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NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Immediately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PUBLISHES
LAST WEEKLY SUMMARY ON SIRHAN CASE, ANNOUNCES YOUNGER

On June 4, 1969, the 52nd and final summary providing written information to press, radio and television on the case of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was issued by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

The idea for the summary came from Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office successfully prosecuted Sirhan. Realizing the importance of the case and the need to keep the public informed, he assigned his news secretary, Jerry Littman, a former newspaper editor and reporter, to devise the format.

The first issue, prepared in the form of a press release, was dated for release on June 12, 1968, seven days after the shooting, and a summary has been issued every Wednesday since that time.

Information for the summary was obtained from newspapers, investigators, prosecutors and other sources, and the complete set of 52 separate summaries totals nearly 500 mimeographed pages (8½ by 11 inches.)

Summary No. 1 began with the shooting of the senator and five other persons on June 5, 1968 and Summary No. 52 described comments made by Younger at a press conference on May 28, 1969.

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Sirhan Summary
2-2-2

The entire series detailed in chronological order what took place -- the shooting, the death of the senator, the indictment by the County Grand Jury, the trial delays, the actual trial and the sentencing.

The summaries have been used in a variety of ways by newspapers, radio and television stations in this country and abroad, as well as by the United States Information Service and Voice of America.

During the year of publication, the summaries were mailed to over 300 newspapers, radio and TV stations throughout the country as a public service.

A survey made by the District Attorney's Office of recipients showed that the majority used it for ready reference, while others ran the summaries verbatim or used portions of them.

Younger said that the replies from the survey "certainly proved that this was an important endeavor and a unique way for a prosecutor to keep the media informed."

Some of the comments included these:

"...I think this is one of the greatest ideas I've seen come from a public office in many a year" (newspaper editor).

"We are using the summaries only as background. We find them valuable in that respect" (managing editor, TV station).

"We consider it a valuable public service, and have been using your weekly summaries of the Sirhan case in full" (newspaper managing editor).

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Sirhan Summary
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"They have been most useful and we are keeping them on file as they come in" (TV newscaster).

"I think the real value of the summaries will come six months or a year or so from now when the things still fresh in memory fade" (newspaper reporter.)

"In a case of this magnitude, such information as these summaries contain are vital for accurate reporting" (radio station newsman).

"I have used the material in each of these reports to write updated reports which I voice here (Los Angeles) and send to Washington on the phone line for special correspondent's reports used several times during the day and night in English and translated into 34 languages to rebroadcast across the world" (Voice of America).

"I use the summary for development of news angles on the Sirhan story in stories filed regularly to Washington for publication in the Middle East" (U.S. Information Agency writer).

Although the summary accomplished its purpose -- keeping the press, radio and television, and thus the public, informed -- Dist. Atty. Younger was not successful in his efforts to modify a court order restricting what defense and prosecution attorneys and others connected with the case could say to the press.

He sought an annulment of the order from the State Court of Appeal, the California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, all of whom turned down the request.

The county prosecutor said he had information he "believes

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the public is entitled to know, and which does not interfere with the constitutional right of the defendant to a fair trial or disrupt the proper administration of justice."

Much of this information was revealed at the May 28 press conference.

However, Younger has said that the world was entitled to information about the case, "and to the best of our abilities this material was made available."

In the concluding summary, Younger remarked that he was "grateful to the many members of the press corps for their objectivity in reporting the events of this trial and for their uncomplaining cooperation with the restrictions imposed by the court order."

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND TV

FROM: JERRY LITTMAN, News Secretary, Los Angeles
County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: FINAL SUMMARY RE: SIRHAN

DATE: JUNE 2, 1969

Since shortly after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has issued a Weekly Summary to the press, radio and TV.

This is the final Weekly Summary.

It was our aim in furnishing the summaries to keep the press; radio and TV informed of matters in connection with the case, and thus the public. We hope this has been achieved.

Thank you for your assistance.

NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., June 4, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #52

Re: Assassination of
- Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary -- of the case. This is the 52nd and final summary.

SUNDAY, MAY 25 -- The trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, cost Los Angeles County taxpayers \$929,285, according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today.

Quoting County Auditor-Controller Mark H. Bloodgood, the newspaper related:

"To obtain reimbursement from the federal government, the (County) Board of Supervisors has forwarded a resolution by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn to President Nixon and Congress.

"The resolution points out that SB 2080, by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), would reimburse local governments for 'expenses incurred in the prosecution of persons charged with the assassination or attempted assassination of officers of the United States.'

"Sirhan was the most heavily guarded prisoner in Los Angeles -County history."

* * *

TUESDAY, MAY 27 -- "Charges that fired (Los Angeles) County

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Coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi improperly handled the autopsy of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have been dropped to prevent jeopardizing the conviction of assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan according to County Counsel John Maharg," a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) has related.

The surprise move came today during the Civil Service Commission hearing into Noguchi's March 18 dismissal by the County Board of Supervisors.

--Continued the newspaper:

"Maharg told The Herald-Examiner, 'The real gist of the case is his (Noguchi's) ability to administer the coroner's office.

"'A trial (Sirhan's) of international significance took place across the street (from Maharg's office) and we don't want to jeopardize that trial.'

"Dr. Noguchi was suspended March 4, shortly after he testified to the Kennedy autopsy results during the Sirhan trial. He was fired two weeks later as the result of charges of drug use, abuse of employees, ~~poor administration of his office~~ and a desire for tragedy that would bring him personal fame.

"Sirhan was sentenced to death in the gas chamber for the June 5, 1968 assassination of Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel.

"On April 30, after completion of the Sirhan trial and before Sirhan's sentencing, Dr. Noguchi learned he faced an added charge of 'erratic' behavior during the Kennedy autopsy.

"The specific new charge, now dropped, read:

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"'During the Kennedy autopsy your (Noguchi's) eyes were glazed, your behavior was erratic and your dictation of the events surrounding the autopsy was so disassociated that it was all but unintelligible.'

"The charges said also that if two other physicians 'had not preserved extensive notes on the autopsy, it is doubtful that any autopsy report of scientific value could have been produced.

"'Dr. (J.E.) Holloway (of Noguchi's office) specifically requested you (Noguchi) to catalogue and arrange in some logical order the working papers, photographs, etc.

"'Dr. Holloway even volunteered his services to help you in this regard. To date, the working papers have not been catalogued or arranged in any logical order.'

"During the testimony of defense witness Richard H. Kottke, Dep. County Counsel Martin E. Weekes asked that the April 30 charge be dropped.

"'The (county counsel's) department will stipulate this was a superior autopsy,' Weekes told commissioners."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times), reported that during the recess, Godfrey Issac, Noguchi's attorney, said Weekes told the commissioners at the bench he (Weekes) feared 'international repercussions' -- such as those which followed the autopsy of President Kennedy in 1963 -- would result from arguments over the charge.

Continued the newspaper's account:

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"Issac said this was a 'ploy' on the part of Weekes to block evidence that Noguchi had actually performed the autopsy in a 'magnificent' manner.

"The lawyer said he would fight to make public at the hearing, through testimony by witnesses present at the autopsy, what went on at the senator's postmortem.

"But (Commission President O. Richard) Capen later said from the bench, 'We don't want to get into the autopsy of Sen. Kennedy, per se.'

"Issac -- again commenting during the recess -- said Noguchi performed in an exemplary manner during the autopsy, working for six straight hours while at the same time dictating his findings."

One of the witnesses for Noguchi, Dr. Cyril Wecht, chief forensic pathologist for Alleghany County (Pittsburgh), testified today that the Kennedy postmortem was "the most complete, thorough and medically extensive autopsy I have ever seen," according to the newspaper.

Continued the newspaper:

"He said he came to Los Angeles after the autopsy and was shown a 'rough draft' of the postmortem report.

"Wecht said he found the 'massive compendium of documents ...in very good order.'"

* * *

-WEDNESDAY, MAY 28 -- Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office prosecuted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the death

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of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, held a press conference today and issued the following statement:

"Immediately following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968, this office and all law enforcement agencies in the investigation concluded that public interest and national security required an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the offense and the background and associates of the defendant.

"Of particular concern was the possibility that the accused was a member of a conspiracy whose objectives were not satisfied by the elimination of one political leader. It was agreed that full disclosure of the results of the investigation should be available to the public at a time when the constitutional rights of the defendant could not be jeopardized by the attendant publicity.

"Under the direction of Chief of Detectives Robert A. Houghton, the Los Angeles Police Department established a special task force constituted of specially qualified detectives selected from the various divisions of the department.

"Special Unit Senator (SUS) was under the immediate supervision of Captain Hugh Brown and attained a maximum complement of 47 investigators assigned to three areas of investigation under the command of three experienced police lieutenants.

"No possible avenue of information was considered unworthy of investigation by SUS. Well in excess of 4,000 possible witnesses and others pretending to some knowledge of events bearing upon the crime were interviewed, investigated and reinterviewed by members of the unit.

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"Agents of the F.B.I., acting independently, conducted a parallel investigation which, in addition to those persons contacted by the Los Angeles Police Department, included interviews with hundreds of individuals across the nation who were not easily accessible to local authorities.

"With the consent of the United States Attorney General, there was a mutual exchange of information between the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I. investigative staffs. All results of the investigation were made available to the team of deputy district attorneys assigned to the preparation and presentation of the case.

"In many instances members of the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation and certain deputies with specialized qualifications carried out investigative assignments under the direction of the prosecution team.

"The accumulated results of these investigative efforts were reviewed and evaluated by the attorneys assigned to the prosecution of the case. Where it appeared that information submitted might be of value to either the prosecution or defense of the accused, the prosecution team prepared individual files in anticipation of discovery motions by the defendant and for personal review by the District Attorney in regard to the witnesses who should be called to implement the case in chief for the prosecution.

"At the request of defense counsel, duplicates of more than 150 files containing interviews of potential witnesses were delivered on pretrial discovery motions. Included among these files were recorded

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interviews of more than 70 persons who alleged to have observed the defendant at some time during the evening of June 4th and the early morning of June 5th at the Ambassador Hotel.

"Sixty-five witnesses were called by the prosecution to testify during the course of the trial. Their names are listed in "Appendix A" which is attached hereto. At the conclusion of the case the interviews with those witnesses who had not been called to testify by either party, comprising 199 in all, were filed with the Superior Court as Exhibits 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 115 to become a matter of public record.

"The names of these possible witnesses are listed in "Appendix B" attached hereto. The total number of witnesses called by both parties whose testimony proved pertinent to the issues of this lawsuit probably did not exceed 2% of the combined work product of the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I.

"Among the records now on file are the assertions of a number of individuals who have attracted the attention of the news media with respect to the possibility of a conspiracy to effect the death of Senator Kennedy.

"Such allegations have been investigated in depth by the responsible law enforcement agencies and will continue to receive attention as new speculations arise.

"Illustrative of the conspiracy suggestions which have been publicized, investigated and discredited are the following:

"1. The Polka Dot Dress Girl

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"A Miss Sandra Serrano, interviewed by Sandor Vanocur on television shortly after the assassination, reported that she had heard the gunshots in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel and that shortly thereafter a girl in a polka dot dress passed her on an outside fire escape at the southwest end of the Embassy Ballroom shouting, "We shot him."

"At the time of the assassination over a thousand people were creating a tumult in the area between the pantry and the position on the fire escape where Miss Serrano claims to have been resting. Sound tests conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department at a time when the intervening area was deserted prove that the shots could not have been audible to Miss Serrano.

"When confronted with the prospect of a polygraph examination, Miss Serrano admitted that the report of the polka dot dress girl was pure fabrication on her part.

"Prior to her television interview, Miss Serrano had recounted her fictional observations to Vincent DiPierro who was present in the pantry at the time of the shooting. Mr. DiPierro incorporated this information into his account of an attractive girl in a polka dot dress who allegedly exchanged an inaudible word with the defendant just before he stepped from the tray rack in the pantry to shoot the Senator.

"On interrogation by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department, DiPierro admitted that he had embellished his statement at the suggestion of Sandra Serrano with whom he conversed at Rampart Station following her television interview.

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"At the trial, the prosecution produced a witness, Miss Valerie Schulte, whose position in the pantry at the time of the shooting was in the direct line of vision between DiPierro and Sirhan and at least 10 feet distant from either. Miss Schulte was on crutches, and although clad in a black and yellow polka dot dress, has been completely absolved from any complicity in the assassination.

"One Booker Griffin reported seeing a girl in a polka dot dress fleeing the pantry area immediately after the shooting and further asserted that the same girl had been observed by him in the company of the defendant prior to the assassination.

"When interrogated by investigators, Mr. Griffin stated that the girl fleeing the pantry wore a dress of more than one color -- not necessarily polka dots -- and admitted that she might well not have been the same girl whom he saw earlier in the evening. The lady, if she existed, cannot be connected with Sirhan Sirhan.

"2. Jose Duarte

"Mr. Duarte alleged that Sirhan attended a meeting of the Peace and Freedom Party on May 21, 1968. Duarte, an anti-Castro Cuban exile, asserted that as he addressed the pro-Castro audience, Sirhan engaged him in heated argument.

"It is estimated that between 40 and 45 persons attended the meeting. Of those in attendance, 37 have been identified and interviewed. Beside Duarte himself, only four of these individuals, who are known to be henchmen of Duarte's, identify Sirhan as the person in question.

"On Wilshire Boulevard Owen stopped at a hotel, later identified as the Ambassador, to permit Sirhan to visit a friend who was employed there. Owen allegedly dropped Sirhan off in the Hollywood area at about 6 p.m., having made an appointment to meet him at 11 p.m. the same evening to conclude the palomino purchase transaction.

"Sirhan either appeared or failed to appear, according to the state of Mr. Owen's memory.

"Mr. Owen recounted the events of his alleged contact with Sirhan Sirhan in three separate interviews with Los Angeles Police Department officers. Each version of the encounter was inconsistent in significant detail with the other versions.

"The last interview occurred on July 3, 1968, in San Francisco at the office of George T. Davis, whom Mr. Owen had retained as an attorney. Following this interview, Mr. Owen submitted to a polygraph examination conducted at the San Francisco Police Department.

"The results of the examination conclusively established, in the opinion of the examiner, that Owen was untruthful in identifying Sirhan as the hitchhiker to whom he had given a lift on June 3, 1968.

"Investigating officers contacted the proprietors and employees of several business establishments which Owen had allegedly visited just prior to, or during, the events in question. These interviews either failed to corroborate, or contradicted Owen's statements.

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"A boxer under contract to Owen stated that Owen had picked him up at the Coliseum Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on the evening of June 3, 1968 to attend a social function and returned him to the hotel at 11:30 p.m. This information did not appear in any of Mr. Owen's several accounts and contradicts the allegation of an 11:00 p.m. appointment with Sirhan.

"Mary Sirhan, the mother of the defendant, recalled that her son was at home, watching television at 4:30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 3, 1968. To the best of her knowledge, Sirhan remained at home the entire evening.

"Although Mr. Owen professes to be a preacher of the gospel, there are a number of instances of his past conduct on the police blotters of several states that indicate a less than saintly reluctance to grasp certain opportunities which have been afforded him.

"The investigators have concluded that Mr. Owen concocted a bizarre tale in the expectation of some advantage from the attendant publicity.

"4. James W. Mundell

"Inexplicably, some speculation has arisen regarding the presence of James W. Mundell, a laicized priest, at the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the primary election.

"Mr. Mundell had been a classmate of Senator Kennedy's brother-in-law and through his association had been closely acquainted with Ethel Kennedy over a period of years. He attended the Senator's party in his 5th floor suite at the Ambassador Hotel, preceded the Senator to the Embassy Ballroom, and was not present in the pantry

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at the time of the shooting.

"Mr. Mundell joined Mrs. Kennedy at the side of her husband after the shooting and followed the Senator to the Central Receiving Hospital by taxicab. For a brief period he was present in the emergency room where Senator Kennedy received initial treatment.

"When Mrs. Kennedy emerged from the emergency treatment room immediately prior to the transfer of the Senator to the Good Samaritan Hospital, she handed Mr. Mundell a bundle containing the Senator's clothing. Mr. Mundell delivered the bundle to Sgt. Swihart of the Los Angeles Police Department.

"Mr. Mundell was still a resident of Los Angeles when he was interviewed by the F.B.I. on September 30, 1968. He has since moved to the State of Washington. There is no evidence whatsoever that his presence at the scene of the assassination has sinister implications.

"5. Saidallah Sirhan

"Saidallah Sirhan, one of Sirhan B. Sirhan's older brothers, reported to the Pasadena Police Department in the early morning hours of July 3, 1968, that he had been fired upon by the occupant of a Volkswagon bus while northbound on the Pasadena Freeway within the city limits of the City of Pasadena.

"Examination of the vehicle driven by Saidallah disclosed two bullet holes in the right wind-wing. The bullets were recovered and ballistics examination revealed that they were fired from the same .38 revolver.

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"Painstaking inquiry into the circumstances of this incident by the Pasadena Police Department failed to yield any clue as to the identity of the perpetrator. There is no evidence to suggest that the offense is in any way connected with the assassination of June 4, 1968.

"At this date, no credible evidence has been presented to any law enforcement agency concerned with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy which lends credence to the supposition that any person other than Sirhan B. Sirhan bears any criminal responsibility for that tragic event.

"My purpose in causing the work product obtained in the preparation of this case to become a matter of public record is to facilitate full disclosure as to all questions which may be the subject of legitimate public concern.

"To ensure the preservation of the exhibits received in evidence or marked for identification at this trial, pending the determination of the case on appeal, the Los Angeles County Clerk will prepare duplicate copies of documentary evidence and photographic representations of exhibits which will be available for inspection by interested members of the public at the Office of the County Clerk, Criminal Division, on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice.

"Inspection of the original exhibits will be permitted by order of the Superior Court, for good cause shown.

"Duplicate copies of the exhibits on file may be obtained

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by proper application to the County clerk by order of the Court upon payment of the fees provided by statute.

"The Los Angeles Police Department has agreed without reservation that the interests of the public and law enforcement are best served by full disclosure of the results of the comprehensive investigation which they have conducted.

"Los Angeles Chief of Police Roger Murdock will arrange that the Sirhan case record will be made available to the public to the fullest extent that security precautions and administrative resources will permit.

"In many respects the problems and pressures incident to the successful prosecution of People v. Sirhan are without parallel in the history of American jurisprudence. I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to acknowledge the splendid performances of the various agencies involved. This was a team effort.

"I congratulate the Los Angeles Police Department for an investigation without equal in magnitude and thoroughness.

"We also received invaluable assistance through the unstinting cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The Sheriff of Los Angeles County established necessary security measures which were exercised with efficiency and discretion.

"I am grateful to the many members of the press corps for their objectivity in reporting the events of this trial and for their uncomplaining cooperation with the restrictions imposed by the "Order re Publicity."

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"It was fitting that Judge Herbert V. Walker, the Dean of the Superior Court Criminal Bench, be selected to preside over this important case in order that the rights of the defendant and of the People be fully recognized and observed.

"Finally, I wish to commend the members of this community for their recognition that the tragedy which occasioned this trial should be dealt with in accordance with the highest standards of American justice."

Attached to the statement was a listing of 65 witnesses called by the prosecution to testify during the trial and the names of witnesses who did not testify.

Those who testified include the following:

Appendix A -- Dr. Stanley Abo, Larry Arnot, William Barry, V. Faustin Bazilauskas, William Burton Blume, William D. Brandt, Edward C. Buckner, Frank J. Burns, Jr., Robert L. Calkins, Henry Adrian Carreon, Everett A. Chamberlain, James E. Claborn, Alvin Clark, Humphrey Otto Cordero, Henry M. Cuneo, Miriam Davis, Angelo DiPierro, Vincent DiPierro, George C. Erhard, Elizabeth Evans, James D. Evans, Jack Gallivan, Ira Goldstein, Roosevelt Grier, Thomas T. Harris, Gordon R. Harrison, Alvin S. Hegge, Sarah Hertz, Rafer Johnson,

--William C. Jordan, Richard F. Kline, Albert J. LaVallee, Dante Lodolo, Riley W. Maxwell, Adolph Melendres, Edward Minasian, David Montellano, George W. Murphy, Thomas T. Noguchi, Leonard B. Olinger, Frank Patchett, Martin Patrusky, Jesus Perez, James Pienda,

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Arthur Placencia, George Plimpton, Seymour Pollack, William Price, Juan Romero, Judy Rober, Paul Schrade.

Valerie Schulte, Larry Sloan, Mike Soccoman, Harry C. Starr, Irwin Stroll, Karl Uecker, Jesse Unruh, William Weisel, Dana T. Westlake, Travis R. White, Claudia Williams, Ronald Glen Williams, DeWayne Wolfer, Thomas R. Young.

The names of those who did not testify include the following (Appendix B):

Ambassador -- Richard Alvarez, Richard Aubry, Anthony Beilenson, Delores Beilenson (Mrs.), Lauri Margaret Berry, James (Jimmy) Breslin, Rae Bruce, Gonzalo Cetina Carrillo, Henry Carrillo, Robin Casden, Thane Cesar, Theodore R. Charach, Vicky Cuccia, Larry Dean, Andrew John Divyak, Dick Drayne, Richard Drew, Fred Dutton, Ralph Elmore, Albert Victor Ellis, Arthur W. Evans,

Gloria Farr, Mrs. Charles (Frances) Finley, Mrs. Jeffery (Margaret) Finley, Evan Phillip Freed, Richard Frick, Robert Funk, George Green, Booker Griffin, Virginia Guy, Pete Hamill, James Howard (Cap) Hardy, Robert Leo Healy, Thadis Heath, Barbara Holme, Robert Huntley, Larry Jackson, David Jayne, Gabor Kadar, Stanley Steven Kawalec, John A. Khoury, Joseph A. La Hive,

Mrs. Muriel C. Lee, Dafne Lewis, Suzanne Locke, Richard G. Lubic, Augustus Mallard, Frank Mankiewicz, Michael D. Marcus, Gary Marder, Blaise Max Minns, Barbara J. Murray, Dave Murray, Marcus McBroom,

Hugh McDonald, Mrs. Freddy Plimpton, John William Pullen,

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Jennie Ranelle, Timothy Paul Rich, Walter G. Rich, Nelson Rising, Warren Rogers, Richard Rosen, Barbara Rubin, Norbert Schlei, Sandra Serrano,

Acqueline Sullivan, Frans Stalpers, Uno Timanson, Robert A. Toigo, Alvin Tokunow, Richard Tuck, Bradley Unruh, Sandor Vanocur, Michael Wayne, Andrew West, Earl C. Willaman, James S. Wilson, Kristi Witker, Jules J. Witcober, Boris Yaro, Niwa Yoshio.

Background -- Abrahma Alex, Marof Mohammed Badrah, Jess P. Buckles, Jack Davies, Donald N. Day (Sgt.), John D. Dill, Martin R. Dismukes, Frank Donnorauma, (aka H. R. Ramistella), Retta Drake, L. R. Edelman, Irene Fetherston, Sherwood Fineberg (M.D.), Kasper Fuchs (M.D.).

Ivan Garcia, John C. Garner (M.D.), John Glenn Gearhart, David S. Greenberg, Jeannie Greene (Van Antwerp), Gwendalee Gumm (Gwen), Michael F. Haggerty, Jerrold Bryon Hemingway, Jeanne S. Herrick, W. E. Hogue.

Milton Holmes, Merton W. Howe, Robert Hulsman, Abdo Jabra Malki, Gaymoard Mistri, Leslie Koltai, Bert Morse, Roderick McKay, Melvin R. Olson, Peggy Osterkamp, Marion Pearse.

Henry F. Peters, Anwar Musa Sayegh, Ron Smith, Anna Sylvan, Genevieve Taylor, Edward Van Antwerp, John H. Weidner, Terry Mickey Welsh, Don Weston.

Medical -- Burt C. Altfillisch, Maxwell M. Andler (M.D.), Eugene H. Austin, Max Alma Behrmann, Roland Dean, (M.D.), Guadalupe De La Garza, Louis R. Estrella, Frank A. Foster, Lawrence Heinemann,

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-Albert C. Holt (M.D.), Paul Ironside (M.D.), E. N. Kamidoi, Patricia Kramer, Robert W. Levingston, Robert E. Levis (M.D.), Milton Miller (M.D.), Herbert McRoy, Maurice W. Nugent (M.D.), Miss Deyce Pine, James L. Poppen (M.D.), Donald Claus Rus, John D. Rutledge (M.D.), Millard Sheets, Earle C. Skinner, (M.D.), Albert Tashma (M.D.), Richard Blaire Walker, William Walker White, Jr., Leonard J. Yamshon (M.D.).

• Miscellaneous -- John G. Christian, Walter S. Crowe, Jr., Jose A. Duarte, John Fahey, Robert Gindroz, Golden Garter (Alhambra), Khaibar Khan, Robbie's Restaurant (Pomona), Jerry Owen.

Range -- Charlie Altenbaugh, William Atalic, Jesse Cardona, Corliss Edwards, Robert E. Edwards, Thomas A. Farrell, Rent C. Foss, Maynard Goodell, Richard Grijalva, Roberta Grijalva, Illoyd Hager.

Leland B. Hanson, Parker Haraden, Harry Hicks, Mike Roy Holgate, Charles Jenkins, Charles Kendall, Harry Lee, Gilbert Leos.

Charles M. Millner, Jr., George S. Mioch, Mara Mioch,
Grove McChesney, Dean Pack, M. R. Rentz, James F. Ripp, Kenneth Richard Sem, Les Smootz.

Richard Steward, Marion Henry Stipp, Joseph Tescher, Margie Thorn, James J. Thornbrugh, Ben Trower, Orie Trout, Russell Doyle Weaver, Robert White.

A Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported on the press conference as follows:

"There is no credible evidence to support a conspiracy theory in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said Wednesday.

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"He also labeled as 'absurd' defense charges that his office reneged on an agreement not to seek the death penalty for Sirhan B. Sirhan and he described as 'over-kill' defense psychiatric testimony during the trial.

"Law enforcement agencies, including the Los Angeles police, FBI and his office, reached the conclusion that there was no conspiracy on the basis of more than 4,000 interviews of possible witnesses to any of the events which might have had some bearing on the slaying, Younger explained."

The district attorney told the press, radio and TV representatives that he could not comment on the case until now because of a court-imposed "gag" order, the newspaper related.

Continued the newspaper:

"Younger said the possibility that Sirhan was 'a member of a conspiracy whose objectives were not satisfied by the elimination of one political leader' became a concern immediately following the shooting of Sen. Kennedy.

"No possible avenue of information, he said, was considered unworthy of investigation. Every allegation of a possible conspiracy was investigated in depth and will continue to be as they arise in the future. Younger added.

"He noted that the information presented during the trial by both the prosecution and defense did not exceed 2% of the combined work product of the police and FBI investigators.

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"So that any doubting members of the public can satisfy themselves with the finding that Sirhan acted alone, a full disclosure of the results of the investigation will be made available 'now that the constitutional rights of (Sirhan)' cannot be jeopardized by publicity, Younger said.

"Commenting on the prosecution of Sirhan, Younger said, 'It proved that our system of justice works.'

"The prosecution was willing to enter into so-called plea-bargaining negotiations early in the case, Younger explained, because at that time 'it was my opinion and that of highly competent men on my staff' that the jury would not render a death verdict.

"This, he said, was based primarily on the findings of the prosecution psychiatrist.

"They did not at the time have the complete reports of defense psychiatrists and had no way of knowing then that defense psychiatric testimony -- which he said included 'far-reaching and absurd propositions' -- would turn out to be as disastrous as it was, he said.

"Younger said the jury arrived at the proper verdict and he committed his office to doing all it could to sustain the death penalty in the case.

"It was not unusual for the prosecution to contact the Kennedy family regarding handling of the case, Younger said, because his deputies often consult with interested parties, particularly the

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families of victims, to determine how they will react to proposed dispositions.

"He said he believed it is a good policy to allow members of a victim's family to express their opinion on the outcome of any case in which they have an interest.

"Asked if he thought Sirhan would ever be executed, Younger replied, 'You know the track record on that as well as I do.'

"He said, however, he did not anticipate that the appellate courts would find any deficiency in either the trial or the conviction of Sirhan.

"In answer to a question regarding the role of former Coroner Thomas Noguchi in the case, Younger said he is satisfied that the autopsy on Sen. Kennedy was conducted in a proper manner.

"The problems and pressures incidental to the successful prosecution of Sirhan in many respects were without parallel in the history of American jurisprudence, according to Younger."

Concerning psychiatric testimony, another newspaper (Hollywood Citizen-News) reported as follows:

"The district attorney reminded newsmen, 'You've heard the jurors' comment on the nature and quality of that testimony -- I need not comment further.'

"One juror, interviewed after the jury brought in the death penalty, said he thought the psychiatric testimony 'stunk.'"

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THURSDAY, MAY 29 -- The Los Angeles Police Department went on record today at a press conference in support of Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger's declaration yesterday that no credible evidence exists that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination resulted from a conspiracy, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the newspaper's report on the department's press conference:

"We have not discovered any concrete or specific information that Sirhan B. Sirhan was 'influenced by any individual,' Dep. Chief Robert Houghton, who was in charge of the police investigation of the shooting, said."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) related that investigation of the assassination "led Los Angeles police to new dimensions in homicide inquiry."

The new techniques were outlined by Houghton, Acting Police Chief Roger Murdock and Capt. Hugh Brown, commander of the homicide division.

According to the newspaper's account, the new techniques include:

"A time chart to provide officers a quick visual check of where a suspect was and at what time.

"Adoption of administrative charts to show progress of the investigation and indicate necessary shifts in personnel to meet court deadlines.

more ---

"Charting the investigation in categories -- such as Sirhan's education and his home environment.

"Houghton said the investigation is the basis of a manual now being prepared for the department for setting up an emergency task force should a similar case occur.

"The deputy chief said his men traveled 'all over the United States' to carry out the investigation but did not go outside the country."

The same newspaper published an Associated Press story quoting Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as stating, "The taking of a life does not and will not accomplish a thing."

Continued AP:

"With this statement, Goldberg revealed he asked California ~~Gov. Ronald Reagan~~ to commute the death sentence for the convicted slayer of Sen. Kennedy."

Goldberg, a former associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, said the letter to the governor was similar to one Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the dead senator's brother, sent to Dist. Atty. Younger.

* * *

SATURDAY, MAY 31 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan is reading quite a bit and seems in good spirits, according to one of his attorneys, Russell Parsons, who was quoted in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the newspaper:

"Parsons said he gave Sirhan several legal documents to study in connection with the appeal of the death sentence handed

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down by a Los Angeles jury May 21 in the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"'He knows we have a long fight ahead and is quite satisfied we will make eventual headway,' the lawyer said."

Parsons was the first visitor to the convicted assassin, who is now in San Quentin's Death Row.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 1 -- The youngest brother of Sirhan B. Sirhan was permitted to visit the convicted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in a special interview cell at San Quentin's Death Row today, according to a United Press International story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

However, officials at the prison refused to allow attorney Melvin Belli to accompany Munir Sirhan, 21, during the interview.

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Times), published an Associated Press story indicating that Belli was "turned down on two grounds." According to Philip Manriquez, administrative officer, Belli hadn't received required advance approval and authorities felt it was not proper to let Belli become involved with the prisoner without knowledge of Sirhan's regular attorneys.

Reported AP:

"Belli had said he was entering the case in connection with the death penalty appeal at the request of Sirhan's mother and brothers."

Noted UPI:

"Belli said he was hired by Sirhan's mother to work on overturning her son's death penalty.

"'I was asked to work on the matter because of my known opposition to the death penalty,' Belli said."

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NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Immediately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PUBLISHES
LAST WEEKLY SUMMARY ON SIRHAN CASE, ANNOUNCES YOUNGER

On June 4, 1969, the 52nd and final summary providing written information to press, radio and television on the case of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the convicted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was issued by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

The idea for the summary came from Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office successfully prosecuted Sirhan. Realizing the importance of the case and the need to keep the public informed, he assigned his news secretary, Jerry Littman, a former newspaper editor and reporter, to devise the format.

The first issue, prepared in the form of a press release, was dated for release on June 12, 1968, seven days after the shooting, and a summary has been issued every Wednesday since that time.

Information for the summary was obtained from newspapers, investigators, prosecutors and other sources, and the complete set of 52 separate summaries totals nearly 500 mimeographed pages (8½ by 11 inches.)

Summary No. 1 began with the shooting of the senator and five other persons on June 5, 1968 and Summary No. 52 described comments made by Younger at a press conference on May 28, 1969.

more --

Sirhan Summary
2-2-2

The entire series detailed in chronological order what took place -- the shooting, the death of the senator, the indictment by the County Grand Jury, the trial delays, the actual trial and the sentencing.

The summaries have been used in a variety of ways by newspapers, radio and television stations in this country and abroad, as well as by the United States Information Service and Voice of America.

During the year of publication, the summaries were mailed to over 300 newspapers, radio and TV stations throughout the country as a public service.

A survey made by the District Attorney's Office of recipients showed that the majority used it for ready reference, while others ran the summaries verbatim or used portions of them.

Younger said that the replies from the survey "certainly proved that this was an important endeavor and a unique way for a prosecutor to keep the media informed."

Some of the comments included these:

"...I think this is one of the greatest ideas I've seen come from a public office in many a year" (newspaper editor).

"We are using the summaries only as background. We find them valuable in that respect" (managing editor, TV station).

"We consider it a valuable public service, and have been using your weekly summaries of the Sirhan case in full" (newspaper managing editor).

more --

Sirhan Summary
3-3-3

"They have been most useful and we are keeping them on file as they come in" (TV newscaster).

"I think the real value of the summaries will come six months or a year or so from now when the things still fresh in memory fade" (newspaper reporter.)

"In a case of this magnitude, such information as these summaries contain are vital for accurate reporting" (radio station newsman).

"I have used the material in each of these reports to write updated reports which I voice here (Los Angeles) and send to Washington on the phone line for special correspondent's reports used several times during the day and night in English and translated into 34 languages to rebroadcast across the world" (Voice of America).

"I use the summary for development of news angles on the Sirhan story in stories filed regularly to Washington for publication in the Middle East" (U.S. Information Agency writer).

Although the summary accomplished its purpose -- keeping the press, radio and television, and thus the public, informed -- Dist. Atty. Younger was not successful in his efforts to modify a court order restricting what defense and prosecution attorneys and others connected with the case could say to the press.

He sought an annulment of the order from the State Court of Appeal, the California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court, all of whom turned down the request.

The county prosecutor said he had information he "believes

more --

Sirhan Summary

4-4-4

the public is entitled to know, and which does not interfere with the constitutional right of the defendant to a fair trial or disrupt the proper administration of justice."

Much of this information was revealed at the May 28 press conference.

However, Younger has said that the world was entitled to information about the case, "and to the best of our abilities this material was made available."

In the concluding summary, Younger remarked that he was "grateful to the many members of the press corps for their objectivity in reporting the events of this trial and for their uncomplaining cooperation with the restrictions imposed by the court order."

6-69

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MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND TV

FROM: JERRY LITTMAN, News Secretary, Los Angeles
County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: FINAL SUMMARY RE: SIRHAN

DATE: JUNE 2, 1969

Since shortly after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has issued a Weekly Summary to the press, radio and TV.

This is the final Weekly Summary.

It was our aim in furnishing the summaries to keep the press; radio and TV informed of matters in connection with the case, and thus the public. We hope this has been achieved.

Thank you for your assistance.

NEWS RELEASE

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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

RELEASE: Wed., June 4, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #52

Re: Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 52nd and final summary.

SUNDAY, MAY 25 -- The trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, cost Los Angeles County taxpayers \$929,285, according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today.

Quoting County Auditor-Controller Mark H. Bloodgood, the newspaper related:

"To obtain reimbursement from the federal government, the (County) Board of Supervisors has forwarded a resolution by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn to President Nixon and Congress.

"The resolution points out that SB 2080, by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), would reimburse local governments for 'expenses incurred in the prosecution of persons charged with the assassination or attempted assassination of officers of the United States.'

"Sirhan was the most heavily guarded prisoner in Los Angeles County history."

* * *

TUESDAY, MAY 27 -- "Charges that fired (Los Angeles) County

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Coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi improperly handled the autopsy of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have been dropped to prevent jeopardizing the conviction of assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan according to County Counsel John Maharg," a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) has related.

The surprise move came today during the Civil Service Commission hearing into Noguchi's March 18 dismissal by the County Board of Supervisors.

Continued the newspaper:

"Maharg told The Herald-Examiner, 'The real gist of the case is his (Noguchi's) ability to administer the coroner's office.

"'A trial (Sirhan's) of international significance took place across the street (from Maharg's office) and we don't want to jeopardize that trial.'

"Dr. Noguchi was suspended March 4, shortly after he testified to the Kennedy autopsy results during the Sirhan trial. He was fired two weeks later as the result of charges of drug use, abuse of employees, poor administration of his office and a desire for tragedy that would bring him personal fame.

"Sirhan was sentenced to death in the gas chamber for the June 5, 1968 assassination of Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel.

"On April 30, after completion of the Sirhan trial and before Sirhan's sentencing, Dr. Noguchi learned he faced an added charge of 'erratic' behavior during the Kennedy autopsy.

"The specific new charge, now dropped, read:

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"'During the Kennedy autopsy your (Noguchi's) eyes were glazed, your behavior was erratic and your dictation of the events surrounding the autopsy was so disassociated that it was all but unintelligible.'

"The charges said also that if two other physicians 'had not preserved extensive notes on the autopsy, it is doubtful that any autopsy report of scientific value could have been produced.

"'Dr. (J.E.) Holloway (of Noguchi's office) specifically requested you (Noguchi) to catalogue and arrange in some logical order the working papers, photographs, etc.

"'Dr. Holloway even volunteered his services to help you in this regard. To date, the working papers have not been catalogued or arranged in any logical order.'

"During the testimony of defense witness Richard H. Kottke, Dep. County Counsel Martin E. Weekes asked that the April 30 charge be dropped.

"'The (county counsel's) department will stipulate this was a superior autopsy,' Weekes told commissioners."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times), reported that during the recess, Godfrey Issac, Noguchi's attorney, said Weekes told the commissioners at the bench he (Weekes) feared 'international repercussions' -- such as those which followed the autopsy of President Kennedy in 1963 -- would result from arguments over the charge.

Continued the newspaper's account:

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"Issac said this was a 'ploy' on the part of Weekes to block evidence that Noguchi had actually performed the autopsy in a 'magnificent' manner.

"The lawyer said he would fight to make public at the hearing, through testimony by witnesses present at the autopsy, what went on at the senator's postmortem.

"But (Commission President O. Richard) Capen later said from the bench, 'We don't want to get into the autopsy of Sen. Kennedy, per se.'

"Issac -- again commenting during the recess -- said Noguchi performed in an exemplary manner during the autopsy, working for six straight hours while at the same time dictating his findings."

One of the witnesses for Noguchi, Dr. Cyril Wecht, chief forensic pathologist for Alleghany County (Pittsburgh), testified today that the Kennedy postmortem was "the most complete, thorough and medically extensive autopsy I have ever seen," according to the newspaper.

Continued the newspaper:

"He said he came to Los Angeles after the autopsy and was shown a 'rough draft' of the postmortem report.

"Wecht said he found the 'massive compendium of documents ...in very good order.'"

* * *

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28 -- Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office prosecuted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the death

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of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, held a press conference today and issued the following statement:

"Immediately following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968, this office and all law enforcement agencies in the investigation concluded that public interest and national security required an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the offense and the background and associates of the defendant.

"Of particular concern was the possibility that the accused was a member of a conspiracy whose objectives were not satisfied by the elimination of one political leader. It was agreed that full disclosure of the results of the investigation should be available to the public at a time when the constitutional rights of the defendant could not be jeopardized by the attendant publicity.

"Under the direction of Chief of Detectives Robert A. Houghton, the Los Angeles Police Department established a special task force constituted of specially qualified detectives selected from the various divisions of the department.

"Special Unit Senator (SUS) was under the immediate supervision of Captain Hugh Brown and attained a maximum complement of 47 investigators assigned to three areas of investigation under the command of three experienced police lieutenants.

"No possible avenue of information was considered unworthy of investigation by SUS. Well in excess of 4,000 possible witnesses and others pretending to some knowledge of events bearing upon the crime were interviewed, investigated and reinterviewed by members of the unit.

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"Agents of the F.B.I., acting independently, conducted a parallel investigation which, in addition to those persons contacted by the Los Angeles Police Department, included interviews with hundreds of individuals across the nation who were not easily accessible to local authorities.

"With the consent of the United States Attorney General, there was a mutual exchange of information between the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I. investigative staffs. All results of the investigation were made available to the team of deputy district attorneys assigned to the preparation and presentation of the case.

"In many instances members of the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation and certain deputies with specialized qualifications carried out investigative assignments under the direction of the prosecution team.

"The accumulated results of these investigative efforts were reviewed and evaluated by the attorneys assigned to the prosecution of the case. Where it appeared that information submitted might be of value to either the prosecution or defense of the accused, the prosecution team prepared individual files in anticipation of discovery motions by the defendant and for personal review by the District Attorney in regard to the witnesses who should be called to implement the case in chief for the prosecution.

"At the request of defense counsel, duplicates of more than 150 files containing interviews of potential witnesses were delivered on pretrial discovery motions. Included among these files were recorded

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interviews of more than 70 persons who alleged to have observed the defendant at some time during the evening of June 4th and the early morning of June 5th at the Ambassador Hotel.

"Sixty-five witnesses were called by the prosecution to testify during the course of the trial. Their names are listed in "Appendix A" which is attached hereto. At the conclusion of the case the interviews with those witnesses who had not been called to testify by either party, comprising 199 in all, were filed with the Superior Court as Exhibits 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 115 to become a matter of public record.

"The names of these possible witnesses are listed in "Appendix B" attached hereto. The total number of witnesses called by both parties whose testimony proved pertinent to the issues of this lawsuit probably did not exceed 2% of the combined work product of the Los Angeles Police Department and the F.B.I.

"Among the records now on file are the assertions of a number of individuals who have attracted the attention of the news media with respect to the possibility of a conspiracy to effect the death of Senator Kennedy.

"Such allegations have been investigated in depth by the responsible law enforcement agencies and will continue to receive attention as new speculations arise.

"Illustrative of the conspiracy suggestions which have been publicized, investigated and discredited are the following:

"1. The Polka Dot Dress Girl

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"A Miss Sandra Serrano, interviewed by Sandor Vanocur on television shortly after the assassination, reported that she had heard the gunshots in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel and that shortly thereafter a girl in a polka dot dress passed her on an outside fire escape at the southwest end of the Embassy Ballroom shouting, "We shot him."

"At the time of the assassination over a thousand people were creating a tumult in the area between the pantry and the position on the fire escape where Miss Serrano claims to have been resting. Sound tests conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department at a time when the intervening area was deserted prove that the shots could not have been audible to Miss Serrano.

"When confronted with the prospect of a polygraph examination, Miss Serrano admitted that the report of the polka dot dress girl was pure fabrication on her part.

"Prior to her television interview, Miss Serrano had recounted her fictional observations to Vincent DiPierro who was present in the pantry at the time of the shooting. Mr. DiPierro incorporated this information into his account of an attractive girl in a polka dot dress who allegedly exchanged an inaudible word with the defendant just before he stepped from the tray rack in the pantry to shoot the Senator.

"On interrogation by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department, DiPierro admitted that he had embellished his statement at the suggestion of Sandra Serrano with whom he conversed at Rampart Station following her television interview.

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"At the trial, the prosecution produced a witness, Miss Valerie Schulte, whose position in the pantry at the time of the shooting was in the direct line of vision between DiPierro and Sirhan and at least 10 feet distant from either. Miss Schulte was on crutches, and although clad in a black and yellow polka dot dress, has been completely absolved from any complicity in the assassination.

"One Booker Griffin reported seeing a girl in a polka dot dress fleeing the pantry area immediately after the shooting and further asserted that the same girl had been observed by him in the company of the defendant prior to the assassination.

"When interrogated by investigators, Mr. Griffin stated that the girl fleeing the pantry wore a dress of more than one color -- not necessarily polka dots -- and admitted that she might well not have been the same girl whom he saw earlier in the evening. The lady, if she existed, cannot be connected with Sirhan Sirhan.

"2. Jose Duarte

"Mr. Duarte alleged that Sirhan attended a meeting of the Peace and Freedom Party on May 21, 1968. Duarte, an anti-Castro Cuban exile, asserted that as he addressed the pro-Castro audience, Sirhan engaged him in heated argument.

"It is estimated that between 40 and 45 persons attended the meeting. Of those in attendance, 37 have been identified and interviewed. Beside Duarte himself, only four of these individuals, who are known to be henchmen of Duarte's, identify Sirhan as the person in question.

"On Wilshire Boulevard Owen stopped at a hotel, later identified as the Ambassador, to permit Sirhan to visit a friend who was employed there. Owen allegedly dropped Sirhan off in the Hollywood area at about 6 p.m., having made an appointment to meet him at 11 p.m. the same evening to conclude the palomino purchase transaction.

"Sirhan either appeared or failed to appear, according to the state of Mr. Owen's memory.

"Mr. Owen recounted the events of his alleged contact with Sirhan Sirhan in three separate interviews with Los Angeles Police Department officers. Each version of the encounter was inconsistent in significant detail with the other versions.

"The last interview occurred on July 3, 1968, in San Francisco at the office of George T. Davis, whom Mr. Owen had retained as an attorney. Following this interview, Mr. Owen submitted to a polygraph examination conducted at the San Francisco Police Department.

"The results of the examination conclusively established, in the opinion of the examiner, that Owen was untruthful in identifying Sirhan as the hitchhiker to whom he had given a lift on June 3, 1968.

"Investigating officers contacted the proprietors and employees of several business establishments which Owen had allegedly visited just prior to, or during, the events in question. These interviews either failed to corroborate, or contradicted Owen's statements.

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"A boxer under contract to Owen stated that Owen had picked him up at the Coliseum Hotel at 6:30 p.m. on the evening of June 3, 1968 to attend a social function and returned him to the hotel at 11:30 p.m. This information did not appear in any of Mr. Owen's several accounts and contradicts the allegation of an 11:00 p.m. appointment with Sirhan.

"Mary Sirhan, the mother of the defendant, recalled that her son was at home, watching television at 4:30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 3, 1968. To the best of her knowledge, Sirhan remained at home the entire evening.

"Although Mr. Owen professes to be a preacher of the gospel, there are a number of instances of his past conduct on the police blotters of several states that indicate a less than saintly reluctance to grasp certain opportunities which have been afforded him.

"The investigators have concluded that Mr. Owen concocted a bizarre tale in the expectation of some advantage from the attendant publicity.

"4. James W. Mundell

"Inexplicably, some speculation has arisen regarding the presence of James W. Mundell, a laicized priest, at the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the primary election.

"Mr. Mundell had been a classmate of Senator Kennedy's brother-in-law and through his association had been closely acquainted with Ethel Kennedy over a period of years. He attended the Senator's party in his 5th floor suite at the Ambassador Hotel, preceded the Senator to the Embassy Ballroom, and was not present in the pantry

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at the time of the shooting.

"Mr. Mundell joined Mrs. Kennedy at the side of her husband after the shooting and followed the Senator to the Central Receiving Hospital by taxicab. For a brief period he was present in the emergency room where Senator Kennedy received initial treatment.

"When Mrs. Kennedy emerged from the emergency treatment room immediately prior to the transfer of the Senator to the Good Samaritan Hospital, she handed Mr. Mundell a bundle containing the Senator's clothing. Mr. Mundell delivered the bundle to Sgt. Swihart of the Los Angeles Police Department.

"Mr. Mundell was still a resident of Los Angeles when he was interviewed by the F.B.I. on September 30, 1968. He has since moved to the State of Washington. There is no evidence whatsoever that his presence at the scene of the assassination has sinister implications.

"5. Saidallah Sirhan

"Saidallah Sirhan, one of Sirhan B. Sirhan's older brothers, reported to the Pasadena Police Department in the early morning hours of July 3, 1968, that he had been fired upon by the occupant of a Volkswagon bus while northbound on the Pasadena Freeway within the city limits of the City of Pasadena.

"Examination of the vehicle driven by Saidallah disclosed two bullet holes in the right wind-wing. The bullets were recovered and ballistics examination revealed that they were fired from the same .38 revolver.

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"Painstaking inquiry into the circumstances of this incident by the Pasadena Police Department failed to yield any clue as to the identity of the perpetrator. There is no evidence to suggest that the offense is in any way connected with the assassination of June 4, 1968.

"At this date, no credible evidence has been presented to any law enforcement agency concerned with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy which lends credence to the supposition that any person other than Sirhan B. Sirhan bears any criminal responsibility for that tragic event.

"My purpose in causing the work product obtained in the preparation of this case to become a matter of public record is to facilitate full disclosure as to all questions which may be the subject of legitimate public concern.

"To ensure the preservation of the exhibits received in evidence or marked for identification at this trial, pending the determination of the case on appeal, the Los Angeles County Clerk will prepare duplicate copies of documentary evidence and photographic representations of exhibits which will be available for inspection by interested members of the public at the Office of the County Clerk, Criminal Division, on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice.

"Inspection of the original exhibits will be permitted by order of the Superior Court, for good cause shown.

"Duplicate copies of the exhibits on file may be obtained

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