make a final judgment.

All together, then, Charach's "evidence" is nonexistent, flimsy or uncertain. With it, however, he is able to produce (and finance!) a movie. And more. With it, he persuades the Sirhan family to dismiss their appeals lawyer, Luke McKissack, and hire Charach's own attorney, Isaacs. He hopes that on the basis of Charach's evidence he can get a new trial for Sirhan.

Sad to say, the court system in California may have to spend yet more time adjudicating this baseless claim. In fact, the state has already spent time

and money doing so. District Attorney Joseph Busch ordered an inquiry into the substance of Charach's assertions. His investigators found none. Privately, they gave Wolfer bad marks for bad bookkeeping and Cesar all the sympathy they could muster for the bum rap of the year, if not the decade—for Cesar didn't shoot Kennedy, and he wasn't a right wing radical, as Charach claimed, but simply a plumber and part-time security guard who had voted for George Wallace and once contributed \$3 to the Wallace campaign.

The D.A.'s investigators also found pretty poor security in the County Clerk's office; and a county grand jury gave the clerk a public reprimand for his "misfeasance in office." Almost anybody, it

At least 12 people lived in fear because they 'knew too much'

seems, could have gotten to certain trial exhibits and done almost anything to them, even, perhaps, to the evidence bullets themselves.

Eventually, if the popular wisdom persists in impeaching the integrity of the official ballistics examinations, officials will do some new tests of Sirhan's gun and compare the slugs to the bullets in evidence. By then, of course, the buffs will be off on some new track. And the conspiracy trip will go on.

*B*ut not for me. I am off that trip now. I don't know whether there is a conspiracy or not. I never did *know*, but I thought that some day I might. Anyway, I am tired of dealing with death. I'd like to start living again in the present.

And the people I meet in the ranks of the buffs depress me. I encountered a brace of buffs recently, waiting to testify before the grand jury. All of us had been called because our names had appeared on the clerk's records as viewers of Sirhan trial exhibits. I saw that one of the buffs was carrying a copy of my book, and I was pleased—until the young man started talking to me. Then I realized he was crazy. Charach was there, chortling at his success in getting a part of the case reopened and boasting that he "got the case for Godfrey Isaac." Other buffs assaulted me with "new facts" which weren't facts at all but conjectures and imaginings calculated to feed their bias against "the system." I couldn't see that their hobby was doing them any good at all, maybe a good deal of harm.

I still get mail from buffs and potential buffs. There is an honest, hard-working fellow from Detroit named Harry Kruk, who is yearning to de-program a hypno-conditioned Sirhan (or see that some other expert does so). Kruk's hobby is hypnosis, and he can demonstrate, he says, that almost anyone can be programmed to do anything.

Bud Fensterwald, a man of heart and wit, keeps in touch. I have refused to become a member of the board of the CTIA, but he keeps writing and phoning and asking me to check up on obscure persons and movements which the underground network suspects of perfidy. I had lunch with Fensterwald not long ago in Los Angeles while he detailed some "new leads," then accompanied him to the headquarters of the Scientology movement in L.A. where we wasted two hours seeking information about a strange new Satanist cult called The Process.

When I am not being a died-in-the-wool, full-blown, damn fool, paranoid assassination buff, however, I hold no hopes that I will ever "solve" the mysteries of either assassination. Deep down, maybe, I still hope that someone can put the pieces together and, bigger job, prove it all in a court of

law. But I don't think I'll be able to do it. The best I can hope for is to understand how it was that I ever believed I could, and why I thought I needed to do so.

This could be an adventure in the exploration of inner space, one that would lead me into the labyrinthine ways of my own psyche where I could palpate my primitive need to have explanations for the unexplainable, even if the explanations must be cast in the form of myth and legend. In my youth, I met these needs by immersing myself in the rationalistic mysticism of the Jesuit Order. When I left the Order some 13 years ago, I thought I had outgrown the need. Now I am not so sure: the hunger for meaning is still there; the chaos of the '60s and the '70s only intensifies the emptiness inside. Either I learn to live with chaos or I manufacture new myths.

This is nothing new. The Roman poet Virgil presented us with an elaborate analysis of our own myth-making propensities in a long passage of the *Aeneid* personifying Dame Rumor. But modern scholars (with the minor exception of Gordon Allport in his thin study on *The Psychology of Rumor*) have paid far too little attention to these weird workings within many of us.

I do not believe I have been alone in my needs. Gallup polls continue to reflect a general, ever-majority belief that there was a conspiracy to assassinate two Kennedys and a King, and the popular song, "Has Anybody Here Seen My Friend John?" only serves to underline the general acceptance of a legend which, if anything, is still growing among us.

Those who have a hard time living with chaos refuse to accept the judgement that Oswald and Ray and Sirhan were "just crazy." And so, undeterred by lack of any evidence that would stand up in a court of law, they concoct fantasies out of the available facts, and/or their pet hatreds and fears at a time in history when there is a bull market in both. Thus, the plot is either left wing or it is right wing, big business or Mafia, the CIA, the FBI or the Pentagon, Zionist, Third World, the occult or, even, Getty, Onassis, Johnson, the Kennedy family itself, the Catholic Church, the Masonic Order. Everyone, it seems, has his own favorite co-conspirators; some manage to combine many or all in a plot that becomes rather vast.

Before one smirks and begins to feel superior to these simpletons, he had better examine his own deepest feelings. Glenn Akers, a student of contemporary folklore in Los Angeles, found one or another of these "co-conspirators." I just mentioned above lurking under the surface consciousness of all of the respondents he polled recently regarding the assassination of John Kennedy. He did his research in a sample of students, faculty and staff at San Fernando Valley State College. And some of his respondents expressed belief in another Kennedy legend: 42 percent of those polled by Akers have heard the story that John Kennedy is still alive and believe that the legend has some plausibility.

I don't think it does any good to call such beliefs "sick" in order to dismiss them. Such belief may, in fact, be a kind of emergency therapy, self-applied. Belief in a legend that Kennedy is still alive may help assuage the folk where they hurt the most, and half belief in a conspiracy may provide temporary answers where no answers exist.

In fact, as I explore my own inner space (a grueling affair), I am sometimes tempted to go back to that search for the easier answer, the whole conspiracy thing. If Fensterwald phoned me tomorrow and asked me to meet him at midnight in the middle of a swamp 14 miles outside Pascagoula, Mississippi, I'd probably grab my trenchcoat and head south.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

DATE: 2/1/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Bureau telephone call to Los Angeles, dated 9/21/70, and Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau, dated 9/21/70, 9/22/70, and 9/23/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "ROBERT BLAIR KAISER."

KAISER is the author of the book entitled, "RFK MUST DIE!", which is the story of the assassination of the late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

As the Bureau is aware, in his book KAISER sets forth that SA R. J. LA JEUNESS, JR. of the Los Angeles Division, who is assigned to captioned investigation, confided in him, KAISER, that a "Manchurian candidate" theory existed in the assassination of KENNEDY. The enclosed LHM concerns articles appearing in West Magazine of the Los Angeles Times of 1/30/72.

Concerning the foregoing, Page 3 of the enclosed West Magazine article entitled, "Journey Through The Killing Ground", paragraph 5 of this article authored by KAISER makes reference to the "last chapter in my book." The article by KAISER states, "It was a play desired to draw attention from the fans in the bleacher seats...and in the small hope that the media attention would stimulate sales on a book that had already put me in a financial hole."

No further action is being taken by the Los Angeles Division pertaining to this matter.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
- 2 - Los Angeles

RJL/les
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OFFICE COPY

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5010-100

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)

DATE: 3/27/72

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

~~GEORGE CECIL THOMPSON~~, who identified himself as a consulting engineer with offices at 1528 La Canada Avenue, Glendale, California (telephone number 241-6035), telephonically contacted the writer on 3/8/72, to advise as follows:

He stated he previously contacted the FBI in connection with the hijacking of an aircraft by Arab guerrillas during the fall of 1970. He reportedly read of attempting to extort money from TWA and is of the opinion that the same forces are responsible for the current attempt against TWA.

A review of office indices reflects this individual telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Division on 6/10/70, (see Serial 2950) at which time he claimed to have evidence that SIRAHAN SIRAHAN could not have been the man who fired the fatal shots that killed late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

At that time, his evidence consisted of contradictory facts that one shot was fired within several inches of KENNEDY while the accused, (SIRAHAN), was several feet away and therefore could not have fired the fatal shot.

It is obvious THOMPSON is an overly concerned citizen who has not been able to demonstrate he has any knowledge or information of potential value in connection with the KENNEDY assassination or TWA extortion efforts.

In view of the foregoing, and because of THOMPSON's propensities, no further action is recommended.

RJL/tmb

(1) *tmb*



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 4/24/72

On 4/12/72, Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN, who has previously been contacted concerning captioned matter, was recontacted in person. This contact was again at his request and during the discussion had with him, he advised he has continued to be engaged in a project concerning the assassination of the late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The results of the evidence will be made into a movie and titled, "III", which is a reference to the assassinations of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, in 1963, the late MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1964, and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in Los Angeles, California, in 1968. In connection therewith, CHRISTIAN has been associated in this venture with WILLIAM TURNER, a former Special Agent of the FBI.

CHRISTIAN made available a Xerox copy of a 1/21/72, newspaper article appearing in the Los Angeles Free Press captioned, "Expert: Sirhan Gun Didn't Kill". This article carries the subtitle, "Sworn Affidavit By Criminalist Harper". The article purports to be a copy of an affidavit prepared by WILLIAM W. HARPER, an individual engaged in the field of consulting criminalistics.

According to this article, HARPER had made a careful review and study of the physical circumstances of the assassination of Senator KENNEDY in Los Angeles. In that connection, he claims to have examined the physical evidence introduced in SIRHAN's trial, including the weapon, the bullets, and the shell cases.

On the basis of his experience, training background, and studies and examinations, HARPER claims that KENNEDY was fired upon from two (2) distinct firing positions, while he was walking through the kitchen pantry at the Ambassador Hotel.

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In the article HARPER claims that one of the positions, which he labels "Firing Position A", is the location of SIRHAN directly in front of KENNEDY on a face to face basis. "Position A", according to the article, is well established by eye witnesses. HARPER referred to a second position, "Firing Position B", which he claims is clearly established by the autopsy report. According to HARPER, "Firing Position B" was located in close proximity to Senator KENNEDY immediately to his right and rear. The article goes on and deals to some extent with the powder residue patterns produced from "Firing Position B". He claims, in marked contrast, the shots from "Firing Position A" produced no powder residue patterns and the shots were widely dispersed.

The article claims further that there exists a confliction between eye witnesses of the automatic firing which is totally irreconcilable with the hypothesis that SIRHAN was the only one involved in the assassination.

CHRISTIAN restates HARPER's opinion that the circumstances surrounding the actual shooting firmly establish that two guns were being fired from the kitchen pantry.

CHRISTIAN maintained, as he has in the past, that there exists a conspiracy in the connection of the assassination of the late Senator KENNEDY and claims that the remarks of HARPER (paraphrased above), as they appear in his affidavit, definitely substantiate that two weapons were fired the night KENNEDY was killed.

The above mentioned Los Angeles Free Press article is attached hereto.

Expert: Sirhan gun didn't kill

Sworn affidavit by Criminalist Harper

I, WILLIAM W. HARPER, being first duly sworn, depose as follows:

1. I am a resident of the State of California and for approximately thirty-seven years have lived at 615 Prospect Boulevard in Pasadena, California.

2. I am now and for thirty-five years have been engaged in the field of consulting criminalistics.

3. My formal academic background includes studies at Columbia University, University of California at Los Angeles and California Institute of Technology where I spent four years, including studies in physics and mathematics with the major portion devoted to physics research.

4. My practical experience and positions held include seven years as consulting criminalist to the Pasadena Police Department where I was in charge of the Technical Laboratory engaging in the technical phases of police training and all technical field investigations including those involving firearms. I was, during World War II, for three years in charge of technical investigation for Naval Intelligence in the 11th Naval District, located at San Diego, California.

After my release from the Navy, I entered private practice as a consulting criminalist. Extending over a period of 35 years I have handled roughly 300 cases involving firearms in homicides, suicides and accidental shootings. I have testified as a consulting criminalist in both criminal and civil litigations and for both defense and prosecution in both State and Federal Courts. I have qualified as an expert in the courts of California, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. I am a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

5. During the past seven months I have made a careful review and study of the physical circumstances of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles, California. In this connection I have examined the physical evidence introduced at the trial, including the Sirhan weapon, the bullets and shell cases. I have also studied the autopsy report, the autopsy photographs, and pertinent portions of the trial testimony.

6. Based on my background and training, upon my experience as a consulting criminalist, and my studies, examination and analysis of data related to the Robert F. Kennedy assassination, I have arrived at the following findings and opinions:

A. An analysis of the physical circumstances at the scene of the assassination discloses that Senator Kennedy was fired upon from two distinct firing positions while he was walking through the kitchen pantry at the Ambassador Hotel. *Firing Position A*, the position of Sirhan, was located directly in front of the Senator, with Sirhan face-to-face with the Senator. This position is well established by more than a dozen eyewitnesses. A second firing position, *Firing Position B*, is clearly established by the autopsy report. It was located in close proximity to the Senator, immediately to his right and rear. It was from this position that 4 (four) shots were fired, three of which entered the Senator's body. One of these three shots made a fatal

penetration of the Senator's brain. A fourth shot passed through the right shoulder pad of the Senator's coat. These four shots from *Firing Position B* all produced powder residue patterns, indicating they were fired from a distance of only a few inches. They were closely grouped within a 12-inch circle.

In marked contrast, the shots from *Firing Position A* produced no powder residue patterns on the bodies or clothing of any of the surviving victims, all of whom were walking behind the Senator. These shots were widely dispersed.

Senator Kennedy received no frontal wounds. The three wounds suffered by him were fired from behind and he had entrance wounds in the posterior portions of his body.

B. It is evident that a strong conflict exists between the eyewitness accounts and the autopsy findings. This conflict is totally irreconcilable with the hypothesis that only Sirhan's gun was involved in the assassination. The conflict can be eliminated if we consider that a second gun was being fired from *Firing Position B* concurrently with the firing of the Sirhan gun from *Firing Position A*. It is self-evident that within the brief period of the shooting (roughly 15 seconds) both Sirhan and the second gun were in both firing positions at the same time.

No eyewitnesses saw Sirhan at any position other than *Firing Position A*, where he was quickly restrained by citizens present at that time and place.

C. It is my opinion that these circumstances, in conjunction with the autopsy report (without for the moment considering additional evidence), firmly establish that two guns were being fired in the kitchen pantry concurrently.

D. There is no reasonable likelihood that the shots from *Firing Position B* could have been fired by a person attempting to stop Sirhan. This is because the person shooting from *Firing Position B* was in almost direct body contact with the Senator. (please turn to page 37)

(continued from page 17)

This person could have seen where his shots would strike the Senator, since the fatal shot was fired (muzzle) from one to three inches from the Senator's head. Had Sirhan been the intended target, the person shooting would have extended his arm beyond the Senator and fired directly at Sirhan. Furthermore, two of the shots from *Firing Position B* were steeply upward; one shot actually penetrating the ceiling overhead.

E. The police appear to have concluded that a total of eight shots were fired with seven bullets accounted for and one bullet unrecovered. This apparent conclusion fails to take into account that their evidence shows that a fourth shot from *Firing Position B* went through the right shoulder pad of the Senator's coat from back to front. This shot was fired from a distance of approximately one inch according to the testimony. It could not have been the shot which struck Victim Paul Schrade in the forehead since Schrade was behind the Senator and traveling in the same direction. The bullet producing this hole in the shoulder pad from back to front could not have returned by ricochet or otherwise to strike Schrade in the forehead. This fourth shot from *Firing Position B* would indicate 9 (nine) shots were fired, with two bullets unrecovered. This indication provides an additional basis for the contention that two guns were involved, since the Sirhan gun could have fired only 8 (eight) shots.

F. The prosecution testimony attempted to establish that the Sirhan gun, and no other, was involved in the assassination. It is a fact, however, that the only gun actually

checked scientifically with the shooting of the second gun, not the Sirhan gun. The serial number of the Sirhan gun is No. H53725. The serial number of the second gun is No. H18602. It is also an Iver Johnson 22 cal. cadet. The expert testimony, based on matching the three test bullets of Exhibit 5 in a comparison microscope to three of the evidence bullets (Exhibit 7 removed from the Senator, Exhibit 52 removed from Goldstein, and Exhibit 54 removed from Weisel) concluded that the three evidence bullets were fired from the same gun that fired the three test bullets of Exhibit 55. The physical evidence shows that the gun that fired the three test bullets was gun No. H18602, not the Sirhan gun. Thus, the only gun placed at the scene by scientific evidence is gun No. H18602. Sirhan's gun was taken from him by citizens at the scene. I have no information regarding the background history of gun No. H18602 nor how the police came into possession of it.

G. No test bullets recovered from the Sirhan gun are in evidence. This gun was never identified scientifically as having fired any of the bullets removed from any of the victims. Other than the apparent self-evident fact that gun No. H53725 was forcibly removed from Sirhan at the scene, it has not been connected by microscopic examinations or other scientific testing to the actual shooting.

H. The only reasonable conclusion from the evidence developed by the police, in spite of their protestations to the contrary, is that two guns were being fired in the kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel

at the time of the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

I. From the general circumstances of the shooting the only reasonable assumption is that the bullet removed from victim Weisel was in fact fired from the Sirhan gun. This bullet is in near perfect condition. I have, therefore, chosen it as a "test" bullet from the Sirhan gun and compared it with the bullet removed from the Senator's neck. The bullet removed from the Senator's neck, Exhibit 47, was one of those fired from *Firing Position B*, while the bullet removed from Weisel, Exhibit 54, was one of those fired from *Firing Position A*, the position of Sirhan. My examinations disclosed no individual characteristics establishing that Exhibit 47 and Exhibit 54 had been fired by the same gun. In fact, my examinations disclosed that bullet Exhibit 47 has a rifling angle approximately 23 minutes (14%) greater than the rifling angle of bullet Exhibit 54. It is, therefore, my opinion that bullets 47 and 54 could not have been fired from the same gun.

The above finding stands as independent proof that two guns were being fired concurrently in the kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel at the time of the shooting.

J. The conclusions I have arrived at based upon my findings are as follows:

(1) Two 22 calibre guns were involved in the assassination.

(2) Senator Kennedy was killed by one of the shots fired from *Firing Position B*, fired by a second gunman.

(3) The five surviving victims were wounded by Sirhan shooting

from *Firing Position A*.

(4) It is extremely unlikely that any of the bullets fired by the Sirhan gun ever struck the body of Senator Kennedy.

(5) It is also unlikely that the shooting of the Senator could have accidentally resulted from an attempt to shoot Sirhan.

Dated: December 28, 1970.

William W. Harper
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

On this day of December, 1970, before me appeared, personally, WILLIAM W. HARPER, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

Notary Public in and for
said County and State.

(Seal)

Notes on People Vs Sirhan

Assume that Sirhan had escaped from the scene of the Kennedy assassination with the gun without being seen by any eye witnesses. Assume also that the autopsy and medical reports and other physical evidence were the same as we find them today. What effect would these circumstances have had on the investigation? Would the police have been searching for one assassin or for two?

Upon completion of the autopsy it would have been immediately evident that the Senator had been fired on by some gunman in close proximity to him and to his right and rear.

It was also apparent at this time, or very shortly thereafter, that the five additional victims were following the Senator and to his rear. Had the gunman, after shooting the Senator, turned to his left and fired apparently indiscriminately into the crowd of his followers. If so, why?

The Senator was the "target" victim. The shooting of the additional victims would certainly have to be considered as accidental. No one could reasonably believe that Schrade, Siroll, Goldstein, Evans and Weisel had been deliberately chosen for elimination as well as the Senator. The trajectories of the shots wounding these accidental victims necessarily came from a position ahead of the Senator, not from behind him.

These circumstances would suggest to any experienced homicide detective, as well as to any criminalist, that two guns were involved and two gunmen had to be tracked down.

Multiple-gun shootings are not a rarity in police work. When bullets of different calibers are removed from victims and/or found at the crime scene, it is obvious that more than one gun is involved. When all recovered bullets are the same caliber the conclusion that a single gun is involved must not be hurriedly reached.

The capture of Sirhan with his gun at the scene resulted in a total mesmerization of the investigative efforts. The fact that all recovered evidence bullets were the same caliber further contributed to the general euphoria. The well established teachings of criminalistics and forensic pathology were cast aside and by-passed in favor of a more expedient solution and, unfortunately, an erroneous oversimplification.

January 1, 1971

William W. Harper

56-156-3106

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7.10.1
Mr. H. Allen Smith, Congressman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

June 12, 1972

Dear Sir:

THIS MIGHT BE IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF SIRHAN-SIRHAN. This is information that may not yet be had on file.

In a conversation today, my landlady of some years back, made known information to me, that I told her should be put into your hands. It was suggested that she write you, but decided that I should write you with the freedom to give the following information as I heard it.

Mrs. Beatrice Hammersla, my past landlady, rented at one time the south-east corner of Oakland & El Dorado here in Pasadena, from a Mrs. Horimian, who came from the country that Sirhan-Sirhan came from. It was commented that she took in those from the country she came from.

Mrs. Beatrice Hammersla, a honest christian person with better then average intelligence, explained to me how troubled she was when Robert Kennedy was shot in that she was sure it was the same Sirhan-Sirhan (a strange name indeed) that used to live up stairs with her at the above Oakland address.

This Sirhan-Sirhan was getting checks in the mail, and asked Mrs. Hammersla to watch for them, because in his words, his brother, or maybe brothers, might get ahold of them.

Now is it not strange that one brother, if a brother to one of the other men living at that address at one time, would not trust his other brother to recieve his mail. Also the name Sirhan-Sirhan was noticed by Mrs. Hammersla long before the shooting of Robert Kennedy.

One of my major questions is, "Who did those checks come from." Secoundly, "What were those checks for." Could it have been his support until he could or should carry out a plan of predetermind action in the United States? To me, if the government is not already aware of those checks, they seem rather important in establishing where the direction of the action came from.

Since you have been with the F. B. I., I am sure you can take this from here. - Hope you are well, and would like you to let me know if you have any plans after your retirement, ~~XX~~ and if you will, let me know what you plan as an activity.

Ernest A. Klokke, Jr.
60 North Catalina
Pasadena, California 91106

Sincerely yours

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 14, 1972

Mr. Ernest A. Klokke, Jr.
60 North Catalina
Pasadena, California 91106

Dear Mr. Klokke:

In reply to your letter of June 12th, although former Director Hoover considered me as a rather outstanding Agent in the FBI, I must admit that in all honesty, unless Mrs. Hammersla has more information as to time, dates and possible return address or like information from any communications, I would not know where to start. About the only thing an investigator could do would be to talk to Sirhan-Sirhan. He might be able to explain it, but on the other hand, he might not be willing to answer any questions. From your conversations, do you think there is anyone an investigator could talk to in an effort to obtain any more details?

Of course, I will forward your communication to the appropriate Agency but I thought I would give you my comments.

Mrs. Smith and I have no plans after my retirement excepting that we are going to come back to the 20th District. We will see what happens at that time, but I imagine I will find plenty to do.

Sincerely yours,

H. ALLEN SMITH
M.C.

HAS:ow

56-156-3107

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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H. ALLEN SMITH
20TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
(13D-47TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

COMMITTEE:
RULES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

June 14, 1972

Mr. Thomas E. Bishop
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

Enclosed is the original letter which I
received from a constituent as well as a copy
of my reply to him. You can do with it what
you want so far as I am concerned.

Sincerely,

Allen

H. ALLEN SMITH

M.C.

Enclosures (2)
HAS:ow

56-156-3100

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JUN 19 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ²SAC, Los Angeles (56-156)

FROM : ~~Acting~~ Director, FBI (62-587)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 6/16/72

Enclosed is one copy of a letter from Ernest A. Klokke, Jr., 60 North Catalina, Pasadena, California 91106, dated 6/12/72, to Honorable H. Allen Smith, Congressman, Washington, D. C., one copy of Smith's letter to Klokke dated 6/14/72, and a letter from Smith to the Bureau dated 6/14/72. Letters are submitted for information and for the completion of the Los Angeles file.

Enclosures - 3

56-156-3109

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2 JUN 19 1972	
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*plead. submit letter
re cal. Sup et
decision + close*

F.B.I.
Mr. H. Allen Smith, Congressman
House of Representatives
Washington D. C.

June 18, 1972

Dear Sir:

In your letter of June 14, 1972, you mentioned "time," "dates," & possible "return address." Further information on those points.

Mrs. Beatrice Hammersla moved into Mrs. A. K. Horemian's place at Oakland & El Dorado about May 1, 1964, and moved out about November 3, 1964. Sirhan-Sirhan and his brother moved in shortly before July 4, 1964. Sirhan-Sirhan's brother moved out first and then in August or September Sirhan-Sirhan moved out.

Shortly after July 4, 1964, Sirhan-Sirhan asked Mrs. Hammersla to watch for his mail so he might intercept it and prevent his brother from ~~ing~~ seeing it. It appears that Sirhan-Sirhan only asked this once. A long envelope did arrive, supposedly without a return address and containing a check. Mrs. Hammersla does not remember what kind of stamps were on the envelope. That letter was picked up by Mrs. Hammersla, after which she called Sirhan-Sirhan at another location. He came right over and got the letter so that his brother would not see it when he came home, and this is what Mrs. Hammersla had expected Sirhan-Sirhan to do.

Maybe this can mean something:- After Sirhan-Sirhan had moved out, one of Mrs. Hammersla's sons went in and cleaned up and painted the place. While doing that, an empty T.V. shell was found. Everything had been taken out of it. Is it possible that the inside of that T.V. once held a short-wave radio set? Those two brothers were at that address less than a full three months so it appears.

Might I suggest, that if Mrs. Hammersla or myself spoke to Mr. or Mrs. Horemian, that we might botch the job. So I suggest that a qualified officer go out to see Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Horemian, 432 Woodbury Road, Altadena, California, with a current phone of 798-3520. This way information might be acquired that is not already known.

LAST OF ALL, Mrs. Hammersla asked me to see if I could not get a mug shot of Sirhan-Sirhan, so she may verify for sure that it was the same person. Can you have a M.g shot sent to me for that purpose. After I show it to Mrs. Hammersla, I will return it with my letter to you.

Ernest A. Klokke, Jr.
60 North Catalina
Pasadena, California

SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 19 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

91106

Sincerely yours

56-156-3110

H. ALLEN SMITH
20TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
(33D-47TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 21, 1972

Mr. Thomas E. Bishop
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Tom:

Reference is made to my letter of June 14
in which I enclosed the original of a letter from
a constituent of mine, Mr. Ernest A. Klokke, Jr.

I asked Mr. Klokke if he could give me some
additional information and I am now in receipt
of a letter from him dated June 18, the original
of which is enclosed herewith.

As I stated to you in my letter of June 14,
you may do with it what you wish, so far as I
am concerned.

Sincerely,

C. Allen Smith

H. ALLEN SMITH
M.C.

HAS:m
Enclosure

56-156-3111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 21 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

John
Richard

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (56-156) *2*

DATE: 6/26/72

FROM : */* Acting Director, FBI (62-587)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

ReBulet dated 6/16/72.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from Congressman H. Allen Smith (Republican - California) to the Bureau dated 6/21/72 and two copies of a letter from Ernest A. Klokke, Jr., Pasadena, California.

These letters are submitted for your information and for the completion of your file.

Enclosures (4) *efc*

56-156-3112

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JUN 29 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

At-Richards

when
Sub. L.H.M. re Cal Supreme
Court decision +
Close



7/25/72

PLAIN

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (164-305)

FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, LOS ANGELES (164-699)

CHANGED: UNSUBS; MRS. MARY SIRHAN; SIRHAN SIRHAN; CAA
DASH POSSIBLE HIJACK. ~~OO: SAN FRANCISCO.~~

TITLE CHANGED TO ADD MRS. MARY SIRHAN, MOTHER OF SIRHAN
SIRHAN, AND UNKNOWN BROTHERS, AS SUBJECTS. TITLE FORMERLY
CARRIED AS "SIRHAN SIRHAN, CAA POSSIBLE HIJACK".

RE SAN FRANCISCO TEL TO BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES JULY
TWENTY FOUR LAST AND BUREAU TEL TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS
ANGELES JULY TWENTY FIVE INSTANT.

DETECTIVE BENJAMIN HETHERINGTON, HOMICIDE, PASADENA,
CALIFORNIA PD, ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT SIRHAN SIRHAN'S
BROTHERS, SHARIF SIRHAN AND SAIDALLAH SIRHAN, RESIDE AT ONE
SIX FIVE NINE NORTH LAKE, PASADENA. TWO OTHER BROTHERS,

① - 56-156

164-699
JOS/kah
(2) *[Signature]*

[Signature]
56-156-3113

SEARCHED *[Signature]*

INDEXED

SERIALIZED *[Signature]*

FILED *[Signature]*

LA 164-699

PAGE TWO

MUNIR SIRHAN AND ADELE SIRHAN, RESIDE WITH THEIR MOTHER, MRS. MARY SIRHAN, AT SIX NINE SIX EAST HOWARD, PASADENA. HETHERINGTON STATED THAT SINCE TRIAL OF SIRHAN SIRHAN, SAIDALLAH HAS ALWAYS FELT HIS MOTHER HAD RECEIVED MONEY FROM MAGAZINE ARTICLES RE HER CONVICTED SON. ^{MOTHER HAS DENIED THIS.} SAIDALLAH FEELS MOTHER KEEPING MONEY TO HERSELF, INSTEAD OF DISTRIBUTING TO OTHER CHILDREN AND FOR ATTORNEY FEES AT SECURING RELEASE OF SIRHAN SIRHAN. THIS OPINION APPARENTLY NOT SHARED BY SHARIF, MUNIR OR ADELE.

ON JULY EIGHTEEN LAST, SAIDALLAH WENT TO MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, TALKED TO HER THROUGH OPEN WINDOW, AND AGAIN ACCUSED HER OF NOT USING MONEY PROPERLY RECEIVED FROM ARTICLES HE BELIEVED SHE HAD SOLD. SHE ATTEMPTED TO QUIET HIM DOWN, AND HE THREATENED TO BURN HOUSE DOWN WITH HER AND OTHER TWO BROTHERS INSIDE. SPIT IN HER FACE THROUGH WINDOW. ADELE SIRHAN INSIDE HOUSE AT TIME, AND ATTEMPTED TO REMONSTRATE WITH SAIDALLAH THROUGH CLOSED DOOR. ADELE PULLED BACK INTO HOUSE BY MOTHER. SAIDALLAH THEN PICKED UP TIRE IRON, SWUNG IT AT SCREEN DOOR, BREAKING DOOR. THEN SWUNG AT HOUSE SIDING, TEARING OUT LARGE CHUNK. THEN WENT TO FRONT LAWN WHERE PICKED UP METAL ROD AND THREW AT HOUSE, BREAKING WINDOW. SAIDALLAH THEN DEPARTED AREA.

LA 164-699

PAGE THREE

DETECTIVE HETHERINGTON TALKED WITH MARY SIRHAN AND ADELE SIRHAN JULY TWENTY LAST ABOUT THE MATTER, BUT THEY DID NOT APPEAR FAVORABLY DISPOSED TO FILING COMPLAINT AGAINST SAIDALLAH. HETHERINGTON TALKED WITH SAIDALLAH AND SHARIF JULY TWENTY ONE LAST. SHARIF COMPLETELY COOPERATIVE AND APPARENTLY BEARS NO GRUDGE AGAINST MOTHER. SAIDALLAH ASKED THAT A COMPLAINT BE FILED AGAINST HIM FOR HIS ACTIONS, SO HE CAN GO INTO COURT AND BRING OUT ALLEGED EVIDENCE THAT HIS MOTHER IS MAKING MONEY FROM HER SON'S TRIAL, AND THAT SIRHAN SIRHAN DID NOT KILL SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY. DETECTIVE HETHERINGTON ADVISED IN HIS OPINION SAIDALLAH WANTS A STAGE TO PUT ON HIS ACT.

ON JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST, HETHERINGTON AGAIN TALKED WITH MARY SIRHAN, AND SON ADELE. HETHERINGTON BELIEVED UNKNOWN PERSON MUST HAVE TALKED WITH THEM, BECAUSE THEY WERE NOW WILLING TO SIGN COMPLAINT AGAINST SAIDALLAH. COMPLAINT WAS ISSUED JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST, CHARGING SAIDALLAH WITH MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND DISTURBING PEACE. SINCE MATTER IS A MISDEMEANOR, NO WARRANT ISSUED BUT LETTER DIRECTED TO SAIDALLAH JULY TWENTY FOUR LAST, ADVISING OF ISSUANCE OF COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM AND

LA 164-699

PAGE FOUR

DIRECTING HIM TO APPEAR AUGUST TWO NEXT AT NINE AM IN PASADENA MUNICIPAL COURT, DIVISION FOUR.

SAN FRANCISCO IS REQUESTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW SOURCE RICHARD C. WELCH, SAN QUENTIN PRISON, FOR COMPLETE AND FULL DETAILS CONCERNING HIS RELATIONSHIP AND CONVERSATIONS WITH SIRHAN SIRHAN. WILL ALSO OBTAIN FROM SOURCE, OR PRISON GUEST REGISTER, WHO OF SIRHAN SIRHAN'S FOUR BROTHERS HAVE BEEN VISITING HIM, AND COULD BE THE TWO BROTHERS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED SAN FRANCISCO TEL.

AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AND UACB, LOS ANGELES WILL INTERVIEW MRS. MARY SIRHAN.

SA JOHN MC ELLENY, SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, ADVISED.

PROPOSED STATEMENT OF GEORGE C. THOMSON TO
LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY REGARDING THE
ALLEGED MURDER OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ON JUNE 5 - 6, 1968 AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

For four years prior to Senator Kennedy's coming to Los Angeles I had investigated the shooting in Dallas, Texas of President John F. Kennedy. The result of this work revealed a photograph of a man (whom I believe to be the actual assassin) firing at a look alike car containing Security Agents disguised as the presidential party. (See murder map & photographs). I also found evidence that the man shot while taking the President's place was a man named J. D. Tippit.

I went through all the necessary steps of properly advising the appropriate Governmental Agencies of my findings. (F.B.I, Secret Service, My Congressman, the Warren Commission, Kennedy Family, Los Angeles County Grand Jury, U. S. Attorney General, etc.) to no avail.

Several weeks prior to June 5, 1968 I had prepared and delivered a talk (The J.F.K. Death Hoax Scandal) to Los Angeles State College and to Pasadena City College. At Pasadena the audience approximated 2,000 students and faculty with several Arab and Negro students, who asked me questions following the prepared talk.

At this meeting I expressed the view that President Kennedy actually was not John F. Kennedy, the son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, and I gave information and evidence to support this contention.

Since the press nor the authorities would expose the fact that JFK had not been the one who was shot, and when RFK announced his candidacy for the presidency and was constantly being referred to as a martyr's brother, I had 1,000 bumper stickers made exposing this deception as a hoax.

Some of these stickers were passed out at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium by a lady who lived at the rear of the auditorium next to a pharmaceutical delivery house which was, I was told, frequented by Sirhan.

Bumper stickers (EXPOSE THE JFK DEATH HOAX SCANDAL) were passed out to students at San Fernando Valley State when Senator Mc Carthy spoke there and widespread distribution of these stickers was achieved for approximately 3 weeks prior to June 5, 1968.

On the night of June 5, 1968 I, with members of my family and a friend went to the Ambassador Hotel in an effort to induce Senator Kennedy to tell the truth. Stickers were passed out to the dismay of the Kennedy staff and supporters.

At approximately 10:00 P.M. at a location in the 2nd floor lobby in front of the registration desk I overheard a group of people excitedly say "It's the man in the sweat shirt and blue jeans". Thinking that RFK had actually appeared dressed in this manner I attempted to hear more, but the group dispersed.

June 29, 1972

Page 1

156-156-3114

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A.O. Richards	

The following day when the press carried a story that the presumed assassin was wearing a sweat shirt and blue jeans, my over-hearing of the chance conversation led me to believe that some incident had been planned for that evening, and possibly this was the reason no one interfered with the "Bumper Sticker Caper", for fear that such interference would jeopardize the planned incident.

At around 10:30 P.M., after seeing a group of three men looking at us and obviously talking about us, our entire group exited through the rear doors of the lobby to the rear parking lot. It took us about 20 minutes to drive down Wilshire Blvd., to the Beverly Hilton Hotel, where the raucous young Mc Carthy supporters, at that time, thought they were going to win the election.

And so it was that it was with amazement and incredulity that we heard at approximately 12:15 A.M. the excited female voice cry out in the coffee shop "Senator Kennedy has just been shot",

We then returned to the Ambassador Hotel area and saw an amazing sight. The entire area in front of the hotel was cordoned off and floodlighted, with an ambulance slowly pulling out of the driveway and heading East on Wilshire Blvd.

In the ensuing weeks and months, no mention of "The Bumper Sticker Caper" appeared in the press nor was it mentioned on Radio nor T.V.

Chief of Detectives Robert Houghton, in his book, later described the large hotel security force on duty that evening, and it is astonishing to me that their perception was not sharpened due to the possible reaction which might result from the mass exposure of the fact that J.F.K. had indeed not been shot.

I was later told by a witness to the later incident in the kitchen that Kennedy personell, including Jimmy Breslin, the famous journalist and associate of RFK, were quite excited when they were confronted by the red and black bumper sticker.

As the months passed, and the trial of Sirhan Sirhan came and went, it persisted in my mind that there had to be a connection between the two incidents.

I knew that JFK had not been shot and killed in Dallas, Texas. and that his look alike car, with a disguised presidential party riding in it, had been fired upon with three bursts of automatic gun fire. I knew that firecrackers had been used in Dealey Plaza to effect the disappearance of the President (because of his alleged co-operation for peace with foreign governments) and that this fake assassination had been thwarted and his disappearing act ruined by a murderous fire of bullets directed at the car containing his security personnel.

The motive for his disappearance was obvious. The President of the U.S.A. did not wish to be exposed as representing other than strictly "American" interests.

Was this case related? Was it similiar? It had the "Assassin" at the rifle range practising episode just as in Dallas. It had the press reports of bursting firecrackers. Was this also a fake and if so what was the motive? Was R.F.K.'s life in danger from an exposure just as JFK's life had been endangered. His own group including Mr. Jimmy Breslin, Ed Guthman of the L.A. Times, and Rafer Johnson knew of the deception, --knew that RFK was not "martyr's brother". Also he had been hit in the head with a rock at Valley State college a few days before. What would happen when the kids found out?

With this 3 week prelude to a political disaster of the first magnitude it is not difficult to imagine the dismay at the Ambassador that night when news mobile sound trucks and city busses were passing the hotel exclaiming to the world "Expose the J.F.K. Death Hoax Scandal".

On Thursday, June 13, 1968, or thereabouts I observed a picture in the L.A. Times of a man named Adrian Carreon with a news account that he had observed a man similiar to Sirhan practising with a gun at a rifle range. Concidentally that evening I was invited to a lady's house and met at her house a man who, to me, was a very close look alike to the picture of Adrian Carreon in the paper. The man I met was Don Sears (Tel 581-7668 581-7974). Sears and I went to the Ambassador on Friday at 9:30 A.M., June 14, 1968 at which time Sears pointed out a location in the lower Ambassador Ballroom where he said he had seen a man reach his hands to his head, moan, and sink to the floor. We inspected the area and it appeared to both of us that there were blood stains on the carpet. We pulled the carpet back and it appeared to both of us that there was also blood stains on the hardwood. The location was 14' 8" from the building column and 36' from the lobby wall. Sears later played a recording in my presence of a telephone call to a man named George Erhard in which the caller (Sears) represented himself as being from the "Quest For Truth" program of George Thomson (I had no prior knowledge of this nor did I ever give my consent to such action). On this tape, Sears asked Erhard about the Sirhan gun and he said he had given the gun to Sirhan's brother. Erhardt said "I am not in trouble yet".

I found out later that Sears and Carreon had both been students at East Los Angeles College and that Carreon was a nephew of Police Commissioner Dr. Carreon.

Sears at one time said that he couldn't see me because he had a date with a girl who was a playground director and a friend of his cousin who was also a play ground director. I believe Carreon was reported in the press to have been a play ground director. Whether there was a relationship between Carreon and Sears I do not know.

Viewing later T.V. shots of a commotion in a large ballroom area led me to believe that there was a strong possibility that a shooting had occurred in the crowd in the lower ballroom.

The above information was given to officers Shields and Nielson during the Sirhan trial as it was also given to Michael McGowan representing the defense.

It is worth mentioning that one Sunday in Santa Barbara a few days after the oil spill during a chance meeting with Mr. Emile Zola Berman I asked him how Sirhan could have shot RFK in the back when Sirhan was supposed to be firing from the front. Emile Zola Berman's answer was that "Maybe somebody bent him over".

The following week I observed a change in the description of the alleged firing by a principle witness on the witness stand at the resumption of the trial.

Following the Sirhan trial a copy of Dr. Noguchi's autopsy report came to my attention. The correlation of facts in this report combined with conversations I had had with Dewayne Wolfer of the LAPD convinced me that Sirhan was not the assassin. Later Wolfer told me that the D.A. would not permit him (Wolfer) to talk to me about the case, anymore.

I contacted Mrs. Sirhan and she referred me to Luke McKissick. I informed Mr. McKissick of the evidence I had, but nothing materialized (about 6 months ago).

On April 24, 1970 I was interviewed by Lowell Ponte on a program called "Rap Line" on radio station KUSC. On this program I outlined some of the discrepancies between the Noguchi autopsy and the eye witness evidence which had indicted and convicted Sirhan.

On June 4, 1970 a law suit was filed on behalf of Ted Charach setting forth evidence similiar to that described on the radio program. I had no part in the preparation of the law suit nor did I at that time know its participants.

Just prior to the filing of the law suit I had two meetings with Seargent Zimmerman, (Intelligence LAPD) regarding my convictions that confrontations between police and students were the work of agent provocateurs.

I told Zimmerman that the news media by tacit agreement would not give the information I had to the general public. I expressed the conviction that public exposure was the only way since John Howard of the District Attorney's office had told me that he would do nothing to open the case.

Mr. Zimmerman explained to me that by procedure the police had to refer evidence to the D.A. and that if the D.A., upon review, refused to take action it was extremely difficult for the LAPD to go further.

Mr. Zimmerman then called Mr. Pete Noyes (CBS News) and the next day Mr. Noyes interviewed me in my office. Mr. Noyes agreed with my position (re: exposure) but said the New York control of CBS TV would not allow this subject to be given proper exposure on his news program.

Since this was suppression of the public's right to know (and the reason I had filed a complaint with the grand jury when John Howard was counsel) I requested this meeting we are having today.

There are, at present, trials in progress which are related to the information presented to you today. In the furtherance of justice it is imperative to determine as soon as possible what motives, other than proper procedural matters, are behind some of the actions taken by certain members of the judiciary, private attorneys, the District Attorney's office and other related agencies.

Regarding the RFK case, in view of the discrepancies not only in the manner in which the victim was shot but also in the physical difference between the corpse (as contained in the Autopsy) and the recorded physical characteristics of the presumed victim, it would be well to ascertain if there is a possibility that Mr. Kennedy may still be alive.

At 11 A.M. this morning, June 23, 1970, a Miss Pat Donnelly called me and told me that she had just hung up the telephone after talking to Dr. Roland Dean.

She said that Dr. Dean had told her that he was the first doctor to reach Rfk and that he approached RFK from the rear with RFK on the floor. He said that he could see no evidence of injury and did not think that RFK had been shot. He said that as he was preparing to examine RFK a bodyguard came up and "clouted" him across the room and that he never was able to ascertain whether or not RFK had suffered any injuries. He also said that he, Dr. Dean, was Martin Luther King's cousin.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PRESS REPORTS AND AUTOPSY DETAILS

PRESS REPORTS

1. L.A. Times, June 6, 1968
Part 11, Page 1
Jimmy Breslin
"Deep Set Blue Eyes"
2. Height
Approx. 5' 9"
3. No prior struggle at
shooting scene
4. Shorts
no data
5. Shoes
no data
6. Appendix
no data
7. Blood type
no data
8. Shot Fired by Sirhan by
Richard Herwood, June 6, 68
San Francisco Chronicle
Page 2, Column 1
"He was only 5 feet from the
Senator"

AUTOPSY

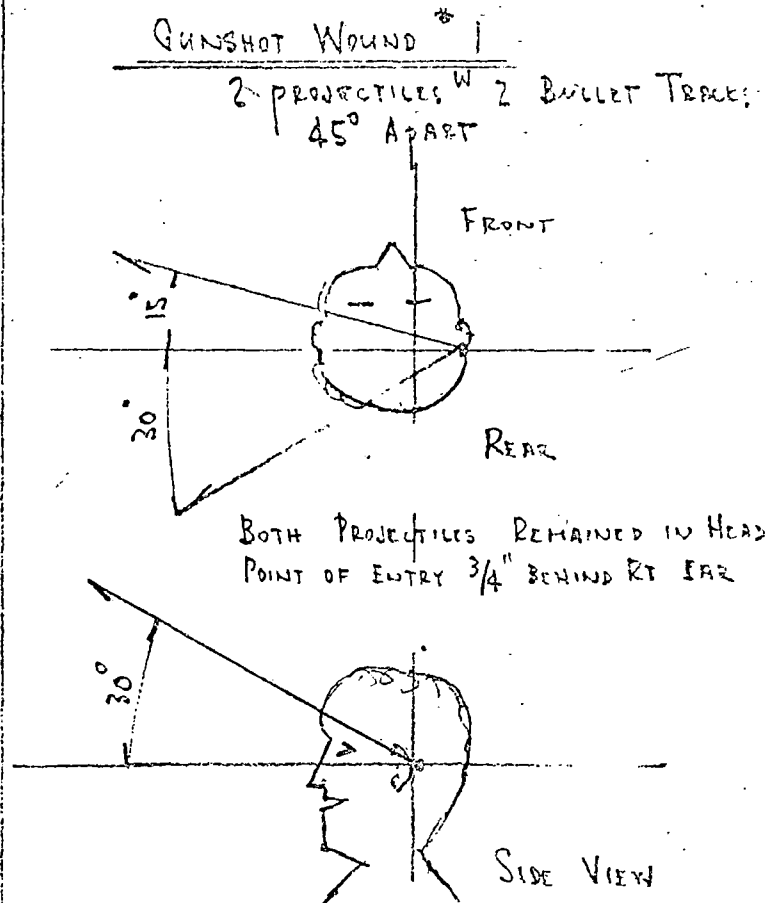
1. Page 29
"Eye color is hazel"
2. Page 28
5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Wgt 165 lbs.
3. Coat cut or torn in left sleeve area
Shirt torn in corresponding fashion
Page 26
4. Shorts - Size 34
Would correspond to a man
5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Wgt 165 lbs.
5. Shoes not examined
(not submitted)
6. Page 33
The appendix is not identified
7. Blood type A₁ Rh positive
8. Page 40
Test firing showed weapon held
1" from right "ear"

PRESS REPORTS

9. San Francisco Chronicle
Page 2, Col 5 by Mankiewicz
Frank Wankiewicz was told there
were two head wounds

The press in general said there
was only one wound in head

AUTOPSY



As per Autopsy Pages 10 to 17
"Two bullet tracks in head upward at
30° to horizontal 45° apart in plan
view

EVIDENCE OF 5 PROJECTILES

C.S.W 1	2 PROJECTILES
C.S.W 2	1 PROJECTILE
C.S.W 3	1 PROJECTILE
THRU SHOULDER FABRIC	1 PROJECTILE
TOTAL	5 FOR ONE VICTIM

POSITION OF GUN MUZZLE $1 \pm$ FROM
VICTIM'S HEAD

PRESS REPORT

10. Dewayne Wolfer told me that chemical tests indicated these shots were fired at very close range in the order of 1" to 2" away from fabric

11. Press photograph show no wound or blood on the right upper chest (wound of exit)

ANATOMY

10. Page 20 - 21
Gunshot 2 & 3 reveals dense metallic impregnation of skin
Page 24
Wounds 2 & 3 elliptical zone of mottled recent ecchymosis*
3½" X 1½" in area
11. Page 23
Wound of exit in right shoulder
¾" X 3 1/16"

*Ecchymosis means a purplish patch caused by extravasation of blood into the skin.

Sheet 3 of 4

PRESS REPORTS

12. Shots causing gun shot wounds 2 & 3 fired from 4 feet to six feet in front of target.

Dr. Roland Dean, Dr. Stanley Abo and Dr. Ross Miller reported to have attended the victim at shooting scene. None of these men were reported in the press to have observed chest wound (GSW2). One doctor reported to have applied external heart massage which would have caused blood to spurt from wound.
(Court Testimony)

AUTOPSY

12. Wounds in right arm pit area at close range (1" to 2") (Page 20)
G.S.W. #2 & #3 30° to 33° upward from transverse plane. Page 25

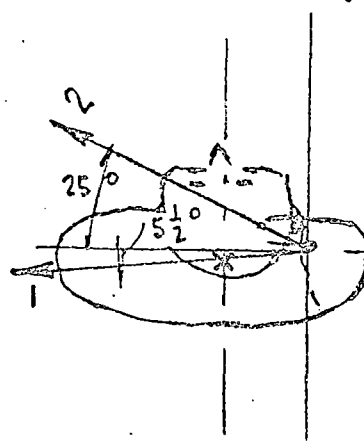
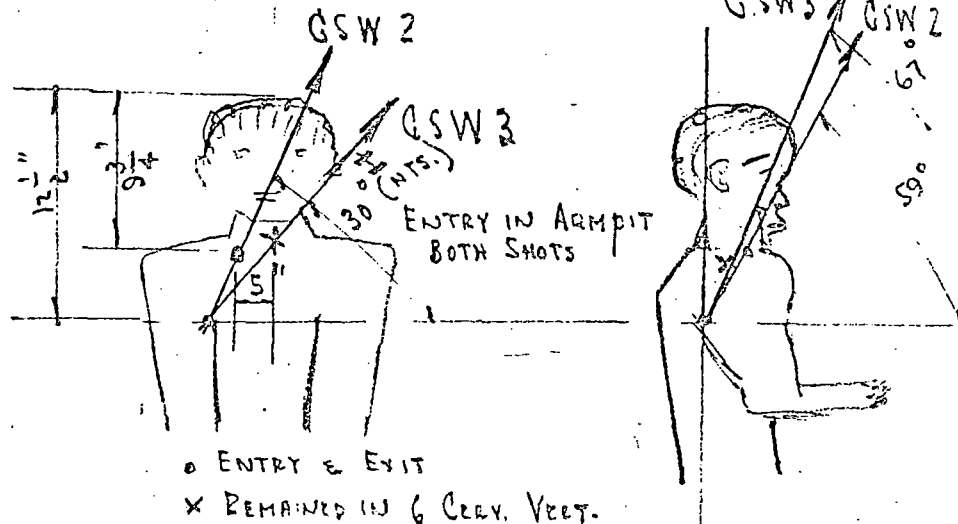
SUGGESTED POSSIBILITY

Shots were possibly fired with victim in a prone position on floor with arms extended and laying on his left side.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS 2 AND 3

POSITION OF GUN MUZZLE 1" TO 2" FROM FABRIC OF COAT IN ARMPIT AREA

WOUND OF EXIT NOT OBSERVED
IN ON SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF BARE CHEST AREA



G.S.W 2 OF EXIT $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{16}$ "

DIAGRAM OF G.S.W. 2 & 3

G.S.W. 2. THRU AND THROUGH
G.S.W. 3. LODGED IN 6TH CERVICAL
VERT. BRAL

RE: P. 25 Autopsy
G.S.W. = GUNSHOT WOUNDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (56-156)

FROM : Acting Director, FBI (62-587)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 8/16/72

Enclosed for Los Angeles are two copies of a proposed statement of George C. Thomson to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury regarding the alleged murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. This document was received at FBIHQ in an envelope of the ITT, 320 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and postmarked Glendale, California. There is no indication as to who sent this document although it is assumed it was sent by George C. Thomson who is well-known to your office.

Los Angeles should make available to the Los Angeles Police Department a copy of this document.

Enclosures (2) *MP*

56-156-3115

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AUG 18 1972	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
A. O. Richards	<i>amg</i>



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 10/2/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-5481) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

OO: Los Angeles

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Mobile is one copy each of a letter addressed to Mr. SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, c/o State Prison, San Quentin, California.

The letter is from EDWARD F. HOLLAND, 919 Alba Street, Mobile, Alabama. The content is self-explanatory.

- 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1)
1 - Mobile (Encl. 1)
1 - San Francisco
JWJ:lmg (C-3)
(4)

56-156-3116

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R. D. Richards
sculetto *malick* *w/plus to Sirhan*

