Unlike Berg, who positively linked 47 and 52 to the same gun, Bradford could not link 47 and 52 to the same gun due to the lack of sufficient individual characteristics. But again, inferentially, the fact that he matched 47 and 54 to the same gun, and that he matched 52 and 54 to the same gun and saw nothing in the way of individual or gross characteristics that would suggest a second gun, demonstrates that Bradford was one of five experts who concluded either directly or indirectly that the three evidence bullets, Kennedy, Goldstein, and Weisel had all been fired from the same gun.

Panel experts Charles Morton and Ralph Turner were unable to conclude that these three bullets had been fired from the same gun. However, it was Turner who stated in his working papers that to him, a positive identification meant that "he had observed a sufficient number, by his own standards, of rifling impressions and/or tracings, both gross and microscopic, in certain combinations which indicated to him (Turner) that two or more bullets were fired through the same gun barrel." Additionally, Turner emphasized that the term "inconclusive" indicated that he was not able to arrive at a definite opinion, again by his standards as to whether or not two bullets or cartridge cases were fired from the same gun. Turner emphasized that inconclusive was not to be interpreted as inferring that a particular bullet or cartridge case was or was not fired in a particular gun. In all the bullets examined, Turner was only able to identify five bullets as coming from the same gun. These were the third and fourth 1975 test-fired bullets, both lead bullets, and the seventh and eighth 1975 test-fired bullets, both copper. It was generally conceded that due to the leaded condition of the barrel, these last two were the most easily recognizable and identifiable bullets of all the eight fired bullets in 1975. Turner was also able to identify the second with the seventh 1975 test-fired bullet as from the same weapon. However, Turner did state in his working papers that evidence bullets 47 and 52, the Kennedy and Goldstein bullets, had similar gross characteristics, and he concurred in the findings of the other panel members that there was no evidence that a second gun had fired any of the bullets.

Charles Morton was also unable to link bullets 47, 52 and 54 with the same weapon. However, Morton stated in his working papers that he had found similarity in these particular bullets, particularly where there was substantial impact from land and groove impressions. This suggested to Morton that the three bullets had been fired from a weapon which produced the same type of gross irregularities that had been found in some of the land impressions identified in the Wolfer test-fired bullets and in the 1975 test-fired bullets. Morton stated that his own failure to make a positive identification of the evidence bullets, 47, 52, and 54 with the same weapon, could be based on the fact of poor reproductability of striations left on the bullets fired from the Iver Johnson .22 caliber weapon, Serial H53725. Additionally, Morton felt that impact damage on all the bullets, including the evidence bullets 47, 52, and 54 meant the loss of some detail, and that perhaps this loss of detail was due to subsequent handling

or oxidation of these bullets. Finally, Morton concluded that although the irregularities reproduced on the bullets test-fired by Wolfer suggested that they may have been fired from the same weapon, Morton felt that there was insufficient reproducible microscopic details present on these particular Wolfer bullets, and he was unable to positively link either the bullets fired by Wolfer or the evidence bullets with one weapon. Morton did, however, make positive identification of several of the 1975 test-fired bullets with the fact that they had come from one weapon. Morton did confirm, on cross examination, the findings of the other panel members that there was no evidence that a second gun had fired any of the bullets.

It should be emphasized that several of the experts testified both in court and in their working papers that the Sirhan weapon had two muzzle imperfections that were transmitted to test bullets and found on bullets recovered from Senator Kennedy and victims Goldstein and Weisel. And although there were not enough individual characteristics on the victim bullets to permit a positive identification of linking these bullets with the Sirhan weapon, five of the experts directly or indirectly linked these three critical evidence bullets as coming from one weapon. Asked if there still existed the possibility of a second gun, Stanton Berg replied on cross examination, "I think it's a very slim possibility. That's all it is." But Berg stated that his fellow experts were in "surprisingly uniform agreement concerning the individual and gross characteristics and striations found on the several bullets. Biasotti stated that a group of repeating consecutive lines at the same contour on all the bullets was an objective basis to make his finding that the evidence showed no indication of a second gun. Additionally, all of the experts stated that there was no evidence of any inconsistencies, either in the gross or individual characteristics and marks on any of the bullets, to show any evidence of a second gun. All of the experts stated that they had worked individually on their own individual work sheets, and had not consulted each other until after the completion of their own individual reports. It was at that time that they drew up their joint report where they stated no substantive or demonstrable evidence to indicate more than one gun was used to fire any of the bullets examined.

None of the experts could give any clear cut reason for the leaded condition of the barrel, although several stated that it could have been the normal result of seven years time lapse since the gun had been previously fired. Only Garland made the reference to the fact that there was a possibility that the gun had been fired during those seven intervening years. The arguments among counsel concerning the 1971 Grand Jury inquiry into the integrity of the exhibits was never a part of the testimony or transcripts available to the experts, and with the possible exception of Lowell Bradford, it is doubtful that any of the experts had knowledge of the controversy surrounding the Grand Jury investigation. The barrel had been cleaned prior to the test firing, and in this respect Cunningham had stated on cross examination that the science of ballistics was such that after any cleansing process of the barrel, it would be difficult to identify the consecutive bullets fired. There was no guarantee that the original marks left on the barrel indentations would be implanted on the later test-fired bullets. However, all the experts felt that there were repeatable marks present on all the bullets around the 300° to 360° land area.

Although panel expert Ralph Turner made the least number of positive identifications of any of the panel experts, he stated emphatically on cross examination as a prelude to his testimony that he would make no changes in his written report, and felt the only issue on which the panel had been silent was the angle of the inclination or rifling pitch area. Turner stated that he would personally pursue the rifling angle question, although he had no information at that time to submit to the court.

In answer to a question on cross examination as to why there had been no matchup of the Wolfer test-fired bullets and the evidence bullets, Stanton Berg replied that there were several reasons for this including the poor condition and damage of the bullets, the lack of defined individual characteristics, and the fact that much of the surface alloy coating of the bullets was missing. This occured upon fragmentation of several of the bullets. Berg did state that the matching individual striations on several bullets meant that he was only "a step away" from actually linking the bullets with the Sirhan weapon.

All of the experts were asked on examination whether they had been aware of any major disagreements among their colleagues regarding their individual or joint reports and all of the experts stated that they were aware of no major disagreements.

Lowell Bradford stated on cross examination, as he had previously stated in his affidavit (incorporated in the CBS Petition filed in August) that when .22 caliber bullets are fired, even when they are in good condition, and the barrel is in good condition, that it would be less then 20% of the time that these bullets would be matched up with the weapon. Bradford reasoned that his inability to match evidence bullet 47 with 52, while matching 52 with 54, and 47 with 54, was because there was no identifiable gouge mark, to Bradford's observation, on 47. Striations on 52 and 54 gave Bradford enough identifying characteristics to make the matchup. Bradford felt that there was not enough of an identifiable gouge on 47, a gouge being to Bradford an extra deep striation. However, other panel members did identify that this gouge mark on 47, as it was consistent on all the bullets examined.

Scientific, Circumstantial, and Inferential Evidence That Sirhan's Was the Only Gun Fired in the Pantry

One of the prime arguments raised by several advocates of the two-gun theory was that the autopsy performed by Dr. Noguchi establishes that Senator Kennedy was shot three times at point-blank range, with the fatal bullet entering the Senator's head from behind his right ear from a distance of 1 to 3 inches. Several eyewitnesses mentioned in previous sections of this report have, in their testimony before the Grand Jury and at trial, failed to place Sirhan any closer than two feet from Senator Kennedy. Therefore, the implication is made by the advocates of the two-gun theory, that a second gunman fired the fatal shot.

Several of these eyewitnesses have stated that Senator Kennedy had turned slightly to his left to face busboys, and was in the process of shaking hands with them at the time that Sirhan approached Kennedy from the east. One eyewitness, Boris Yaro, has described Sirhan as lunging toward Kennedy with his gun firing. In order to accept the possibility of a second assassin, it would be necessary to accept the fact that a second gunman fired the fatal shots into Senator Kennedy from only a few inches away, thus consistent with the autopsy and muzzle distance tests performed by Dr. Noguchi and DeWayne Wolfer.

The various advocates of conspiracy theories and two-gun theories have often differed in their approaches and themes of two-gun controversy. Yet, only one person in the pantry has ever been documented as possessing a second gun that was drawn during the time following the shooting of Senator Kennedy and the victims by Sirhan. This other person is, of course, the security guard, Thane Eugene Cesar, whom by his own statement, and the eyewitness testimony of other persons present in the pantry, was described as slightly to the rear and to the right of Senator Kennedy during the time of the shooting by Sirhan.

Supposed contradictions between the autopsy report and the eyewitness testimony are highlighted by the two-gun advocates when they quote the testimony of Karl Uecker, the assistant maitre d', who stated while witnessing the shooting, that "There was a distance of at least 1½ feet between the muzzle of Sirhan's gun and Kennedy's head." Richard Lubic, an independent television producer, has also said, "The muzzle of Sirhan's gun was 2 feet to 3 feet away from Kennedy's head." No one has subscribed to or proposed the concept of an invisible gunman, so the unobserved second gunman, assuming that he existed, would have had to have stood immediately and slightly behind Senator Kennedy, giving the gunman access to the Senator's right temple and armpit area.

Assume for arguenndo's sake that Thane Eugene Cesar had been a second gunman and he had fired his gun either with premeditation or accidently. The Senator's body position, and the body position of other victims, at the time of the shooting, rebut the possibility that Caesar could have shot the Senator in the right temple and in the right armpit. Eyewitnesses observed Kennedy in the process of turning his body toward the busboys, giving Sirhan an onrushing view of the right temple and right area of the shoulder pad and armpit. But assume that a second gunman stood directly behind and to the right of Kennedy at the time of the shooting. To have fired the second gun, it still would have been necessary for him (Ceasar) to have pointed his gun directly to Kennedy's head and fired it. No one has ever reported such an observation. Even Donald Schulman in his contradictory statements in 1968 never identified the pathway or the direction from where a second gun had been allegedly fired by a security guard.

Moreover, the ballistics examination and test results conducted by the ballistics panel in 1975, proved that for a second gunman to have shot any of bullets 47, 52, or 54 the second gunman would have had to have shot a weapon with the exact same imperfections, same muzzle defects, same leaded barrel conditions, and same individual and gross characteristics as the weapon used by Sirhan. Additionally, this second gunman would have had to use the same type ammunition, firing at approximately the exact same moment as the Sirhan weapon was being fired.

Discount for a moment the actual physical location of the several victims and Senator Kennedy in the pantry at the time of the shooting by Sirhan, and assume for the sake of argument that a second gun was fired. Presumably, the second gunman's bullets would never have been recovered, or assuming for the sake of argument, that these bullets had been lost in the innerspace or hidden as part of a coverup. The fact remains that the seven ballistics experts unanimously agreed that all the bullets recovered from Senator Kennedy, victims Goldstein and Weisel, the seven test-fired 1968 bullets (Wolfer bullets), and the 1975 test-fired bullets all had an identifying double furrow gouge on each bullet. Additionally, several gross imperfections were discovered on each victim bullet, and on the 1968 and 1975 test-fired bullets. These imperfections were traced by the experts to damaged spots in the Sirhan gun muzzle which marked each bullet with a gouge at the bottom of the land impressions. And although the experts were unable to make a 100% positive matchup of all the bullets with the Sirhan weapon itself, several of them were 99% sure, and one step away, and all experts positively stated that there was no evidence of any nature of a second gun firing these bullets.

Therefore, for a second gunman to possibly have fired at least one of the victim bullets, 47, 52, or 54, this second gun bullet would subsequently have to match up with the other gross characteristics on all the test-fired bullets fired by Wolfer with the Sirhan weapon following the assassination. And this same second gun bullet would subsequently have to match up with all the 1975 test-fired bullets. For this unlikely matchup to occur, the second gun would have had to have been an identically damaged .22 caliber Iver Johnson, cadet model, firing the very same copper coated, mini mag, hollow tip ammunition at the very same moment Sirhan was firing.

(It must be emphasized that the bullet that actually murdered Senator Kennedy, People's 48, fragmented upon impact in the brain, and was in such damaged condition that neither DeWayne Wolfer in 1968, nor any subsequent criminalist, including the 1975 panel experts, was ever able to positively link the murder bullet to the Sirhan weapon.)

But when one considers the chain of ownership of the Sirhan revolver, having been originally purchased in 1965 and subsequently sold to several owners before being purchased by the Sirhan brothers in January, 1968, and the repeated firings by Sirhan on several rifle ranges during his term of ownership, the possibility of a second identical gun, with the same damaged characteristics, is beyond mathematical probability.

Furthermore, recognizing that the experts were unable to positively and conclusively link up the victim bullets with the Sirhan weapon for reasons previously stated in their working papers and on cross examination, the facts remain that five ofthe seven experts found that three crucial victim bullets, the Kennedy, Goldstein, and Weisel bullets, had been fired from the same gun. It should be remembered that although there is some contradiction and differences of opinion among eyewitnesses as to the distance that the Sirhan muzzle barrel was from the head of Senator Kennedy, no

one has ever contradicted the physical location of Senator Kennedy, the victims, and all the witnesses within the pantry at the time of the shooting by Sirhan. In this respect, Grand Jury and trial testimony show that Senator Kennedy was walking from the west to the east in the pantry, although at the time of the shooting he had turned to his left to shake hands with the busboys, or had just concluded shaking hands. Sirhan was approaching Kennedy from the east to the west at the time of the shooting. Victim Goldstein was approximately eight feet behind Senator Kennedy, and victim Weisel was approximately twenty-seven feet behind Senator Kennedy near the pantry entrance. Therefore, Kennedy, Goldstein, and Weisel were all directly in Sirhan's line of fire as Sirhan came firing from the east to the west.

Assume for the sake of argument that the second gunman was standing directly behind Senator Kennedy and slightly to the right. The three bullets recovered from Kennedy, Goldstein, and Weisel, (People's 47, 52, and 54) all were identified by five of the seven experts as having come from one gun, and the other two experts testified under oath that they found no evidence that these three bullets had come from a second gun. Therefore, assuming a second gunman, he would necessarily have had to have fired into a north-west-north position to hit Senator Kennedy from the right, rear, and then conversely and almost simultaneously, this second gunman would have had to have made a substantial turn to his left and have fired directly behind the Senator, into a western direction, striking victims Goldstein and Weisel. Additionally, such a feat would have to have been accomplished without anyone of the 70 to 90 people present in the pantry seeing such a rare display of marksmanship. It should also be pointed out that the other victims injured, Paul Schrade, Elizabeth Evans, and Irwin Stroll, had bullets removed from their bodies that were badly fragmented and damaged and positive identification was impossible. Nevertheless, the seven experts stated that these fragments all had similar gross characteristics which did not indicate any evidence that a second gun had fired these fragmented bullets. This analysis also applied to the fatal bullet that actually murdered the Senator, People's 48, also badly damaged and fragmented. It should be emphasized that the other victims, Schrade, Evans, and Stroll were all directly behind Senator Kennedy at various distances ranging from Schrade, approximately eight feet behind Kennedy, to Stroll approximately twenty feet, and Evans about twentyfive feet behind Senator Kennedy. All were in the direct line of fire of Sirhan who moved in an easterly to a westerly direction as he fired.

The autopsy report, and later muzzle distance tests and trajectory tests, also indicated that the bullets that struck Senator Kennedy behind the right ear and twice beneath the right arm traveled into the Senator's body right to left and upward. Again, the eyewitness accounts, particularly Karl Uecker, emphatically

stated that as Sirhan got off his first shots, the grapling and wrestling with Sirhan began immediately, and Sirhan's arm holding the gun was forced down.' Trial transcripts reveal that Sirhan continued to fire in a rather disjointed and uncontrolable manner. This accounts for much of the upward direction of the shots. The right side, particularly the right temple of Senator Kennedy, was exposed as he was turning to his left and Sirhan approached him from the east. Five of the ballistics experts have positively matched up three victim bullets, 47, 52, and 54, as having been fired from the same gun. These facts and the exact physical location of the victims and Senator Kennedy (who were hit with these three bullets) is persuasive and forceful scientific and inferential evidence that Sirhan fired these three bullets.

In the days following the release of the panel's joint report, the critics seemed to concentrate their attacks on the procedures of DeWayne Wolfer, rather than the findings and conclusions of the ballistics panel. The purpose of the ballistics test had been to test the validity of cannelure and rifling angle allegations. It was not to test the accuracy of the results of Wolfer, or the manner or procedure followed by Wolfer. Judge Wenke stated repeatedly during the September examination, that it was not the province of the court hearing to satisfy all the critics with different theories regarding the Sirhan assassination of Robert Kennedy. The main purpose of the ballistics hearing, according to Judge Wenke, was essentially a discovery procedure, to answer the original petitioners' (in this case, Paul Schrade and CBS, and through the intervention of the Board of Supervisors, the County Counsel's Office) inquiries whether, based on the evidence and exhibits within the court's custody, there was any indication of a second gunman in the pantry on the night in question.

The affidavits of Lowell Bradford, William Harper, Herbert MacDonell and Robert Jolling requesting certain test procedures and ballistics examination all had been incorporated in the petitions and affidavits filed by petitioners Paul Schrade, CBS, and the Board of Supervisors. Every one of the procedures, requests, tests, and instructions, concerning testing, examination and inspection of exhibits were followed to the letter. This can be verified by an analysis of the petitions filed before the court in August, 1975, and an examination and comparison of the court order signed by Judge Wenke on September 18, 1975, incorporating the very same requests for certain test procedures, inspection, and examination of exhibits. Furthermore, the lengthy negotiations among all counsel representing the various parties resulted in essentially the very same test procedures originally requested in the August petition, being incorporated in the September order signed by Judge Wenke.

Every request concerning test procedures, inspection, and examination of exhibits that had any relevance to the original August petitions filed by CBS, and Paul Schrade, was incorporated in the court order. Finally, the seven panel members always had the right to independently petiton the court for an opportunity to observe, examine and test other exhibits that had been mentioned in the very lengthy cross examination of DeWayne Wolfer. They always had the right to conduct further and more sophisticated tests as outlined in the court order. None of the seven experts ever chose to exercise this perogative.

Other Investigations Concerning Conspiracies; Bullets; Cover-up; Conducted by Kranz

One of the most frequently heard criticisms of the L.A.P.D. conspiracy investigations was that the officers and investigators had pressured witnesses to comply and conform their answers to a pre-determined result, that is, one assassin, one gun. However, none of the people interviewed by Special Counsel Kranz, including Thane Cesar and Don Schulman, ever stated that the L.A.P.D. or any other law enforcement agency investigators, ever pressured them, or attempted to obtain a pre-determined or pre-arranged answer. Additionally, the accusations that certain witnesses had been pressured into conforming their statements to the theory of one gun and one assassin, were almost always stated by the critics and advocates of the two-gun theory, who when asked to produce specific instances and persons who could verify such form of pressure, failed to do so.

More than Eight Bullets Fired

One area of concern to the advocates of more than eight bullets was that one cartridge had been removed from the glove compartment of Sirhan's car. Unlike the hollow point mini mag ammunition of the evidence bullets (the bullets found in the Ambassador pantry and on the front seat of Sirhan's car), this was a solid point, western brand cartridge. This bullet was never introduced by the prosecution at trial. However, this bullet has been the subject of allegations by certain critics, particularly Mrs. Lillian Castallano, that this bullet and the two spent bullets found on Sirhan's car seat might possibly have been removed by the L.A.P.D. from Ambassador wood panels, and placed in the glove compartment of Sirhan's car as part of the overall cover-up and conspiracy. Special Counsel Kranz has found absolutely nothing that supports such a theory. It must be remembered that Sirhan had spent the day of the assassination, and three days previous to the assassination, on the rifle range shooting several hundred rounds of bullets from his revolver. Immediately following the conviction of Sirhan in 1969, the ceiling panels and wood samplings that had been removed from the kitchen were destroyed by the L.A.P.D. In the course of the last several years, allegations had been made that more than eight bullets were fired, and that certain photographs established that more than eight bullets had been fired. Additionally, witness statements produced by petitioner Schrade's attorneys after the ballistics examination disclosed that two Los Angeles policemen, Rozzi and Wright, had apparently observed "bullet holes" in the area of the crime scene several hours after the shooting in the pantry on June 5, 1968. In statements filed before Judge Wenke, officers Rozzi and Wright described a hole in a door frame approximately 18 inches from ground level. Additionally, in another statement filed with the court, Mr. Angelo DePierro, Ambassador Hotel employee at the time of the shooting,

and a witness to the actual shooting, described another hole in a door frame approximately 5'-9" from the ground as "a bullet hole, or looking like a bullet hole." Additionally, Coroner Thomas Noguchi, and witness Martin Petrusky, also an employee of the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the shooting, made statements to the fact that there had been several holes, and that these apparently looked like bullet holes in a center divider of the doorway in the pantry. These holes had been circled.

Associated Press Photograph

On June 5, 1968, an Associated Press wire photograph ran nationwide showing two Los Angeles policemen (later identified as Officers Rozzi and Wright) kneeling and pointing to a hole in a door frame near where Senator Kennedy was shot. The policemen were not identified in the photograph, and were inspecting a hole, with the caption "Police technician inspecting a bullet hole with bullet still in the wood" printed underneath the photo that ran nationwide.

Pursuant to his investigation, Special Counsel Kranz interviewed both L.A.P.D. Officers Rozzi and Wright in separate interviews in November, 1975. Rozzi and Wright had been on routine squad car patrol the evening of the assassination in separate squad cars, and had immediately reported to the Ambassador Hotel upon dispatch alert of the shooting. Both officers were then assigned duties in the Ambassador Hotel parking lot, checking license plates of all vehicles leaving the premises. Several hours later, both officers were asked to stand security watch within the kitchen area, keeping spectators away from the crime scene. At approximately 6:00 or 7:00 a.m. on June 5th, Associated Press photographer Wally Fong took pictures of Wright and Rozzi pointing to the hole. Both officers stated that at that time, in 1968, that the hole looked like a bullet hole, but had no indication that a bullet was inside the wood, and never saw a bullet inside the wood, and never made any reference to any of the investigative officers and criminalists present in the hotel that there was a bullet inside the wood. Additionally, neither officer ever made any statement to any of the reporters, press, or photographers in the kitchen that this was a bullet hole or a bullet. The officers went off duty approximately 8:00 a.m., June 5, and never returned to the Ambassador or the kitchen area, and never inquired with any member of the L.A.P.D. as to the particular hole into which they were pointing. Both officers stated that they had been asked by several members of the press and photographers to point at the particular hole so that the press, who had just recently been permitted back into the pantry for photographs about 6:30 a.m., could be given an opportunity to take photographs of the kitchen pantry area.

On December 8, 1975, the person who wrote the caption underneath the Associated Press photo, Mr. Richard Strobel, was interviewed by Special Counsel Kranz. Strobel stated that he was at that time, (June, 1968), the news photo editor of the Associated Press, and that he had written the caption underneath the photograph stating, "Policemen examine bullet still in the wood." Strobel stated that he had not taken the photograph and was not present when the photograph was taken, and that although the photographer was an employee of the Associated Press, he could not identify the photographer and was unaware of any records that might exist which could provide such information. Additionally, Strobel stated to Kranz that he had no recollection with respect to any communication that might have taken place between himself and the photographer who took the photograph in question. Strobel felt that he may have had some conversation with the photographer, and thus he may have had some inclination to write the particular caption that was distributed by the Associated Press. However, Strobel did admit to Kranz that he had no knowledge that the policemen were technicians or ballistics experts. Strobel stated that he could not definitely state that a bullet had ever been found in the wood on the night in question. And Strobel admitted to Kranz that by stating a conclusive fact of "the bullet in the wood", Strobel was violating Associated Press directives by making conclusionary statements without evidence or facts to justify the same.

Special Counsel Kranz also interviewed the photographer who took the picture, Mr. Wally Fong, currently an A.P. photographer with the A.P. News Bureau in Los Angeles. Fong told Kranz that he took the picture in question as an A.P. employee on June 5, 1968, and that Fong did not remember any statement by any of the officers on the scene that the particular hole pointed at by Officers Rozzi and Wright was a bullet or bullet hole. Fong remembers taking several photographs inside the kitchen and pantry area, and that the picture of the officers pointing to the hole was just one of several that he delivered back to his editor, Strobel, within the hour.

A subsequent attempt to take an interview deposition with Mr. Fong was blocked by Fong's superiors at Associated Press, and it was stated to Kranz that the Associated Press was going to conduct its own inquiry as part of its wire service news article concerning the photograph.

DiPierro Interview

On December 10, 1975, Special Counsel Kranz interviewed Angelo DiPierro concerning DiPierro's 1975 description of a "bullet hole" that DiPierro had observed on the pantry side of the center divider of the double doorway in the pantry area. DiPierro had observed this hole the day following the assassination. This hole was approximately 5'-8" to 5'-9" above ground level. In this interview with Kranz, DiPierro stated that it was "an apparent bullet hole" to him, and he had seen the hole circled, and had thought nothing of it. It was DiPierro's impression that this was part of the crime scene investigation by L.A.P.D., and that he never mentioned the hole to anyone in the subsequent days following the shooting.

Interviews with Carpenters Re Wood Panels

Subsequent to the interview with DiPierro, the District Attorney's Office made an effort to locate the person or persons who extracted the wood seized by the L.A.P.D. from the crime scene on June 5, 1968. These two carpenters, who were formerly employed at the Ambassador Hotel, were subsequently interviewed by Deputy District Attorney Bozanich, and L.A.P.D. Officers Sartuche and McDevitt. Carpenter Dale Poore stated in his December 1975 interview that he had been employed as a carpenter at the Ambassador Hotel on June 5, 1968. On that date he had been requested by two police officers to remove the wooden facing, which was less than one inch in depth, from the center post of the double door area on the pantry side of the door located at the west end of the pantry. Before removing that material, he stated in his interview that he had noticed two "apparent bullet holes" on the east portion (pantry side of the center post). Poore felt that these two holes were approximately four feet from ground level, with one about 4 inches higher than the other. But that after removing the wooden material, Poore did not recall looking to determine if the holes went through the material nor did he look at the underlying wood of the center post. The removed wood was immediately turned over to the two police officers. Poore remembers that the removed wood was pine and the underlying wood was fir, with the removed wood being significantly softer in texture than the underlying wood.

Carpenter Wesley Harrington was also interviewed by the same people and stated on December 16, 1975, that he was employed as a carpenter at the Ambassador Hotel on June 5, 1968, and that he had been responsible for building the center post of the double door area on the west side of the pantry by using a 4 by 4 inch base and a 3/4 inch facing, (pine wood had been used for the facing and fir wood was used for the base). On June 5, 1968, while inspecting the pantry and surrounding area to satisfy his curiousity, Harrington had noted "two apparent bullet holes" in the facing of the east portion (pantry side) of the center post. He had then looked at the opposite end of the center post to see if there had been any corresponding or "through and through" hole on that side, and Harrington had observed none. He recalled that the next time he observed that area, unfinished wood facing was attached to the center post. He did remember Mr. Poore's removal of the facing upon the L.A.P.D. request as a result of conversations with Mr. Poore.

Examination of Wood Samplings

Both carpenters stated that they did not see any bullets or any indication of bullets lodged in the wood. However, based on the statements of L.A.P.D. Officers Rozzi and Wright, and witnesses DiPierro, Poore, and Harrington, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office conducted a thorough search of the Ambassador Hotel kitchen-pantry area in December, 1975, and seized wood facings and underlying wood of the doorways which were part of or adjacent to the pantry area. These wood samplings were examined by scientific analysis in the early months of 1976, and indicated no evidence that any bullet or bullet fragment had been fired through the wood panelings or wood facings.

Castellano Argument: More than Eight Bullets

It should be noted that one of the most frequent critics of the Kennedy assassination evidence, Mrs. Lillian Castellano, has based much of her thesis on the argument that more than eight bullets were fired. In many periodicals and papers published by Mrs. Castellano, she had frequently shown pictures of the two L.A.P.D. officers in the A.P. wire photograph, and a photograph taken by a Mr. John Clemente of the wooden jamb on the center divider between the two padded swinging doors through which Senator Kennedy and his party had entered the pantry area after leaving the Embassy Room. This same wooden jamb of the center divider was where two holes had been surrounded by inked circles, containing numbers and letters. These are the same circled holes that had been photographed during the course of the investigation, two of the most prominent photos being L.A. Coroner Noguchi, and DeWayne Wolfer, in separate photographs, pointing to the circled holes. These are the same circled holes described as "reported bullet holes" in FBI photographer Greiner's one-page report released under the Freedom of Information Act in 1976. It was this particular wood frame that had been removed by the L.A.P.D. with the assistance of carpenters Harrington and Poore. In the Castellano publications, both the photographer John Clemente and the witness, John Shirley, had been under the impression that these holes were caused by bullets, and were evidence that another bullet had hit and penetrated the wood. Castellano has suggested that the L.A.P.D removed bullets from the wooden frames and placed the bullets on Sirhan's car seat, thus accounting for the wood tracings found on the bullets.

An intensive seven-hour examination of the Ambassador Hotel kitchen area was conducted on December 18, 1975. The examination was conducted by the District Attorney's Office, the L.A.P.D., and criminalists from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, and the California Department of Justice. In reference to statements concerning possible bullet holes in wooden structural areas in the pantry area, an intensive search was made for these bullets and for any tangible evidence of their presence. One particular area searched was the center post between the swinging doors separating the pantry from the backstage area of the Embassy Room. The lower section part of the same double swinging door frame was also searched. Additionally, the door frame between the Embassy Room stage and the pantry walkway was searched. This also had been the subject of accusations of more bullets by critics, particularly by Mrs. Castellano.

No spent bullets or fragments were found. No tangible evidence of previous spent bullets or fragments were found. Some portions of the wood and plaster were removed for laboratory examination, but this examination did not indicate the presence of any bullet or bullet fragments. Finally, the object that had been pointed to in the A.P. photograph of L.A.P.D. officers Rozzi and

Wright in a door frame between the stage and the walkway to the pantry the very object that had been identified in the caption as a bullet, was by virtue of the December, 1975, search identified to be a nail which was removed for preservation after the December search. However, Special Counsel Kranz was unable to determine whether the lower section wooden frames on the double swinging doors inspected in 1975 were the same wooden frames containing circled holes, photographed and removed in 1968.

Wolfer and the L.A.P.D. had no records to substantiate whether these door jambs and wooden frames were still in existence, or had been destroyed along with the ceiling panels and x-ray analysis in 1969 after Sirhan's trial. Furthermore, there were no records to indicate if these wooden frames containing the circled holes had ever been returned to the Ambassador after the 1968 inspection. Wolfer could not recall.

It should be emphasized that the ceiling panels with the three bullet holes (two entry, one exit), and the wooden frames with the circled holes, and Wolfer's trajectory analysis were never introduced as evidence at trial.

Additionally, Special Counsel Kranz was never able to find to his satisfaction an explanation as to why two bullets with traces of wood were found on the front seat of Sirhan's car. But it must be emphasized that these bullets, when tested and inspected by the ballistics experts in their 1975 examination, were found to have the same class and gross characteristics as the other bullets. No expert ever suggested that these two bullets had been shot by a second gun.

The 1975 investigation at the crime scene again apparently confirmed the findings of the original firearms and ballistics experts who stated that only one gun had been fired in the pantry on the night of the assassination. It should also be noted that Special Counsel Kranz made his own personal investigation of the Ambassador kitchen area in October, 1975, spending several hours examining the kitchen area and door frame, and found no evidence of any bullet fragments or bullet indentations in the wood paneling or in the door frame.

In the book Special Unit Senator, by Robert Houghton, who had been Chief of Detectives for the L.A.P.D., DeWayne Wolfer stated on page 97, "There's still a lot of work to be done concerning the kitchen area crime scene. We've been over the kitchen area twice, and are going at least one more time. It is unbelievable how many damn holes there are in that kitchen ceiling. Even the doors have holes in them, which can be mistaken for bullet holes. We have three bullets that definitely came from the gun taken from Sirhan, one from Kennedy, one from Goldstein, and one from Weisel. At this point I can't be too sure about the rest of the ballistics evidence. We have bullet fragments from Kennedy's head but right now all I can say for sure is that they're Mini Mag brand ammunition, the same kind that Sirhan is supposed to have bought, and the kind that's in the other victims. As to the trajectory of the bullets, our preliminary examination shows one bullet fired from less than one inch, into the head of the Senator."

"We've booked two ceiling panels and two boards from the door frame as evidence, but these have to be double checked to be sure they contain holes through which bullets passed. We swept the kitchen floor twice, once on arriving on the scene and once later the same day of the crime. We've been over every inch of the floor, walls, and ceiling, looking for marks and lodged bullets. We'll go over the area at least once more."

Additionally, in 1971, DeWayne Wolfer filed a several million dollar libel suit against Barbara Warner Blehr, and in the course of the deposition which Blehr took of Wolfer, the question of bullet holes in wood panelings arose. It was Wolfer's repeated statements in the deposition that the L.A.P.D. investigation and his own personal investigation revealed that Sirhan had shot eight bullets, seven of which had been found, and that they, himself, and the L.A.P.D. investigators, had found no bullets in the wood paneling, either the subject of the Associated Press photograph, or the numerous holes that had been circled and photographed throughout the kitchen and pantry area. Wolfer remained consistent in his original evaluation of bullet holes, pathway and trajectory, that had been submitted as a progress report July, 1968. In further statements to Mrs. Blehr in the deposition, Wolfer stated there were many holes in the woodwork, on the swinging door, caused by other objects. All of these holes had been explored in 1968, and no bullets had ever been found. Furthermore, as a matter of precaution, Wolfer stated all of these holes and indentations had been circled by L.A.P.D. people arriving at the scene and during the course of their investigation in the hours following the shooting of Senator Kennedy and the various victims.

Additionally, Wolfer stated that the door jamb on doors going into the kitchen, where the swinging doors were, was the subject of examination in which Wolfer took a knife and cut into the hole to determine whether there was anything inside the hole. Specifically, Wolfer stated to Blehr, "We didn't probe, because if there was bullets I wouldn't want to scratch or damage the bullet to see what was in the back or what was in the hole. We took a knife and cut into the hole or whatever we had to do, and we went to the holes and saw what was in there. And if we had found something naturally we would have immediately photographed it. But we did not find anything." On another subject, Wolfer told Blehr that he could not recall in 1971 whether they had taken portions of the door frame and x-rayed them and returned them to the Ambassador Hotel afterwards. But that he did recall removing the ceiling panels and booking them into property in the L.A.P.D. in 1968, but at that time, in 1971, he had no idea whether the ceiling panels were still in the property division of L.A.P.D. On October 11, 1971, in the interdepartmental correspondence from the L.A.P.D. Board of Inquiry on the Wolfer matter to Chief of Police Ed Davis, it was stated that an inspection of the ceiling tiles removed from the pantry and a study of the schismatic diagram showing the trajectory of the bullet fired by Sirhan, refuted the contention of both Mrs. Blehr

and William Harper. Harper had alleged that there had been two different firing positions on the evening in question. The L.A.P.D. report stated that the slug that penetrated the ceiling tile was fired from a position traced to the top of the steam table where Sirhan was observed firing. It was argued that the steep upward trajectory of the shot that penetrated the ceiling tile was the result of the struggle during Sirhan's apprehension.

However, in testimony before the Los Angeles City Council in August 1975, Assistant Chief of Police Daryl Gates, stated that these ceiling panels had been destroyed in 1969 immediately following the trial. The destruction of the ceiling panels and other non-introduced court evidence was unexplained but an important discrepancy arose. The 1971 inter-departmental correspondence to Chief Davis apparently made reference to ceiling tiles. Whether records of the 1968 seizure and the 1969 destroyed ceiling tiles were used to verify the 1971 departmental correspondence is not certain at this time.

One other area concerning bullets that became an issue, particularly to William Harper, was the photograph of People's 48, the Kennedy death bullet. The photograph itself, People's 49, was an enlarged magnification of People's 48. The purpose of the enlarged photograph was to show the small gold areas on the fragmented death bullet so the potential witness, particularly, DeWayne Wolfer at trial, could testify as to the mini mag ammunition content. It was expected that these indications of mini mag fragments would show that the fragments themselves had been fired from a weapon bearing the same rifling specification as the Sirhan weapon. Additionally, this Sirhan weapon was also shown to have already fired the other bullets in question and the more identifiable bullets, People's 47, 52, and 54. Therefore, the photograph, People's 49, was to be illustrative of Wolfer's testimony. Interestingly though, Defense Counsel Grant Cooper objected to the presentation of People's 49 on the ground that an illustration of the nature of the Kennedy death bullet would prejudice the jury. Prosecutor Dave Fitts argued that the People were entitled to present this necessary part of the prosecution's case. It was Cooper who stipulated at trial that the gun was "held as closely as the witness (in this case Wolfer) wanted to testify it was held." Cooper's intent upon stipulation of muzzle distance was to keep any inflamatory testimony concerning the actual firing of the weapon by Sirhan away from the jury.

Additionally, Defense Counsel Grant Cooper stipulated that People's 55 (mismarked envelope) could be received into evidence after prosecutor Fitts had asked Wolfer that the envelope had certain writing, "perhaps in your handwriting, does it not?" Before Wolfer could answer, the stipulation was made, and the mismarked envelope was received into evidence.

The Polka Dot Dress Girl

Sandra Serrano, interviewed by Sandor Vanocur on television shortly after the assassination, reported that she heard gun shots in the pantry of the Ambassador and shortly thereafter a girl in a polka dot dress and a man passed her on an outside fire escape yelling, "We shot him." It was for this reason that sound tests were conducted by DeWayne Wolfer with the now controversial second gun obtained from L.A.P.D. Property Division to determine whether these shots could have been heard audibly by Miss Serrano at a time of complete turmoil and chaos in the Ambassador Hotel, the time immediately following the shooting. The sound tests (firing of the second gun in the kitchen area) were made to determine if a weapon fired in the kitchn area could be heard on the east fire escape of the Embassy ballroom, where Serrano said she was standing when she heard shots fired. Sound level meter reading of approximately 1/2 decibal change indicated a person would not be able to hear a weapon fired in the kitchen area from the fire escape. The sound test proved that Miss Serrano was unable to hear these particular shots. Additionally, Miss Serrano later admitted in separate interviews with several investigating officers in the summer of 1968 that the report of the polka dot dress girl had been pure fabrication on her part. Kranz found nothing in his own investigation to confirm Serrano's original version of a lady in a polka dot dress yelling "We shot him."

Jerry Owen, The Religious Preacher

Jerry Owen stated that he had picked up a man whom he identified as Sirhan the day before the assassination, and Sirhan had offered to purchase a horse from Owen. This was approximately 6:00 p.m., June 3, 1968. Sirhan's mother, Mary, reported that her son had been home that day watching television from 4:30 p.m. and throughout the remainder of the evening. Additionally, Mr. Owen was unable to pass a lie detector test given by the San Francisco Police Department later that summer concerning his story that he had been with Sirhan the day before the assassination.

Sale of Ammunition at Lock, Stock & Barrel Gunshop

Salesman Mr. Larry Arnot had told police that on June 1, 1968, he, Arnot, had sold four boxes of ammunition to Sirhan and two other dark foreign looking males who were present with Sirhan at the time of the purchase. Subsequent interviews and investigations proved that Arnot confused the two people with other men who had been in the store on the day previous to June 1. Additionally, Arnot later admitted he could not really in fact recall whether the two people were in fact with Sirhan. Polygraph tests administered to Arnot reflected that he was being untruthful.

Ambassador Employee Anti-Kennedy

An Ambassador Hotel employee, who had stated that he had been a "militant anti-Kennedy person", was allegedly observed by two witnesses, Fred Droz and Judy Groves, in the Ambassador Hotel vicinity of the Colonial Room between 11:00 p.m., and midnight on June 4. Subsequent investigation revealed that this employee, who was allegedly a strong anti-Kennedy person, was moonlighting on a job as a security officer at a building in Hollywood, from 6:00 p.m., June 4 until well after midnight June 5, 1968. He was not present at the Ambassador at the time of the shooting.

Possible Communist Influence of Sirhan

Special Counsel Kranz has found absolutely no evidence to indicate that there was any Communist influence, or Communist Party activity, that directed or influenced Sirhan in his murder of Senator Kennedy. The only indication of any contact with the Communist Party that can be found in the extensive investigations occured on May 2, 1968, when Sirhan met with a former school friend and member of the Communist Party. However, investigative agencies from the L.A.P.D. and the F.B.I. interviewed the Communist Party member concerning the fact that he and Sirhan had had dinner at Bob's Big Boy Restaurant at Pasadena, on May 2, 1968. It was determined that the Communist Party member, while attending Pasadena City College, had been involved with certain organizations, and had known Sirhan in classes. During the conversation on May 2, the Communist Party member explained the various functions of the Communist Party to Sirhan, and a brief discussion was held concerning the political situation in the United States and in the Middle East. The Communist Party member denied, and this has been verified through informants, that any attempt was made to recruit Sirhan into the Communist Party. The Communist Party member stated that he did not feel that Sirhan would be a fit subject for the Communist Party. And the Communist Party member states emphatically that no mention was made concerning Senator Kennedy or any possible assassination. All intelligence agencies reported no member of the Sirhan family had ever been connected with any individuals or organizations related to the Communist Party with the exception of this one member at the one meeting at Bob's Big Boy on May 2, 1968.

Look-alike for Sirhan

A look-alike for Sirhan was observed running from the kitchen area immediately following the shooting. This look-alike was allegedly carring a rifle case. It was determined, after extensive investigation and interviews, that the subject, an employee of a book store in Los Angeles, a collector of political memorabilia, had rolled up a poster of Senator Kennedy at the time he was observed leaving the kitchen area. The campaign poster had been rolled up in a tubular shaped object. Senator Kennedy had autographed the particular poster for this subject. The subject had been handcuffed at the time of the shooting and interviewed by investigators and subsequently released.

Allegation That Sirhan Attended A Peace & Freedom Party Meeting

It was alleged by one person that this person had observed Sirhan at a May 21, 1968, meeting of the Peace and Freedom Party. That particular person who stated this allegation was given a polygraph examination, and the polygraph test indicated quite strongly that this person was not being honest.

Other Investigations

In addition to personal interviews, investigative officers from the several police and intelligence agencies contacted places of employment, places of amusement and recreation where Sirhan was alleged to have attended, and all areas of his personal, business and academic life were researched to determine whether there might be any possible evidence to substantiate a conspiracy. None was ever found.

A newsman, Peter Noyes, in a 1973 book entitled, "Legacy of Doubt," has suggested a strong link exists between the strange coincidences of personalities involved in both the assassination of Robert Kennedy and President John Kennedy in Dallas. In an interview with Special Counsel Kranz, Noyes admitted that his research and investigation dealt 95% into the President Kennedy matter, of which he is convinced there are still several unanswered questions, but that both his editors and publishers had suggested that he include one chapter of the 20 chapters in the book to discuss the Robert Kennedy murder. Noyes felt there was still the possibility that Sirhan was involved in strange, occult forces and organizations active in the Southern California area.

Sirhan Memory Blackout

Throughout the entire ballistics hearings and court examination of both DeWayne Wolfer and the seven ballistics experts, and throughout the entire negotiations procedure of the several lawyers representing the various parties to the action, Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, maintained a very dignified attitude, methodical in his cross examination, but restrained in his personal observations concerning the original motions for testing and examination of the exhibits.

Isaac's position, and presumably that of Sirhan, could best be summed up in a quote attributed to Sirhan during the December 31, 1975, arguments before Judge Wenke. Isaac stated that his client, Sirhan, had no knowledge of a second gunman. "Sirhan has no memory of that night." (The night of the assassination.) "All he wants to do is find out whether he shot and killed Senator Kennedy. If he did, so be it."

Sirhan had made several incriminating statements immediately following the shooting of Senator Kennedy, statements to Rafer Johnson, Jess Unruh, and several interrogating and investigation police officers and deputy district attorneys (previously stated in this report). Additionally, Sirhan had screamed an emotional outburst at the trial, outside the presence of the jury, "I killed Robert Kennedy with 20 years malice aforethought," and Sirhan later repeated this quote in front of the jury. However, during the past few years, there has been considerable speculation that Sirhan had "blacked out" on the night in question. Additionally, several critics of the assassination investigation, although not necessarily two-gun advocates, have suggested the possibility that Sirhan had been hypnotized, had been programmed into committing the killing, had been an instrument of a foreign or sinister plot to assassinate Senator Kennedy, that Sirhan was in short, the ideal "Manchurian Candidate." The cruel irony that Senator Kennedy had spent the day of his death at the Malibu beach house of movie director John Frankenheimer, the director of the superb film, "Manchurian Candidate," only seemed to what the appetite of conspiracy buffs.

Recently, however particularly in light of the notoriety given events surrounding the twogun controversy, new theories regarding the Kennedy assassination have arisen. Robert Kaiser, author of the book "R.F.K. Must Die", felt that Sirhan had been psychologically programmed by persons unknown to fire on command, and that Sirhan did not realize who he was killing. Additionally, psychologist and hypnosis expert Dr. Eduard Simson - Kallas, who conducted tests on Sirhan in San Quentin prison in 1969, has recently stated that Sirhan was a kind of "Manchurian candidate hypno-programmed to shoot Senator Kennedy."

Simson explains that Sirhan's hypno-programmed mind is like a vault and that once the combination is found to unlock it, Sirhan might be able to name others responsible for the Robert Kennedy murder, including his programmer. Dr. Simson also subscribes to the theory advocated by Dr. Diamond at trial that the hypnosis of Sirhan on the murder night was probably self induced, noting that there were many mirrors on the Ambassador Hotel walls useful for that purpose. It should be emphasized that Sirhan had conducted many experiments on himself, using a Rosicrucian concept of self hypnosis and mind over matter. These experiments were conducted in his own home in Pasadena, and intensified in the several weeks prior to the assassination. Dr. Simson has also stated that he feels the notebook of Sirhan, including his diaries and several incriminating statements, are forgeries. Dr. Simson is apparently the only person to have advocated this theory, as no one at trial in any way controverted the statements or the written reports, diaries and notebooks of Sirhan.

In the personal investigation conducted by Special Counsel Kranz, exhaustive efforts were made to trace any and all theories regarding the possible hypnosis, and mind control on Sirhan by several organizations or individuals. Much of this investigation dealt with conspiracy leads and the like, but no evidence of any nature was ever discovered that would indicate that Sirhan had in any way been hypnotized, programmed, computerized into a "Manchurian Candidate" to assassinate Senator Kennedy. Though there is no indication at this time that Sirhan was operating within a conspiracy, or had been programmed by outside forces or hypnotized, it is the recommendation of Special Counsel Kranz that Sirhan continue to serve every day of his natural life in a California prison. It is always conceivably possible that Sirhan has taken a vow of silence and has refused to discuss whatever motivations were present in his mind. It is most interesting that in the past few years the Sirhan defense has changed from one of open admission of the shooting of Senator Kennedy to one of a "memory blackout," and an attempt to find out what occured on the night in question. Special Counsel Kranz asked permission of Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac for a chance to interview the defendant Sirhan. Mr. Isaac gave approval, but wished to receive permission from his client, Sirhan, and at the date of this final report, Kranz has still been unable to interview Sirhan.

Ten Volume S.U.S. Files Within the Custody of the Los Angeles Police Department

These volumes reflect an intensive and exhaustive research investigation conducted by the L.A.P.D. concerning the murder of Senator Kennedy. They reflect extraordinary work and effort, and

with the exception of the ballistics documentation, these files reflect an outstanding job of team effort and research. In recent years, many people have advocated in court petitions and requests that these ten volume summaries be released for public inspection. Special Counsel Kranz recommends that, upon editing of the particular files of personal histories and private sensitive matter that might be embarassing to witnesses, potential suspects, and subjects (whose cooperation was essential to the police and investigative agencies) that the ten volume summary be released to the general public.

The events in recent years, particularly the Congressional investigations into government secrecy and deception, make it imperative that public agencies and institutions retain the confidence and trust of the public. The refusal of public agencies, and in this instance the Los Angeles Police Department, to open investigative files on a matter that has been officially closed undermines faith in law enforcement.

Unlike the L.A.P.D., the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office has consistently held its files and reports on the Sirhan matter open to the public at all times. During the special investigation conducted by Special Counsel Kranz, numerous critics, including Ted Charach, Tom Thomson, editor of the L.A. Vanguard, and columnist Jim Horowitz, often looked at the District Attorney's files, reports, and interview sheets from the investigation conducted over the past eight years. The policy of openness reflected by the District Attorney's Office should be emmulated by the L.A.P.D., and the ten volume summary should be released to the general public. The argument that such records of a police investigation are exempted from forced disclosure under the state Public Records Act is moot since there is no longer an on-going investigation in the matter.

As the Los Angeles Times has editorialized, perhaps representatives of the County Bar Association could review and excise the ten volume summary, and delete personal histories, and sensitive matters that might be embarrassing to the several witnesses and people interviewed. In light of the unexplained destruction of ceiling panels and x-ray analysis, and in light of the lack of thorough documentation in the ballistics report, and the destruction of the controversial second gun used to conduct muzzle distance and sound tests by DeWayne Wolfer, and the continuing doubts expressed by conspiracy buffs or the misinformed, the failure to release the ten volume summary will only contribute to doubt and suspicion. More importantly, public faith and confidence in law enforcement and public institutions is an essential element for the survival of any society. It is, of course, a legitimate purpose for investigative agencies to retain secret files on potential suspects in areas regarding terrorism, sabotage, threats to lives and property, and assault and potential violence against

public officials. However, the Robert Kennedy investigation, even though always subject to being reopened in light of new evidence, has been officially closed. Therefore, refusal to release these ten volumes will only undermine the credibility of public agencies and detract from their credibility. Special Counsel Kranz emphasizes that there is no evidence within the ten volume summary that suggests that defendant Sirhan did not commit the crime alone, acting on his own, without any influence from other personalities, or ideological organizations.

Other Recommendations by Special Counsel Kranz
Preservation of Evidence

It should first be clearly stated that no actual evidence ever introduced before the Grand Jury or at the trial of Sirhan has every been destroyed. However, during the September, 1975 examination of DeWayne Wolfer it was discovered by representatives from the County Clerk's Office that a fragment from one bullet exhibit was missing. Nevertheless, all the items, ballistics evidence and exhibits, and transcripts and testimony have been subject to continuing court orders first initiated on June 7, 1968, by Judge Arthur Alarcon, further ordered by trial Judge Herbert Walker in May 1969, and covered by continuing orders issued by Judge Charles Loring in 1972, and Judge Alfred McCourtney in 1974.

The Los Angeles Police Department admitted that ceiling tiles and panels with bullet holes, entry and exit holes, and x-rays of the same ceiling panels, and possible spectrographic analysis of bullets which Wolfer testified he may have prepared, all were destroyed. In essence, the Sirhan defense at trial was primarily one of diminished capacity, with counsel and defendant Sirhan both admitting that Sirhan has fired the weapon.

However, the destruction of these relevant materials, particularly when the initial stages of Sirhan's appeal had not yet been filed before the appelate court in 1969, reflects a serious lack of judgment by the authorities who destroyed such material. In answer to the argument that the continued preservation of all materials and items, no matter how bulky and cumbersome, would prove a physical impossibility for the County Clerk's Office and police agencies, a reasonable time limit during the course of the appeals procedure should be established as a necessary period to preserve all materials and items relevant to the case. Included in such policy would be a directive that no evidence, including the materials that had not actually been introduced at the trial, but could have legitimate relevance and materiality on appeal, could be destroyed pending the completion of the appeal process.

In the Sirhan matter, although diminished capacity was a major defense, in light of the fact that People's 48, the bullet that actually killed Senator Kennedy, could never be positively

identified and linked to the Sirhan gun due to the fragmented condition of the bullet, any materials that dealt with trajectories and bullet paths, particularly items with actual bullet holes in them, should have been preserved in the same manner as all trial evidence, subject to the superior court judge's orders.

It should be the duty of appropriate agencies, particularly the County Clerk's Office, under the jurisdiction of court orders in all criminal matters, to preserve all evidence under the court's jurisdiction, and evidence that could conceivably be material and relevant to the case on appeal. It is crucial that exhibits and essential evidence that could be tested, examined, and used for later appeals, be preserved. The policy should be implemented, with the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies and the County Clerk's Office and the Superior Court, to preserve such items on a non-destructive basis pending the appeal of a particular case.

The second .22 revolver used by DeWayne Wolfer on June 11, 1968, to conduct sound tests and muzzle distance tests was subject to a state law requiring the destruction of all weapons used in the commission of a crime one year after apprehension of the weapon. There is certainly reasonable cause for the existence of such a law, and although it is the opinion of Special Counsel Kranz that a court order should have been obtained in 1968 to remove the Sirhan weapon from the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury to use the actual weapon itself for potential sound tests and muzzle tests, the fact that a second weapon was used made that particular weapon instumental and necessary for the trial of Sirhan. Therefore, the destruction of this weapon, although in accordance with state law, again reflected a lack of judgment. The second .22 revolver, due to its use in tests material and relevant to the conviction of Sirhan, was a necessary item under the court's jurisdiction, and therefore necessary for any appeal on behalf of Sirhan. A court order should have been obtained by both defense and prosecution counsel to preserve the weapon from destruction in 1969.

Independent Crime Laboratory

Dr. Robert Jolling, president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, has stated that one of his principal concerns during the ballistics examination of the Sirhan matter was the fact that, in his opinion, standard procedures for testing of firearms are not being followed in the police departments in the country. It has been the recommendation of Dr. Jolling and several other criminalists within the Academy, particularly two-gun advocate William Harper, that crime laboratories be divorced from the jurisdiction of police departments. Essentially, several of the criminalists and experts feel there is a tendancy to place ballistics and firearms experts under the pressure of police department jurisdiction, which can possibly lead to predetermined answers under such pressure.

It should be emphasized that Special Counsel Kranz has found no indication to show that any criminalist operating within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Police Department, in the Scientific Investigation Division, or civil service employees operating within the S.I.D. Division, have in any way served or are in any way acting under pressure from the Los Angeles Police Department. Also, despite the problems that arose in the Sirhan matter concerning ballistics and firearms identification, and the lack of thoroughness in regards to spectographs, photographs, and written documents, there is nothing to indicate that DeWayne Wolfer or any other criminalist involved in the cases conducted investigations while under pressure from any police department authorities.

However, in light of the fact that there are several police agencies within the political jurisdiction of Los Angeles County, including the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office and the L.A.P.D., and in light of the overlapping jurisdictional problems inherent in such differing police agencies, it is the recommendation of Special Counsel Kranz that an independent crime laboratory be established within Los Angeles County to serve the needs of all police agencies and prosecution agencies in Los Angeles County. By removing crime laboratories from under the direct jurisdiction of the police department, criminalists working in these laboratories would operate in a much more independent environment. The County Coroner's Office operates with its own independence, and has not been subject to any political or police pressure. Likewise, an independent crime laboratory would be of greater assistance to police and prosecution in the course of justice in all criminal cases. Such a laboratory would undoubtedly be under the close scrutiny and supervision of the County Board of Supervisors. Moreover, as part of the budget analysis of County government, serious thought should be given to the merger of all police crime laboratories into one independent crime laboratory if a result of such a merger would reduce expenses.

Despite the integrity and dedication of the several ballistics experts involved in the Sirhan matter, from DeWayne Wolfer to the seven experts in 1975, and the other criminalists who were involved in past investigation and testimony, it is fair to say that the science of ballistics and criminalistics does not have any set guidelines operable in all the various crime laboratories throughout the country. Essentially, criminalistics, the collection, preservation and evaluation of trace evidence (macroscopic and microscopic), which can be used to link an individual suspect to a specific crime, is under an ever changing set of guidelines and pressures. Traditionally, criminalistics include the following: fingerprints; tool marks and firearms identification; the analysis of blood, hair, soil, paints, fibers, fabrics, glass, tire and

other prints; photography; the matching of physical pieces; and natural and man-made products of any type that can possibly link the perpetrator to the scene of the crime. Techniques employed have been chemistry, optics, thin plate and gas chromatography, microscopy, spectrography, and more recently, neutron activation analysis, x-radiation procedure, and other spin offs from NASA, and the Department of Defense Technology.

In light of the fact that criminalistics is becoming increasingly more sophisticated with remarkable technological areas of endeavor, and the fact that no real guidelines of standard experience have been established in which to classify a particular criminalist as an "expert", law enforcement officials and leaders of Los Angeles County Government should give serious consideration to the creation of an independent crime laboratory. An independent laboratory would add to the due process and justice necessary in all criminal trials. It is certainly an area of consideration for both police agencies, and the Criminal Courts Division of the Los Angeles County Bar Association to work with county goverment in the discussion of a possible independent crime laboratory.

Ballistics Hearing: Experts' Statements Concerning Leaded Barrel

For the past several years, especially in light of the 1971 Grand Jury report concerning the County Clerk's custody of the Sirhan case exhibits and the Sirhan weapon, there had been speculation in some quarters that perhaps the exhibits have been tampered, substituted, or damaged by any of the several persons who have examined the exhibits the past several years. The 1971 investigation did reveal that certain parties had unauthorized access to the exhibits due to the fact that the County Clerk's Office had been somewhat negligent in following the Superior Court orders restricting access to the exhibits to counsel of record and such counsel's representatives. However, it should be emphasized, that the County Grand Jury Report, and the subsequent reports by the Chief Administrative Officer, found no evidence of any actual tampering, or damage to the exhibits. Moreover, the 1974 Baxter Ward hearings, and the 1975 ballistics hearings, revealed that the bullets themselves were still in fairly recognizable condition, although DeWayne Wolfer stated repeatedly in 1975 that the bullets themselves were darkened, making it almost impossible to recognize his initials which he placed on the bullets in 1968.

However, all seven ballistics experts made repeated reference, both in their working papers and on cross examination, to the fact that the Sirhan weapon, the .22 caliber revolver, had "leading" in the barrel. One expert, Patrick Garland, even went so far as to say

that he though the weapon itself had been fired during the last several years, subsequent to DeWaynes Wolfer's test firing in 1968, and before the eventual test firing by the experts in 1975.

However, another panel expert, Lowell Bradford stated in a letter to Kranz on March 16, 1976, that there was a simple explanation for the "heavy leading." Bradford stated it was a typical case of a frequently fired bore that had remained uncleaned in storage for several years. Since the fouling in the barrel over a long time oxidizes, Bradford stated the crystals tended to grow with time and enhanced the visibility of the residue. And Bradford wrote that this is what was present at the time of examination by the panel in 1975. Bradford strongly states that such a leaded condition is not an anomaly and that there was nothing to suggest tampering of the bore while in the custody of the L.A.P.D. or the County Clerk. Bradford concludes that good practice on the part of the crime laboratory should have provided a careful cleaning with an anti-oxidation coating in the bore, and Bradford states this was not done.

It must be remembered that Sirhan fired several hundred rounds of ammunition on the afternoon of June 4, 1968. At the Ambassador Hotel, he fired eight copper coated hollow point minimag ammunition bullets from the weapon. DeWayne Wolfer then fired eight copper coated mini-mag hollow point ammunition bullets into the water tank. In 1975 the experts fired eight test bullets, the first two being copper coated, the next two being lead coated, and the final four being copper coated. All experts testified that the first two bullets, fired by the experts, the first two copper bullets fired, were extremely difficult to match with the weapon due to the severely leaded condition of the barrel.

Despite the several instances of unauthorized access of many people to the Sirhan weapon and exhibits during the last several years, Special Counsel Kranz finds it unbelieveable that the weapon itself could have been actually fired while in the custody of the County Clerk's Office. However, the observation by the County Clerk personnel of the various people examining the exhibits and bullets during the last several years was not always of high standard, and presumably, there could have been unauthorized tampering with the weapon. It would certainly be possible for a lead bullet, or a lead rod, to have been quickly moved through the barrel of the revolver. Such a process would, as testified by the seven ballistics experts in their 1975 hearing, remove the characteristics, both gross and individual, from the barrel mark itself and make it extremely difficult, if not impossible to match up any subsequently fired test bullets with the weapon and barrel. It should be emphasized that, despite the fact that a comparison microscopic test of the bullets (the original victim evidence

bullets and the test fired bullets fired by Wolfer) conceivably might have been sufficient to match up the bullets with the Sirhan weapon, or at least one weapon alone, the several twogun advocates always demanded that the gun itself be test fired.

It must be remembered that criminalists Harper and MacDonell never actually analyzed the victim or test fired bullets with a comparison microscope. Their process of investigation was primarily by using a Balliscan camera and photographs, the photos of which were then subsequently given to MacDonell in 1973. Even during Supervisor Ward's hearings in 1974, no testimony was given regarding a classical microscopic test (the traditional ballistics examination). In other words, the orchestration of doubt concerning the Sirhan case, and the demand that the gun itself be test fired, increased in intensity despite the fact that no comparison microscopic test of the victim and evidence bullets had ever been conducted by anyone other than criminalist DeWayne Wolfer. Moreover, despite the fact that petitioners Paul Schrade and CBS requested such microscopic examination in their August 1975 petition, public opinion and public demand was such that the test firing of the weapon became the prime concern and prime objective of the petition filed before the Court, and in the public statements concerning the reopening of the Sirhan case.

It should also be emphasized that the five ballistics experts, who were able to link bullets 47, 52, and 54 to having been fired from one gun and one gun alone, and the seven ballistics experts who identified the gross and individual characteristics present on all bullets (the evidence bullets, the 1968 and 1975 test fired bullets), were able to base their conclusions that there was no evidence of a second gun almost entirely on evidence that existed in 1968. Due to the severe leaded condition of the barrel, the test firing of the weapon in 1975, and the eight test fired bullets recovered in 1975, actually added very little to the actual identification of the three victim bullets as having been shot by one weapon. (Five of the seven making this conclusion). The 1975 test firing did establish similarities in gross and individual characteristics, although not of a sufficient number to positively link all the bullets with the Sirhan weapon itself.

Although Special Counsel Kranz has no evidence of any tampering by any individual, it is entirely possible, and is the opinion of Special Counsel Kranz, that the severe leaded barrel was a condition that distorted the possibility of identification of the testfired bullets (as testified by the seven experts). There is the possibility that over the past several years, people with either authorized or unauthorized access to the exhibits and the weapon itself, may have attempted to create doubt about the Sirhan case by attempts to lead the barrel in various ways. When the original theory of two guns are analyzed for what they were

(previously stated in earlier parts of this report), and the fact that defendant Sirhan has had a lengthy series of attorneys and personalities involved in his defense, and the fact that this case has generated national attention causing a substantial number of people to make inquiries and inspect and examine the various exhibits and weapon, it cannot be ruled out that there has been unauthorized tampering with the exhibits. It is still an unresolved question, and one that should be pursued by the District Attorney's Office.

CONCLUSION

Due to the unique nature of this case and the notoriety and publicity given to the murder of Robert Kennedy, it is doubtful that the matter will ever be closed. In the minds of the public, the very nature of a political assassination is such that our pop-culture will undoubtedly produce new theories and scenarios.

Questions of course still remain. Based on the original physical evidence, both in 1968 and in the present condition of the bullets, it is impossible to positively match the specific bullet which killed Robert Kennedy, fragmented People's 48, to the Sirhan revolver. There is always the remote possibility that Sirhan acted within a conspiracy, either overt or covert. But the weight of evidence is overwhelmingly against this possibility. Eyewitness testimony, ballistic and scientific evidence, and over six thousand separate interviews conducted by numberous police and intelligence agencies over the past eight years, all substantiate the fact that Sirhan acted alone. Sirhan was convicted by a jury, the conviction being upheld by all appellate courts in the state, and by the U. S. Supreme Court. No evidence of any degree that could challenge the conviction has ever been found by the appellate courts. Special Counsel Kranz has found no evidence, or possibility of evidence, of any coverup by law enforcement agencies to protect their own reputation or preserve the original conviction. Kranz has found no indication that there was more than one assassin, who may have fired more than one gun, with more than eight bullets.Special Counsel Kranz is convinced, from all the evidence, that there was no second gunman, and that the original trial court verdict was correct.

Numerous people throughout the years have advocated various theories concerning the Sirhan case. The twogun advocates, conspiracy theories, the "Manchurian Candidate" possibilities, the possibility of more than eight bullets being shot and found, all add to the motivation of many people who are not convinced that Sirhan was the lone assassin. Special Counsel Kranz has attempted to interview all of the advocates of various theories, and has found them to be, for the most part, sincerely motivated, usually

people who have conducted exhaustive research on their own accord. Admittedly, several of these people will continue their own independent research investigation, convinced that there are still unanswered questions.

There will undoubtedly continue to be controversy. It is, of course, impossible to prove a negative, that the Sirhan gun and no other gun killed Kennedy and shot the other victims. Special Counsel Kranz does not suggest that he has been able to single-handedly answer all of the so-called open questions surrounding the assassination of Senator Kennedy. Nevertheless, the overwhelming evidence underscores the fact that Sirhan Sirhan was the sole assassin. It is to be hoped that the self-proclaimed critics, in their continuing independent analysis, will keep all the facts and evidence in the case in total perspective.

District Attorney Van de Kamp stated in 1975, and again in 1976, that it is the purpose of the District Attorney's Office, as the prosecutorial agency, to continue to search for the truth in this case. However, the search for truth must always be conducted in a dignified and judicious manner. Giving credibility to frivolous allegations will only lead to further confusion. The District Attorney's Office has stated that if reasonable evidence is brought to the attention of the District Attorney's Office, the office will pursue any and all views in its pursuit of the truth.

Finally, Special Counsel Kranz must state emphatically that in his own personal investigation the past several months, all doors were open to him, and that there was never one instance of a public official, or law enforcement agency personnel, who refused to co-operate with Kranz, or in any way hindered Kranz's own personal investigation. Additionally, Kranz spoke and interviewed Attorney General Evelle Younger, and all other officials who were directly and indirectly involved in the investigation and prosecution and conviction of Sirhan. There was never one instance that anyone ever attempted to pressure or direct the investigation of Kranz. For this, the Special Counsel expresses his sincere appreciation and thankful acknowledgment for the several hundred people who were of tremendous assistance to his investigation. Their help was vital and essential to the performance of his duties and responsibilities as independent counsel. For their tempered advice and deserved criticism, Special Counsel Kranz is most grateful.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(C)(20) **DATE:** 5/4/77

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 8/12/75, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors appointed Special Counsel THOMAS KRANZ to investigate independently the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

In March 1977, THOMAS F. KRANZ, the Special Counsel to the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, published a report concerning his findings regarding a review of this investigation.

Attached hereto are two copies of this report.

Two copies of this report have also been forwarded to the Bureau by separate communication.

AOR/lkp
(1)

56-156-3217

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 11 1977
FBI - LOS ANGELES

5010-110

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LAPD Releases Photographic Evidence Of 12 Or 13 Bullets Fired During RFK Murder From Sirhan's 8-Shot Pistol

BY GREG ROBERTS

During those recent series of Sirhan ballistics hearings held before Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Robert A. Wenke, when seven firearm experts test fired the Sirhan .22-caliber pistol in order to ascertain if all of the bullets used in the Bobby Kennedy assassination had been fired from the same gun, the Los Angeles police released a battery of on-the-scene photos its own Scientific Investigation Division (SID) had taken within hours after the RFK shooting.

While much attention was focused on the almost contradictory findings of the seven ballistics experts, which was that while they couldn't assert that a "second gun" had been used during the RFK assassination, at the same time they couldn't positively match all of the recovered RFK assassination bullets to Sirhan's gun either, almost nobody paid any attention tothe LAPD's photos.

The LAPD's photos were taken in the kitchen pantry area attached to the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel, where former U.S. Attorney General ad U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy was shot on June 5th, 1968, in Los Angeles, almost immediately after he had just claimed victory in the Calif. Democratic Presidential election primary contest of that day.

One prson who learned of the LAPD's release of their SID photos to the Judge Wenke court through former Deputy L.A. City Atty. Dion Morrow, who became a Supero Judge shortly thereafter those hearings himself, was veteran JFK-RFK assassination researcher Mrs. Lillian E. Castellano of Hollywood.

When former Dep. Atty. Morrow submitted the LAPD's SID photos, taken on the spot by LAPD Officer Charles Collier into evidence as Special Sirhan Hearing Exhibit Nos. 7-13, neither the offices of L.A. City Atty. Burt Pines of LAPD Chief Edward M. Davis simultaneously used their press relations sections to exactly rush out and notify the newsmedia of this extraordinary event.

Thus, while most courtroom spectators, reporters, and RFK death probe researchers attending the hearings weren't aware of the release to the court of these SID photos, the thorough Mrs. Castellano didn't miss them.

During yet another hearing on the RFK assassination and the Sirhan case held before the County Board of Supervisors last Thursday afternoon, May 26th, attended by Supervisors Baxter Ward, Edmund Edelman, and Kenneth Hahn, Mrs. Castellano appeared as one of three witnesses who had come to challenge the "lone-assassin" conclusion of the L.A. Dist. Atty.'s Special Counsel Tom Kranz report on the RFK assassination dated April 5th, 1977.

(While Baxter Ward's deputy, Robert Pratt, permitted "Second Gun" advocate Ted Charac, Mrs. Castellano, and columnist Jim Horowitz an opportunity to testify, Pratt carefully screened out certain others who had applied in advance to testify, and specifically ask Kranz some pointed questions about some of the statements contained in his report in the process).

In any case, as Mrs. Castellano stated on May 26th, in Jan., 1976, afterthe Sirhan ballistics hearings were over, Judge Wenke signed a Sirhan case court order permitting her to look at the LAPD's SID photos, and to have quality copies made of the LAPD's photos at her own expense, if she so desired, and which she subsequently did.

According to Mrs. Castellano's own handwritten statement: "I was permitted, under a court order signed by Judge Wenke, to view and purchase, at my own expense, copies of any or all of LAPD photographs introduces in evidence at the special hearing.

"In those photographs, purchased by me under that Court Order, I have found **proof — definite incontrovertible proof** — that there were too many bullets for one gun, in the RFK assassination.

"You gentleman comprise the only official body that I will ever be permitted to address. I want to share the responsibility of the knowledge of this proof with you, officially.

"The only way the public will ever se or hear about this proof is if I give it to them, in the same way that I obtained it, i.e., at my own expense!

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

P-3 HOLLYWOOD PRESS
HOLLYWOOD, CA

Date: 6/3/77
Edition:
Author: Greg Roberts
Editor: Paul C. Picard
Title: KENSALT

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: LA-56-156*
Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-3218

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SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 3 1977
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FBI/DOJ

"I have, therefore, at a cost I can ill afford, had prepared a thousand copies of a poster, containing **all** the proof, **all** on one page, that is contained in those LAPD photographs, with my own explanatory captions, together with the other documents, that **prove** there were too many bullets for one gun in the Robert Kennedy assassination," Mrs. Castellano reported.

At this point, it should be noted that neither Mrs. Castellano, or her coworker, vetean JFK-RFK Assassination Truth Committee organizer Floyd B. Nelson, left any address or phone number where one of their poster could be obtained.

Thus if one is interested and writes to your reporter, (G. Roberts, P.O. Box 8491, North Hollywood, Ca. 91608), we will gladly forward your letter of request for an RFK poster over to Mrs. Castellano, who has an unlisted telephone number, but please include a stamped, pre-addressed envelope which contains your return address on it.

Otherwise, here is a brief synopsis of how the LAPD recovered more than the 8-bullets which, for the sake of argumen, apparently were fired from Sirhan-Sirhan's 8-shot .22 caliber pistol:

— Senator Kennedy was struck by four separate bullets, which were fired at anywhere from one-to-three inches from the back side of his head, as the Dr. Thomas Noguchi M.D. autopsy demostrated.

While testifying before the Board of Supervisors on May 17th, former New York Cong. and Atty. Allard K. Lowenstein recounted that not one RFK assassination eyewitness placed Sirhan closer than two or three feet to RFK and that Sirhan was always in front of RFK and never had a chance to shoot hom from the back, at point blank range.

— In addition to RFK, five other persons were shot at about the exact same time RFK was being shot.

These persons were Ira Goldstein, William Weisel, Irwin Stroll, Elizabeth Evans and Paul Scharade.

In order to resolve (or disolve) the probability of a 9th bullet, since 4 gunshots hitting RFK and 5 more striking others adds up to 9, the LAPD's official ballistics report, signed by SID supervising Officer DeWayne Wolfer, dated July 8th, 1968, stated: "Bullet No. 2 passed through the right shoulder pad of Senator Kennedy's suit coat (never entered his body), and traveled upward striking victim Scharade in the center of the forehead.

"The bullet was recovered from the victim's head an booked as evidence," SID supervisor Wolfer claimed.

However, on Mrs. Castellano's poster, she remarked, "Bullet No. 2 passed through the right shoulder pad of Senator Kenndy's suit coat (never entered his body) and travelled upward striking comng **panel.**

"Bullet No. 9 struck victim Scharade in the center of his forehead. (That) bullet was recovered from his head (in part) and booked as evidence," Mrs. Castellano said, explaining that it was "Impossible!" for Wolfer's RFK bullet No. 2 to have travelled upwards (from RFK's suit coat to) strike Scharade in the center of his forehead."

This was specially true since Scharade, who testified before the Board of Supervisors on May 17th as to how he personally doubts the lone-gunman theory, had not been standing on top of RFK during the assassination.

— Even if the LAPD was right about this "magic bullet", somewhat comparable to the "magic bullet" in the JFK assassination in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22nd, 1963, where one bullet (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 399) was supposed o hv hit President Kennedy, former Texas Gov. John Connally, and landed in almost perfect condition in the

In SID photo A-94-CC, uniformed Officers Robert Rozzi and Charles Wright are seen pointing the "extra" bullet out to the LAPD photographer with a pencil and a ruler.

Official police identification of this "extra" bullet becomes even clearer in LAPD-SID photo, Numbered A-93-CC, A-95-CC and A-60-CC, as it was in the Associated press photograph of Officers Rozzi and Wright, identigying this same bullet, apparently before Officer Collier photographed Officers Rozzi and Wright himself.

The A.P. photograph in question, which was taken by photographer Wally Fong, was published in the June 6th, 1969 edition of the L.A. Free Press, by Mrs. Castellano, as well as on her May 36th, 1977 poster.

In SID photo No. A-95-CC, one can actually see the bullet, which Wright was measuring with a ruler for officer Collier, the SID photographer.

In a signed affidavit given to Atty. Vincent Bugliosi in Nov., 1975, Sgt. Robert Rozzi of the LAPD's Hollywood Division said that it was his opinion tha the "item" in question was a small .22 caliber bullet.

— Otherwise, evidence of three other "extra" bullets also comes from these same batach of LAPD photographs, taken in the Ambassador kitchen pantry on June 5th, 1968.

Again, for example, in SID No. A-92-CC, SID supervisor Wolfer is seen pointing to a bullet mark on the door hinge, which was pictured in FBI photo E-4, which FBI agen Greiner had taken, or supervised another FBI agent taking it, and as Greiner recorded in his FBI repot, released by Director Clarence Kelley under th Freedom of Information Act, in 1976.

In this same LAPD photo one can see what appears to be two more "extra" hallways of the Dallas Parkland Hospital, the LAPD unquestionably appears to have recovered at least four more bullets at the Ambassador Hotel on June 5th, 1968.

Evidence of these other four RFK assassination bullets were photographically recorded by LAPD Officer Charles Collier, in a series of LAPD photos numbered generally in SID File No. 68-521-466.

Additionally, supplementary evidence of these "extra" four bullets was officiallly recorded in the reports of L.A. FBI office photographic squad supervisor Al C. Greiner, and former FBI Special Agent William A. Bailey, amongst other FBI agents assigned to what is today officially referred to as the agency's Criminal Division, as opposed to the FBI's Intelligence Division.

— For example, one "extra" bullet was found in the north door frame located directly behind or east of the Embassy Room stage.

bullet holes in the center of the divider of the two kitchen pantry doors , and in another LAPD photo, L.A. County Coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi M.D. is seen pointing to these same two bullet holes, which were subsequently removed from the scene by the SID.

Incidentally, in Sept., 1976, when we tried to contact Dr. Noguchi to ask him what he recalled seeing there, and elsewhere at the Ambassador Hotel, his secretaries gaves us the run around, and neither Noguchi or any of his assistants bother to call or write us back.

Whereas Dr. Noguchi apparently didn't want to discuss the matter, former FBI agent William A. Bailey wasn't hesitant at all.

"At one point during those observations I (and several other agents) noted at leas two small caliber bullet holes in the center post of the two doors leading from the (kitchen pantry or Preparation Room as the FBI called it).

"There was no question in any of our minds as to the fact that they were bullet holes, and were not caused by food carts or other equipment in the Preparation Room, fomer agent Bailey told Bugliosi in Nov. 14th, 1976 affidavit, which Bugliosi did not seek out.

As for what happened to some of those extra bullets which, Mrs. Castellano notes were recovered from wooded surroundings, she believes that the LAPD submitted them during the Sirhan trial as portions of Exhibit 38, which the LAPD claimed were bullts found on the front seat of Sirhan's car.

When those bullet were examined by ballistics experts, Pasadena firearms expert and criminalist William W. Harper later recalled that these experts each found "wood" substances on their nose and base.

In any case, it was possible for Sirhan to have shot the 5 victims, and to have shot at least 3 of these "extra" four bullets located behind the stage, the two bullets on the center divider and the other on the door hinge.

Of course, Sirhan only had an 8-shot revolver, thus raising the possibility that three guns were used, as researcher Jack Kimbrough has speculated, including the possibility that the real assassin had given Sirhan a gun containing blanks in whole or part so that he wouldn't accidentally shoot one of them.

As for the four bullets which struck Sen. Kennedy as Mrs. Castellano and Teddy Charac, amongst others, have pointed out for years, RFK was shot four times from the back at very close ang, along the lines of less than 3-inches per shot.

One of these bullets was recovered in RFK's back during the autopsy by Coroner Dr. Noguchi, and two others exited from RFK's body, hitting the ceiling panels (which were taken to Parker Center police headquarters after the assassination, and since they were never introduced into evidence at Sirhan's trial, allegedly destroyed by the LAPD on June 29th, 1969, along with other doorframes, center dividers, wooded areas around the metal doorhinge, etc. etc.)

However, the fatal shot was fired at point blank range, less than one inch from RFK's head, which landed behind his right ear.

"Four bullets hit Kennedy in back, fired by a murdered standing contact close so as to shield, with his own body, the sight if the firing of his gun from onlookers," Mrs. Castellano stated.

(As RFK assassination witness and Ace Security Guard Thane E. Cesar subsequently told KFWB reporter John Marshall, he heard these four gunshots).

And, not coincidentally, an ABC-TV crew taped the entire RFK assassination, which recorded all of the gunshots, was played over th KABC-TV airwaves at the direction of commentators Howard K. Smith and Bill Lawrence, several times during the early morning hours of June 5th, 1968.

One recalls that Smith and Lawrence counted at leas 10 or 11 sounds which they said were gunshots on that tape, and several times during the morning Smith and Lawrence said, "And there's a 12th bullet!!

"And that sounds like a 13th one, too!", Smith and Lawrence had said of the suppressed sound tape.

After the May 26th hearing, L.A. Supervisor Ed Edelman gave his personal opinion to Allard Lowenstein aide Gregory Stone and others standing around listening, which was that "the police botched the investigation and (then (Republican State Atty. Gen.) D.A. Evelle J. Younger covered it up."

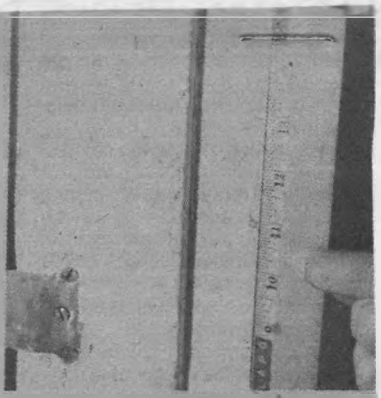
When we asked Edelman what was going to be done about it now, Edelman said, "That depends upon Baxter Ward decides to do."

And the next move for Supervisor Ward in the RFK assassination investigastion is after he and Supervisor Kenneth Hahn meet and confer with Sirhan at Soledad State prison on June 2nd, 1977 at 11:30 a.m.

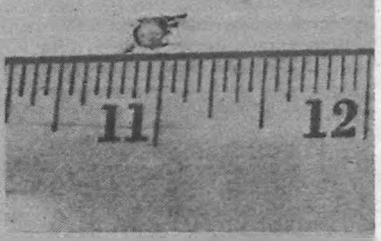
At that time, maybe Sirhan will identify those whom he believes set him up as the "patsy" in the RFK assassination.

If Sirhan does do that, then the cat will really gave been let out of the bag!

LAPD photo shows Officers R. Rozzi (l) and C. Wright (r) locating the 9th bullet behind the stage. (Photo by Officer C. Collier courtesy Mrs. L.E. Castellano).

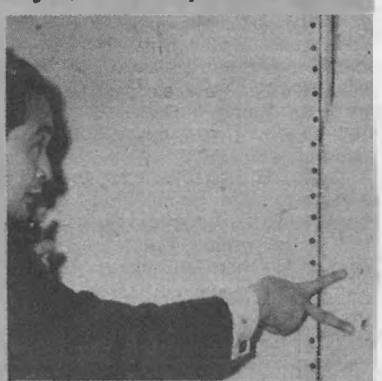


LAPD Photographer C. Collier took this close up photo of fellow LAPD officer C. Wright measuring with a ruler the 9th bullet, located behind the stage. (Photo courtesey Mrs. L.E. Castellano).



A blow-up of the 9th bullet found in the doortrame behind the stage by LAPD officers R. Rozzi and C. Wright. (Photo courtesey Mrs. L.E. Castellano).

LAPD Supervisor DeWayne Wolfer (above) is seen pointing out the 12th bullet, marked on the door hinge, which FBI agent Al C. Greiner recorded as a bullet in his E-4 report. (Notice the center divider to Wolfer's back side). (Photo courtesey of Mrs. L.E. Castellano.)



L.A. County Coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi M.D. (above) is son pointing out the 10th and 11th bullets found in the center divider of the kitchen pantry swinging doors, which FBI agent William Bailey had also seen. (Photo courtesey of Mrs. L.E. Castellano).

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (C) (20) **DATE:** 6/7/77

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Attached hereto is a letter from former Special Agent WILLIAM J. NOLAN enclosing an affidavit from a former ex-Agent concerning the SIRHAN matter.

According to the letter from former SA WILLIAM J. NOLAN, the affidavit was received by him from a GREG ROBERTS who was known to this office as a writer for a Hollywood publication and who has continually called this office concerning the case involving the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY.

It is noted that another copy of this same affidavit received at this office from GREG ROBERTS has been forwarded to the Bureau by separate communication.

- 1* -

AOR/mtk
(1)

56-156-3219
SEARCHED INDEXED
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JUN 7 1977
FBI — LOS ANGELES

5010-110

G.R.
Box 8491
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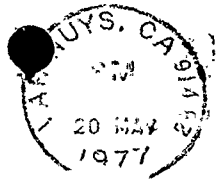

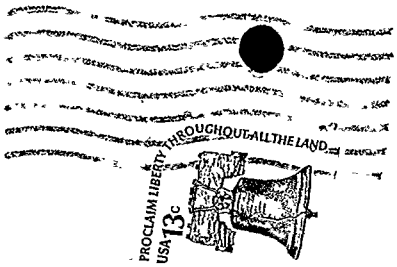

TO: BILL NOLAN
HLYD FILM SECURITY
1800 N. Highland Ave.
L.A. CA 90028

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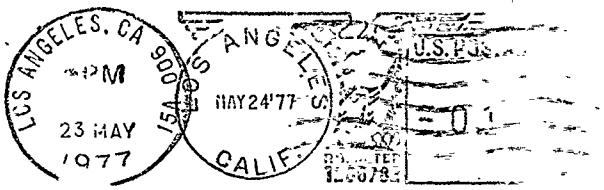

Special Agent A. O. Richards
Federal Bureau of Investigation
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90024

20

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JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT

May 23, 1977

FILM SECURITY OFFICE
WILLIAM J. NOLAN, DIRECTOR
EWING G. LAYHEW, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RICHARD H. BLOESER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Special Agent A. O. Richards
Federal Bureau of Investigation
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90024

RE: Sirhan Sirhan

Dear Mr. Richards:

Enclosed for your information is an envelope addressed to me from Gregg Roberts whom your files will reflect prior contacts by your office.

Mr. Roberts enclosed an affidavit type statement from one former ex-Agent concerning the Sirhan matter.

Sincerely,

William J. Nolan

William J. Nolan

WJN/cf
Enclosure

On or about June 5-6, 1968 - I, William A. Bailey, employed at that time as a Special Agent of the FBI (assigned to the Los Angeles office) was present in the Preparation Room of the Ambassador Hotel approx. 4-6 hours after the assault on Sen. Robt. F. Kennedy's life. The pantry was referred to as the Preparation Room.

At that time I was assigned to interview witnesses present at the time of the shooting. I was also charged with the responsibility of recreating the circumstances under which same took place. This necessitated a careful examination of the entire room + its contents.

At one point during these observations I (and several other agents) noted at least two (2) small caliber bullet holes in the center post of the two doors leading from the preparation room. There was no question in any of our minds as to the fact that they were bullet holes + were not caused by: tied carts or other equipment in the preparation room.

I resigned from the FBI in Jan. 1971 and have been employed as an Assistant Professor of Police Science at Gloucester County College, Sewell, New Jersey since that time.

The above statement is in my printing + was furnished freely + voluntarily to Mr. Vincent Bugliosi on Nov. 14, 1976 at Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey.

William A. Bailey
Nov 14, 1976

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Willing to Talk of RFK

By THOMAS KNOWLES
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

County supervisors Baxter Ward and Kenneth Hahn will go to Soledad Prison for a meeting requested by Sirhan B. Sirhan, who has not talked about events surrounding his assassination here of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy since being convicted of the crime seven years ago.

The invitation stunned the supervisors yesterday as Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, told them that Sirhan was willing to break his silence but only to the two county officials.

At the end of a public hearing on a special report ordered by the supervisors into the 1968 assassination of Kennedy, Isaac said, "Sirhan has asked me to say he will talk openly with the two supervisors at the prison if they desire to do so and I will be happy to make the arrangements."

Later, Sirhan's mother and brother told The Herald-Examiner that Sirhan had not been willing to talk about the assassination before because he had lost faith in American justice.

"But my son has been excited to see the attention these good people (the supervisors) were paying to the case. I am very happy to see this because my son has been punished enough," Mrs. Sirhan said.

No one would say what Sirhan intended to tell the supervisors but Mrs. Sirhan added that she felt the outcome "would mean the release of my son."

Ward started the latest probe into Kennedy's slaying by convincing his colleagues to hire private attorney Thomas Kranz to review both the murder events and subsequent trial. He released a report last month stating there was no evidence of a second gunman or any conspiracy.

But that viewpoint was bitterly attacked at yesterday's hearing by former New York Congressman Allard Lowenstein, who called the Kranz report "an extraordinary sea of misstatements."

He was supported by former labor leader Paul Shrade, wounded during the assassination, and by Dr. Robert Joling, former president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Kranz said he never claimed total accuracy for the document, which took more than a year to prepare, and stressed that he was not afraid "to be corrected" on any errors.

Isaac summed up the general feeling when he said the dilemma was that "reasonable men" have reached opposite conclusions from identical facts.

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

A-3 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 5/18/77
Edition: Wednesday Latest
Author: Thomas Knowles
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or ELECTION LAWS
Classification: LA-56-156*
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-3820

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 18 1977
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FBI/DOJ

Linberg

9

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

DATE: 6/7/77

FROM : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (C) (9)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, dated 5/4/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of an affidavit signed by WILLIAM A. BAILEY, dated 11/14/76, in which BAILEY states that he was a former Special Agent of the FBI assigned to the Los Angeles Office and who participated in the investigation of the assassination of ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Referenced letter enclosed the original and one copy of a report of THOMAS F. KRANZ on the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

For the information of the Bureau, the hearing was held before the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on 5/17/77, at which an affidavit was produced, dated 11/14/76, purporting to be the affidavit of one WILLIAM A. BAILEY, who indicated in the affidavit that he had been a former Special Agent of the FBI at Los Angeles and participated in the investigation of the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY. This affidavit was supposed to have been obtained from BAILEY by VINCENT BUGLIOSI, a former Assistant District Attorney, Los Angeles County, who ran for the position of District Attorney in the last election and was defeated.

This enclosure is being set forth for the information of the Bureau.

- 1* -

2 - Bureau (Encs. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/mtk
(3)

OFFICE COPY

SEARCHED
INDEXED
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56-156-322

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 21, 1968

LARRY WAYNE HULEN was located at 833 Shaver Road Northeast, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and advised that he has no current information regarding the whereabouts of his brother, RONALD EDMON HULEN. He stated that he had not heard from his brother for about a year, at which time RONALD was living at Long Beach, California, street address not recalled. He stated he has never heard his brother mention a DAVID MYERS; however, he stated he has heard his brother mention a person named CLEVENGER, and he thought CLEVENGER owned apartment houses in California. HULEN stated that his brother, RONALD, is a drifter who has been away from the family since he was sixteen years old, and he thinks RONALD uses narcotics. HULEN stated he would advise the FBI immediately in the event he obtained information regarding his brother's whereabouts.

On 6/18/68 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa File # ~~Omaha 62-2900~~ 56
Los Angeles 56-156
-3223

by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:cjw Date dictated 6/18/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 21, 1968

Mrs. E. H. AHLGREN, 117 Second Avenue Southwest, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, advised that LARRY WAYNE HULEN no longer resides at that address. She stated he left about one month ago and had lived there about one year prior to his leaving. She stated that he might be reached through his mother-in-law, Mrs. HARRY HITTIE, at 833 Shaver Road Northeast, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. AHLGREN stated that during the time HULEN resided in her home she never heard him mention his brother, RONALD EDMON HULEN.

On 6/18/68 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa File # Omaha 62-2900-52
Los Angeles 56-156

by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:cjw Date dictated 6/18/68

3223

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 18, 1968

Mrs. MAX HULEN, 825 South Ward Street, interviewed at her residence, furnished the following information:

Her husband, MAX HULEN, is a distant cousin of RONALD HULEN's family but does not associate with them and has no information concerning RONALD's whereabouts. She did not even know RONALD HULEN and his family had moved away from 127½ North McLean Street. She stated RONALD HULEN has been away from Ottumwa, Iowa, for years. She is unable to furnish any information regarding the whereabouts of any member of RONALD's immediate family.

On 6/14/68 at Ottumwa, Iowa File # Omaha [illegible]-2900-52
Los Angeles [illegible]-156
-3224

By L. JOSEPH HERSLEY:cjw Date dictated 6/14/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 21, 1968

BONNIE SUE MUNN, 304½ West Third Street, furnished the following information:

Her twin brother, RONALD EDMON HULEN, was last known to be living in the Long Beach, California, area, but his exact address and telephone number are not available since they were misplaced during a recent move by the MUNNs.

RONALD HULEN called her long distance prepaid sometime in April, 1968, and again about May 11, 1968. On the last occasion HULEN said he was living with some people he described as his "new brother and sister". RONALD said that the lady, DONNA (last name unknown), had a baby about three weeks old.

He told Mrs. MUNN he had recently "been knifed" and almost died. He declined to discuss the details further, except that he spent considerable time in an unidentified hospital.

She believed he was intoxicated when he made this call.

Mrs. MUNN stated her mother gave her a telegram from JACK FINCHER, Life Magazine, which requested that he be contacted regarding the whereabouts of RONALD. She contacted Life June 13, 1968, and talked to an unknown person in the absence of FINCHER. She was told that RONALD HULEN was reportedly an associate of SIRHAN SIRHAN and the two were arrested together in 1966 for vagrancy. RONALD's address was requested but Mrs. MUNN alleged that his whereabouts was unknown to her and his location was not furnished to Life Magazine.

The SIRHANs are unknown to them and were never mentioned to her by her brother. She believes RONALD HULEN is a "dope addict" and a user of Heroin. One PHILLIP CLEVENGER, who possibly resides in Bellflower, California, possibly knows HULEN's whereabouts.

On 6/17/68 at Washington, Iowa File # Omaha 62-2900 — 51
Los Angeles 56-156
322

by SA ARNOLD J. KUTA:cjw Date dictated 6/17/68

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 21, 1968

Mrs. BETTY CALLAS, 101 North Walnut Street, Ottumwa, Iowa, advised that she received a telephone call from RONALD HULEN sometime during May, 1968, but he did not furnish his whereabouts. Mrs. CALLAS advised that it is her belief RONALD is in the Long Beach or Los Angeles, California, area, but his exact whereabouts are unknown to her. She will advise if she learns of his whereabouts.

On 6/17/68 at Ottumwa, Iowa File # Omaha 62-2900-5-0
Los Angeles 56-156
-3226

by SA ARNOLD J. KUTA:cjw Date dictated 6/17/68

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 21, 1968

Mrs. LINDA FRANCES HULEN, also known as Mrs. WAYNE EDMON HULEN, 602½ North Iowa Street, no telephone, interviewed at her residence, furnished the following information:

The whereabouts of her son, RONALD EDMON HULEN, is unknown. She suggested that RONALD's twin sister, BONNIE SUE MUNN (Mrs. JERRY MUNN) may know. Mrs. HULEN's children are as follows:

(1) MARTHA SETSER (CHESTER), street address unknown, Michigan City, Indiana;

(2) BETTY CALLAS (JERRY), 101 North Walnut, Ottumwa, Iowa, telephone 682-6910;

(3) LARRY WAYNE HULEN (SHIRLEY), last known living at 117 Second Avenue Southwest, Cedar Rapids, Iowa;

(4) BONNIE SUE MUNN (JERRY), 304½ West Third, Washington, Iowa, no telephone;

(5) RONALD EDMON HULEN, born February 21, 1947, twin brother of BONNIE MUNN

Mrs. HULEN advised that on June 11, 1968, she received a telegram delivered by the Postmaster, Washington, Iowa, from "JACK FINCHER, Life Magazine, Area Code 213 - Crestview 3-1530, Beverly Hills, California", which stated "Urgent you phone me collect soones the present whereabouts of your son Ronald. He is not in trouble but may have extremely valuable information." She gave the wire to Mrs. MUNN who contacted Life Magazine June 13, 1968, and talked to someone in lieu of FINCHER. Mrs. MUNN was told of her brother, RONALD's, arrest in 1966 for vagrancy in company with SIRHAN SIRHAN, and allegedly RONALD's address was asked but Mrs. MUNN claimed not to know his whereabouts and did not give his address to Life Magazine.

On 6/17/68 at Washington, Iowa File # ~~Omaha 62-2900~~ 49
Los Angeles 56-156
-3227

by SA ARNOLD J. KUTA:cjw Date dictated 6/17/68

Mrs. HULEN advised the SIRHANs are unknown to them and were never mentioned by RONALD HULEN. She believes her son, RONALD, is a "dope addict" and thinks that he uses heroin. She believes that one PHILLIP CLEVENGER, who possibly lives in Bellflower, California, might know RONALD HULEN's whereabouts.