

ALFRED RAHEB

There were about ten individuals at the residence visited by Raheb and all of these individuals were unknown to the source. After leaving this apartment, Raheb proceeded to the Fez, a night club on Vermont Avenue, Hollywood, California, where Sirhan Sirhan's brother worked. Raheb, according to the source, spoke to Sirhan's brother asking, "How's your mother, how's your brother". Raheb, the source stated, handed the envelope containing the \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00 to Sirhan's brother and asked the brother, "Will this be enough to take care of your mother?" The brother indicated that it would be enough. The degree of friendship between Raheb and the Sirhan family was not known to the informant.

At the time of the assassination, Raheb, according to the source, had a photo finishing company under contract with the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office to develop film made during autopsies. The source stated that following the autopsy of Senator Kennedy, the film was sent by the Coroner's Office to Raheb's company for processing. The Coroner's Office ordered transparencies to be made and Raheb sent the film out since his firm could not make transparencies. When the film was returned, Raheb made one five inch by eight inch copy of each of the transparencies for his own use and still has the photographs.

Raheb was very close to a Dr. (First Name Unknown FNU) Drennan, a general practitioner, who has his office on Beverly Boulevard in Los Angeles. Source described Dr. Drennan as a white male in his 60's and a "radical" associated with various radical movements. Dr. Drennan, according to the source, frequently came to Raheb's photo shop.

Raheb went to either Santa Barbara or Sacramento, California, the day before the killing of Senator Robert F. Kennedy but returned the morning after the killing. Source described him on learning of the Senator's death as "the happiest man in the world."

Raheb never discussed with the source being involved in the killing. Source advised that based on the above, source has suspected that Raheb might have been involved and for the past several years has debated furnishing this information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9/4/75

FROM : J. C. Farrington *JCF*

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST FOR
INFORMATION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION
OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

We have recently received requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for information from Bufiles regarding the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. Included are two specific requests for a 10 volume summary prepared by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and furnished to the FBI in July, 1969. Copies of these summaries are maintained as enclosures to Bufile 62-587. We have taken a position that since the Los Angeles Police Department has opposed disclosure of these reports, release by us would be a breach of confidentiality and would jeopardize further dealings with law enforcement agencies.

We telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Field Division to determine if any statute in California would prohibit disclosure of this material, since this would enable us to cite subsection (b) (3), of the FOIA in declining access. By teletype, dated 7/24, a copy of which is attached, Los Angeles advised there is a related California statute; however, subsequent telephone conversation with Los Angeles Legal Adviser, Special Agent Ken Jacobsen, reveals it was not known whether the statute would be relied on in this instance by local authorities.

The questions raised in the Los Angeles teletype were answered telephonically in conversation with SA Jacobsen who advised he had furnished same to Los Angeles City Attorney, Dave Perez. Specifically, we determined through contact with Department of Justice Criminal Division representatives that they have no record of the LAPD reports anywhere in the Department. Further, we contacted Mr. Marion Johnson, National Archives, who states there are no copies of these reports available in Archives.

ST. 114 REC-10 62-587-1314

Additionally, with regard to the last paragraph of the teletype, it has been resolved that LAPD will not pass on disclosure, in the event this becomes an issue in connection with the CBS request for these documents directed to the LAPD.

THB:dal

(8)

OCT 8 1975

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



Farrington to McDermott

FOIA REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING
THE ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY

SA Jacobsen is aware of the fact we are processing FOIA requests for FBI data in the Robert F. Kennedy case, and will keep us advised of any pertinent development in the LAPD case. On 8/15/75 SA Richard Schiffler, LA Division, Legal Adviser, stated the LAPD and City authorities are still opposing release of the 10 volume summary, and that the above California statute is believed to have been cited by them as a basis for refusal. There have been no new developments with regard to FBI records.

We will continue to deny access to the 10 volume LAPD report and will cite Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (3), exemption based on a statute prohibiting disclosure, as a basis.

Four copies of this memo are being designated for each of our FOIA request cases for the Robert F. Kennedy material.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

NOTE: Bufile in the Robert F. Kennedy assassination case is 62-587.

df

62-587-1315
CHANGED TO
190-647-X2

MAR 3 1977

Emy/gg

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cochran

FROM : M. J. Stack, Jr. *MJS*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

1- Mr. Cochran
1 - Mr. Stack
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: September 24, 1975

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

On September 19, 1975, Mr. Robert Pratt, Administrative Deputy to Baxter Ward, Supervisor, County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, telephonically advised Special Agent Cortlandt Cunningham that he was contacting all members of the panel which would look into the evidence obtained in the captioned case.

He stated that Mr. Cunningham should be in the County Hall of Administration, Los Angeles, on September 23, 1975, at 9:00 a.m. Judge Wenke, the presiding Judge, ordered that the panel should first nominate a court representative for administrative purposes with the Judge. Mr. Pratt stated that the last part of the day would be spent by the panel going over examination procedures. He further stated that any necessary equipment would be provided by the court, when the examination of the evidence commences. Mr. Cunningham proceeded to Los Angeles on September 22, 1975. and will contact Mr. Robert Pratt for any further instructions.

ACTION: None. For information only.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Mintz

CC: jak (10)

REC-4

OCT 1 1975

5 OCT 21 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Cochran
1 - Mr. Cunningham

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Cochran

DATE: 9/10/75

FROM : T. F. Kelleher, Jr.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Reference my memorandum to you dated 8/28/75, in this matter.

On 9/9/75, I received a telephone call from Fred Wynbrandt, Chief of Bureau of Technical Services, Law Enforcement Division, California Department of Justice, Sacramento, advising me that SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the FBI Laboratory has been selected to serve as one of the firearms experts to re-examine the firearms evidence in this case by a consensus of attorneys representing Sirhan Sirhan, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), the County of Los Angeles and the California State Attorney General's Office.

Mr. Wynbrandt expected the court order naming SA Cunningham, along with several others, would be issued in Los Angeles, California, on or about 9/11/75, and that examinations would be scheduled for the week of 9/22/75, at Los Angeles.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Moore

COPY RETAINED IN
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

TFK:bsm
(8)

XEROX

NOV 3 1975

EX-115

REC-30

SEP 23 1975

F-439

70 NOV 5 1975

PERS. REC. UNIT

F B I

Date: 9/29/75

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-1955) (RUC)
SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

Re telephone call SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON, Mobile to
SA A. O. RICHARDS, Los Angeles, 9/25/75.

As suggested by Los Angeles there are enclosed
herewith to the Bureau and Los Angeles 2 copies each of FD-302
reflecting interview with ERNEST H. HORNSBY, Attorney at Law,
Dothan, Ala., 9/25/75. This interview concerns information
furnished to HORNSBY by DAVID LYNN SLOAN, an inmate of the
Alabama State Penitentiary, Holman Station, Atmore, Ala., in
which SLOAN claims to have information concerning a gun
allegedly connected with instant case.

It is noted that SLOAN is a W/M, DOB 8/18/49, POB
Blue Mountain, Ark., height 5' 11", weight 166 pounds, and is
serving a ten year sentence at Holman Prison, Atmore, Ala., on
burglary charges.

No effort will be made to interview SLOAN or conduct
any investigation concerning this matter UACB or OO.

2-Bureau (Encs. 2)
2-Los Angeles (Encs. 2) (56-156)
1-Mobile
JTB:lpw
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-62

62-587-1318

OCT 2 1975

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/25/75

1

ERNEST H. HORNSBY, Attorney at Law, Dothan, Alabama, advised that on July 18, 1975, he was appointed to represent DAVID LYNN SLOAN on an error coram-nobis petition. He advised that SLOAN is a white male, age 30, and is currently lodged in the Alabama State Penitentiary, Holman Station, Atmore, Alabama, Prison Number 111925. He advised that SLOAN had been convicted of four counts of burglary and received a ten year sentence. He advised that his first hearing was during the latter part of August, 1975, and that was the first time he had talked to SLOAN in person.

HORNSBY stated that while waiting for his hearing SLOAN voluntarily told him about a second gun used in the assassination of ROBERT F. KENNEDY. HORNSBY stated that SLOAN told him that he was in California, during the time KENNEDY was assassinated or shortly thereafter and purchased a gun, not further described, from an individual in California, who told SLOAN that this gun was used in the ROBERT F. KENNEDY shooting. He further advised that SLOAN told him that he also had other information, not further revealed to HORNSBY, that the gun SLOAN had in his possession was the one used in the KENNEDY assassination. He stated that SLOAN told him that the gun was buried in Northern Alabama, but did not state if he buried it or how he had this information.

HORNSBY advised that he did not feel obligated to furnish this information at the time he received it due to the attorney-client relationship, however, received a letter from SLOAN on 9/24/75, in which SLOAN indicated it to be all right to release this information.

HORNSBY made available a copy of the letter from DAVID SLOAN, which he received September 24, 1975, which had attached to it a three page letter signed TED CHARACH. These letters are as follows:

Interviewed on 9/25/75 at Dothan, Alabama File # MO 44-1955

by SA MICHAEL H. WALTERS
SA DANIEL R. STANKOSKI :lpw Date dictated 9/25/75

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

62-587-1318
ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. Hornsby,

Do you remember me telling you about the other man that was supposed to be used in the Robert Kennedy murder? Well, I've enclosed a letter from Mr. Chasch, the investigator that talked to me while I was in Dethaw. I've already written Bill Baxley, the Atty. Gen. of Arkansas and the professor mentioned in the letter. I would also appreciate it very much if you could do anything on that end to help me get out on some kind of a bond. Maybe if you would write Bill Baxley, or even if the court would hurry and give me a new trial if they even are any way, I thought you might be interested in the letter. And if it's not too much trouble I'd like to have it back. Do you have any idea as to whether or not I'll get out on a bond?

yours truly,
David Sloan



✓ Mail to:

✓ Telephone:

213-403-1001
(messages)

Tea Kharach

4133 Laurel Grove Ave.

Studio City, Cal 91604

**Sheraton-
Chateau LeMoyne
Hotel**

SHERATON HOTELS AND MOTOR INNS, WORLDWIDE

301 RUE DAUPHINE

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

TELEPHONE (504) 581-1303

David Lynn Sloan

David Sloan

Rt. 2 Box 38

Holman Station,

Alabama 36502

RECEIVED
1945

September 16, 1975

Dear David,

I want to thank you sincerely for your generous interest in this important matter! I have been traveling across America to get help in locating that article.

I lost your first letter, David in my rush east - and sure was pleased to hear from you and get your mailing address.

After I left you I went to see the judge, Fletcher Adams, who was very considerate and wanted to help but it was out of his hands. It is between the states of Alabama and Arkansas -



Sheraton-
Chateau LeMoyne
Hotel

SHERATON HOTELS AND MOTOR INNS, WORLDWIDE

301 RUE DAUPHINE

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

TELEPHONE (504) 581-1300

the Attorney General Offices or even an appeal to the Governors, in the interest of justice.

Write a letter explaining that I visited you, and you want to be released, under bond and custody of Arkansas State - be sincere and frank that you may be able to locate the gun needed for ballistics tests in this major case, now being reopened with big interest by the Nation and Press! I am sure they will want to help you in good time.

✓ write to:

(1) # Jim Guy Tucker
Attorney-General,
Justice Building
Little Rock, Ark.

(2) # Attorney Godfrey
Isaac, 9454-
Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills
Calif. 90212
• R.F.K. STURHAN Cal.

✓ note: I already
talked to Mr. Tucker
about transferring you
and he wants your request
on writing and how important

(over)

Refused
by
T. CHARACH/
INVESTIGATOR

David, also write Governor George Wallace, Montgomery, Alabama - State Capital Building tell Governor Wallace that you want to help justice in the R. F. K. National case and Investigative Reporter Ted Charach, of Los Angeles, California discover the truth!

Professor Herbert L. Mac Donnell, P.O. Box 1111, Corning, New York would be happy to send an investigator to see you - as he is the expert who would conduct the tests on the missing "Yoder Gun," taken October, 1969 - nine-shot N & R - N-1 3332! Write Mac Donnell too - referred by Ted Charach!

I offered a ~~reward~~ ^{reward} in the Fort Smith newspaper, and I visited Billy Franklin at his home in Booneville, Arkansas. Billy said he would lead me to the where-about of that little gun - if David Sloan would write personally and ask to help me directly. Write Billy

I will continue to work on and on in this case, and hope it can work out for you, myself and everyone that needs to know! It's in the news, David weekly! Please write me soon your thoughts and I will be trying again back in California next week! Regards and Best Wishes
Ted Charach

2

MO 44-1955

HORNSBY requested that he not be identified to SLOAN as having furnished this information and also requested that SLOAN not be shown the letters.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cochran *JTC*

FROM : M. J. Stack, Jr. *WJB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Cochran
1 - Mr. Stack
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: October, 9, 1975

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The reexamination of the firearms evidence in the captioned case has now been completed.

The panel of experts conducting this reexamination were as follows:

SA Cortlandt Cunningham, FBI Laboratory
Patrick Garland, Virginia Bureau of Forensic Sciences *Calif*
Ralph Turner, Michigan State University *Mich*
Stanton Berg, Firearms Consultant *Calif*
Alfred Biasotti, California Department of Justice *Calif*
Charles Morton, Institute of Forensic Sciences in Oakland, California
Lowell Bradford, Former Head of the Santa Clara County Laboratory *Calif*

The panel working independently arrived at the same conclusions as follows:

1. There is no substantive or demonstrable evidence to indicate that more than one gun was used to fire any of the bullets examined.

2. The four whole bullets have two cannellures and are the same with respect to caliber, weight, number and position of cannellures and copper alloy coating as caliber .22 Long Rifle bullets manufactured by Cascade Cartridges, Incorporated. The remaining bullet evidence was not indicative of the origin of manufacturer because of their physical condition resulting from impact damage and/or fragmentation.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore

EX-106

REC-60

5 OCT 22 1975

(CONTINUED - OVER)

CC:jak (10)

F-439
70 NOV 4 1975

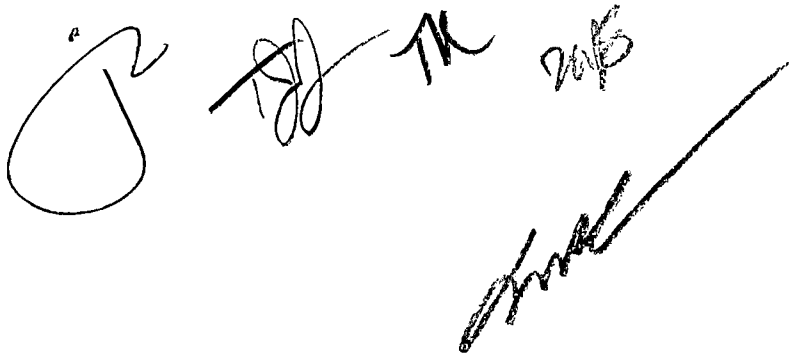
Memorandum to Mr. Stack
ASSASSINATION OF
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

3. It cannot be concluded that the three bullets suitable for comparison purposes were fired from the Sirhan revolver. The reasons for this are that there are insufficient corresponding individual characteristics to make an identification. The poor reproducibility of striae may be attributed to barrel fouling, copper alloy coating, impact damage and distortion, cylinder alignment and possible loss of fine detail over the intervening years.

4. The precise measurement of rifling angle or pitch is not a usual firearms identification procedure and is rarely attempted. Preliminary rifling angle measurements did not disclose any significant differences in rifling angles between the Kennedy and Weisel bullets.

5. The examiners make no recommendation for additional types of testing of the physical evidence in this case.

ACTION: None. For information only.

Handwritten signatures and initials. On the left is a large, stylized signature. To its right are the initials 'TH' and 'WFB'. Below these is a long, diagonal signature.

F B I

Date: 1/19/76

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

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

SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO: Los Angeles)

Re Dallas airtel to Jacksonville, dated 11/4/75; Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau (ATTN: LABORATORY TRANSLATION UNIT), dated 10/23/75, captioned "CARL EIERLE, Florida State Hospital, 6 West Chattahoochee, Florida; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING;" Bureau letter to Los Angeles, dated 11/10/75, captioned "KENSALT."

Referenced Dallas airtel enclosed for Los Angeles and Jacksonville a copy of a letter from CARLO EARLE, residence Post Office Box 102, Sneads, Florida 32434.

In this letter, EARLE advised that he had pertinent information regarding the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY.

- ② - Bureau
1 - Dallas (175-9)
2 - Jacksonville
2 - Los Angeles

REC-14

62-587-1320

AOR/mtk
(7)

ST-105

JAN 23 1976

Als to LA.
No LHM required
1/26/76
WN/KZ
LA report to Jacksonville
Airtel LA 1/16/76

57 FEB 4 1976
Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

LA 56-156

The Dallas Office indices contained no identifiable information regarding EARLE.

In this referenced communication, Jacksonville was requested to interview CARLO EARLE regarding information set out in the enclosed letter and furnish pertinent information to the Bureau, and Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Office received a letter post-marked 10/17/75, from CARL EIERLE, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida 32324, 6 West. This letter was written in German and Los Angeles forwarded this letter to the Laboratory Translation Unit for translation. A copy of this letter was also sent to the Jacksonville Office and Jacksonville was requested to check indices concerning CARL EIERLE for any information which might be of assistance to the Bureau, in determining a course of action, as it should be noted that EIERLE's return address is a Florida State Hospital.

No information identifiable with CARL EIERLE was located in the files of the Los Angeles Division. It was requested that a copy of the English translation be sent to the Jacksonville Office.

Referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles advised that letter, dated 10/16/75, from this same correspondent was received by the Bureau on 10/20/75. Its contents, according to the referenced Bureau letter, was similar to the communication which was translated above.

It is noted by the Los Angeles Office that the letter forwarded from Dallas from CARLO EARLE, residence Post Office Box 102, Sneads, Florida 32434, and written in English, appears to be similar in handwriting to the letter received from CARL EIERLE, which was written in German.

It is requested that the Bureau advise as to what action was taken concerning the letter received on 10/20/75, from the same correspondent who forwarded the letter to the Los Angeles Office.

LA 56-156

The Jacksonville Office is requested to check through indices or conduct other logical investigation to determine if CARLO EARLE, who wrote the letter forwarded by Dallas, might be identical to CARL EIERLE, who forwarded the letters to both the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and to the Bureau.

Also, in connection with the captioned KENSALT matter, the Bureau is requested to advise, depending upon the outcome of the Jacksonville investigation, whether or not a letterhead memorandum (LHM) would be required in this matter. (1)

- 3* -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum (Type or hand print.)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Section Chief

DATE: 11/24/75

C-G-T Section

COMMITMENT REPORT

FROM : CUNNINGHAM

Section PHC

SUBJECT: R. F. Kennedy Assassination
Reexamination of evidence

CC

01 Examiner/s

Symbol/s

20 Man Workdays

05 Date/s

77 Testified

JH			
3 days			
11/18-20/75			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No

79 Reason: 01. Guilty Plea
02. Case Continued
03. Case Dismissed
04. Stipulation

05. Testimony Not Needed
06. Mistrial
07. _____

77 Miscellaneous Commitments: (MC)

79 Reason: 01. Lecture/Training (Others)
02. Training (Self)
03. Speech
04. Pretrial Conference

05. Field Examination of Evidence
06. Research/Data Acquisition
07. _____
08. Investigative Support
09. Communication Support

Results of Trial _____

Prosecuting Attorney _____ Defense Attorney _____

Details/Unusual or Interesting Circumstances: _____

Testified 3 1/2 hrs regarding my
examination of the evidence in captioned
case. A panel of seven lawyers conducted
the cross-examination.

NOT RECORDED

5 DEC 17 1975

56 DEC 22 1975

TITLE:

KENSALT

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

RFK Shooting

Questions Persist

By William Farr and John Kendall

~~Farr and~~ Kendall are staff writers for the Los Angeles Times, from which this article is excerpted.

LOS ANGELES—Pressure is growing to reopen the Robert F. Kennedy assassination case and address again the question, "Was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan the lone gunman?"

To most Americans, it must seem as if that question has been answered: that Sirhan acted alone at 12:15 a.m. June 5, 1968, when he emptied a revolver at Kennedy in the pantry of Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel.

The 42-year-old senator, shot down in triumph after winning California's Democratic presidential primary, died about 25 hours later. Sirhan was convicted, sentenced to death, then given life in prison.

Not everyone is satisfied, however, with the answer provided early in 1969 at Sirhan's three-month trial. To a few conspiracy buffs, the answer that Sirhan acted alone was never satisfactory. Now there is a growing chorus of those who do not talk about conspiracy, but rather call for re-examination of apparent anomalies in the physical evidence collected in the case.

Just before his death on June 27, Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph P. Busch had considered ways to reopen aspects of the case, possibly through a special master appointed by the California Supreme Court. Busch had not changed his opinion. He still firmly believed Sirhan was the lone gunman. But, associates said, he recognized a possible need to re-

store public faith that nothing about the case remained untold or undiscovered.

In recent weeks and months, some of the nation's best-known newspapers have published stories examining doubts raised about the assassination.

Ted Charach, a Los Angeles-based, Canadian-born journalist who early questioned the official version of the assassination, has produced and toured the nation with a documentary called "The Second Gun."

Last February, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) introduced a measure in Congress to establish a select committee for a broad investigation of the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy, the Rev. Martin Luther King and the attempted assassination of Gov. George C. Wallace. He has 39 co-sponsors for the bill.

Allard K. Lowenstein, a former congressman from New York, who is now chairman of California's Fair Political Practices Commission, demands that a panel of impartial experts be permitted to:

- Refire Sirhan's gun to check challenged evidence offered by DeWayne Wolfer, chief of the Los Angeles Police Department's scientific investigation division.

- Examine bullet holes in three soundproof ceiling panels from the pantry and in the right shoulder-pad area of Kennedy's coat to determine the number and the direction of bullets which struck them.

The Washington Post C-1
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date JUL 20 1975

File
 7-37216-1
 62-587-A
 NOT RECORDED

1975 NOV 12 1975

• Analyze evidence bullets through a neutron activation process to determine whether all the bullets were fired from Sirhan's gun.

• Read the illustrated, 10-volume summary of the Los Angeles police investigation of the assassination.

Everyone Was Certain

TO THE PROSECUTORS who helped convict Sirhan and to the police officers who investigated the case, it is ludicrous to question whether Sirhan was the only gunman. Was there ever a plainer case?

Perhaps 90 to 100 persons were jammed in the Ambassador's pantry when Sen. Kennedy was shot. Close friends and associates were in nearly physical contact with him. Suddenly, Sirhan rushed across the room, screamed an oath, reached past an assistant maître d' escorting Kennedy and fired at the senator.

Sirhan was captured. His gun was seized and his captors protected him from enraged members of the crowd.

Not a single person who was in that crowded pantry now says anyone beside Sirhan was seen firing a gun. A television film runner once said he saw a guard fire a weapon, but he has since backtracked.

At the trial, Sirhan admitted he shot Kennedy, and his attorneys focused attempts to save his life on grounds of diminished mental capacity.

So what, authorities may well ask now, are media types, conspiracy buffs and publicity seekers talking about? It's simply ridiculous to say that anyone but Sirhan was firing in that pantry.

Skeptics say, on the other hand, that it is precisely because everyone was so certain that Sirhan was the lone assassin that the present situation was created. They say evidence introduced in the trial was not subjected to rigorous cross-examination and eyewitness testimony which appeared to conflict with the prosecution's case was discounted or ignored.

To understand what the doubters are questioning and authorities are answering, it is perhaps best to consider the complicated circumstances in sections.

The Guns

SIRHAN'S GUN was an Iver-Johnson .22 caliber 8-shot Cadet model with

a short barrel. Number H53725, Sirhan paid a few dollars for it second-hand. The wiry, 5-foot 3-inch Jordanian refugee fought fiercely to keep it.

To cries of "Get him!", "Get the gun!", some of those near Kennedy grappled with Sirhan. Karl Uecker, a hefty, 190-pound assistant maître d', wrestled Sirhan to a tabletop and hit his gun hand against it.

Bill Barry, the senator's bodyguard who had been escorting Kennedy's wife, Ethel, fought through the crowd and twisted the revolver from Sirhan's hand.

Criminologist Wolfer testified about the gun two days later at a grand jury hearing. His expert testimony was that a bullet removed from the area of Kennedy's sixth cervical vertebra and another taken from William Weisel's abdomen had been fired by the Iver-Johnson revolver.

Four of the seven test bullets which Wolfer indicated were fired from Sirhan's gun and reclaimed were introduced as Exhibit 5B.

At Sirhan's trial—months later—Wolfer said that Sirhan's gun had fired the Kennedy and Weisel evidence bullets. Three test bullets used for comparison were introduced as Exhibit 55.

The envelope holding the bullets was marked with the gun serial number H18602—not H53725, the number of Sirhan's gun. The wrong number was not discovered until nearly two years later.

Pasadena criminologist William W. Harper, a sometime critic of Wolfer's work, noted it in November, 1970, while checking physical evidence in the case at the county clerk's office.

In an affidavit dated Dec. 28, 1970, Harper, now 72, concluded that two .22-caliber guns were involved in the Kennedy assassination.

He surmised further that the senator was killed by a shot fired from a position other than Sirhan's, and he considered it "extremely unlikely" that Sirhan even shot Kennedy.

Both the DA and the police explained the wrong serial number on Exhibit 55 as a "clerical error" made by Wolfer in confusing the number of a second .22 caliber revolver used for other tests.

Because Sirhan's gun had been in-

troduced as evidence at the grand jury on June 7, 1968, authorities said, it was not available for muzzle-distance tests made by Wolfer on June 11.

Therefore, they said, Wolfer checked out another Iver-Johnson Cadet Model .22 revolver—Number H18602—from the police department's property division on June 10, and used it next day to check the range at which Kennedy had been shot.

When he later made out Exhibit 55 for the trial, Wolfer wrote H18602 on the envelope containing three test bullets instead of the number of Sirhan's gun, officials said.

To skeptics the wrong number raises the possibility that proper bullet comparisons were never made. They suggest Sirhan's gun may have been so badly damaged in the gunman's capture it could not be used to test-fire bullets for comparison.

The Los Angeles Times obtained a Superior Court order a week ago to view physical evidence in the case, including Sirhan's revolver. The weapon (H53725) appeared from superficial examination to be operable.

Newsmen representing the Times also found a notation on Exhibit 5B which tends to support the official contention that a clerical error is responsible for the wrong serial number on the test bullets introduced as Exhibit 55 at Sirhan's trial.

The serial number on 5B introduced at the grand jury—four of seven test bullets Wolfer said were fired from Sirhan's revolver—was H53725, the serial number of Sirhan's gun.

The Bullets

SEN. KENNEDY died in Good Samaritan Hospital at 1:44 a.m. June 6, 1968. Within two hours, County Coroner Thomas T. Noguchi began an autopsy.

Noguchi found that a bullet had entered behind Kennedy's right ear and shattered in the brain. Two others struck in the right armpit. One exited through the right chest. The other stopped at the base of the neck. A fourth bullet passed through the shoulder area of the coat.

It was the bullet taken from the

area of the sixth cervical vertebra that Wolfer identified as coming from Sirhan's gun. It was designated as Exhibit 47 at the trial.

Five others in the pantry besides Kennedy were shot. Bullets or fragments were recovered from them all. The bullet in the best condition was removed from William Weisel's abdomen.

At Sirhan's trial, Wolfer also identified the Weisel bullet, Exhibit 54, as having been fired from Sirhan's gun.

The police expert said he based his conclusions about Exhibits 47 and 54 on examinations under a comparison microscope of individual identifying marks common to them and test bullets fired from Sirhan's gun.

Wolfer's testimony about the evidence bullets was not challenged then. Sirhan's attorneys stipulated that bullet fragments from Kennedy's brain had come from their client's gun.

It was not until Harper's affidavit on Dec. 28, 1970, that anyone questioned Wolfer's identification.

Harper, a consulting criminologist for 35 years, photographed the Kennedy and Weisel bullets with the assistance of an engineer for a company which developed the Hycon Balliscan camera. This camera produces photographs of the entire circumferences of bullets by rotating them in phases in front of a lens. The photos then can be placed side by side for comparison.

In his affidavit, Harper declared that his examination had failed to disclose any individual characteristics establishing that the Kennedy and Weisel bullets had been fired from the same gun.

Furthermore, Harper said, his study disclosed that the Kennedy bullet has a rifling angle about 23 minutes or 14 per cent greater than the rifling angle of the Weisel bullet. Bullets are marked when they are spun by spiral rifling grooves built into a gun's barrel to stabilize a missile in flight. Harper measured these marks.

He went on to conclude, "It is, therefore, my opinion that bullets 47 and 54 could not have been fired from the same gun."

The Los Angeles police board of inquiry appointed to investigate the

challenge to Wolfer's competence reported in October, 1971, that when analyzed the importance of Harper's 23-minute difference is "questionable."

Pointing out that a circle is divided into 360 degrees and a degree is composed of 60 minutes, the board noted the difference reported by Harper amounts to about one-third of a degree.

"When the difficulty of exactly aligning the two bullets is realized, the minute difference of 23 minutes loses its importance," the board concluded.

But in November, 1973, another expert arrived at the same conclusion as Harper: that the Kennedy and Weisel bullets were not fired from the same weapon.

Herbert Leon MacDonell, director of the Laboratory of Forensic Science in Corning, N.Y., signed an affidavit based on his study of the Harper photographs of the evidence bullets.

MacDonell introduced to the controversy a new element: cannelures. Cannelures are knurled rings running around a bullet's circumference. They are placed there in the manufacture.

MacDonell noted the Kennedy bullet has one cannelure while the Weisel bullet has two. Yet shell casings in Sirhan's gun identified the ammunition as long-rifle minimags made by Omark-C.C.I. of Lewiston, Idaho. He said Omark reported to him that it had never manufactured long-rifle minimag ammunition with less than two cannelures.

Also, MacDonell said he had found a difference in rifling angles of "nearly one-half of a degree" between the Kennedy and Weisel bullets and had failed to find matching individual characteristics on the two missiles.

"Overall sharpness of the Kennedy bullet suggests that it was fired from a barrel whose rifling was in far better condition than the one from which the Weisel bullet was fired," he said.

In response to questions posed by the Los Angeles Times, the district attorney's office challenged the findings of both MacDonell and Harper.

Positive identification of bullets as coming from a particular weapon rests upon microscopic study of the evi-

dence, not photographs, the statement said. Furthermore, the DA maintained, both rifling angles and cannelures are not "significant" in the positive identification of evidence bullets.

The Eyewitnesses

THE EXPERTS are certain Sen. Kennedy was shot from a distance of 1 to 3 inches behind the right ear and 1 to 6 inches beneath the right arm. The greater numbers are the outside limits, according to police expert Wolfer and coroner Noguchi. Actually, they estimated the muzzle distances were nearly contact.

Nearly contact. In a room crowded with 90 to 100 potential witnesses, about 30 of them in Kennedy's immediate vicinity. You might imagine those circumstances offer poor material for controversy.

Actually, to those who question the official version, eyewitness accounts of the shooting are cited as persuasive evidence that the full story has never been told.

Some of those near Kennedy have said the muzzle of Sirhan's gun never came close enough to inflict nearly contact wounds. If they are correct, then who fired the shots that struck Kennedy at point-blank range—as the autopsy shows? A second gunman?

Police Chief Ed Davis recently refused to answer questions about the case on grounds that it had been settled at Sirhan's trial and in subsequent legal actions, including an appeal.

In 1971, however, the Los Angeles police board of inquiry relied on the absence of eyewitnesses to maintain: "It is unrealistic at this time to theorize that a second gun was fired during the assassination. Many people witnessed this crime, but not one of those persons observed a second gunman firing a weapon."

To the doubters, that police assurance settled nothing.

The district attorney's office insisted a week ago that both physical evidence and eyewitness accounts at Sirhan's trial showed that Sirhan was in a position to shoot Kennedy at "virtually point-blank range."

The DA suggested eyewitness accounts do not coincide in every detail

because: not all witnesses have the same vantage point; no witness is necessarily more or less reliable than another; not all witnesses who testified at the trial were asked about muzzle distance; not all witnesses were in a position to observe each and every detail.

How Many Shots?

FIVE PLUS FOUR equals nine. Sirhan fired eight shots. How is it that bullets were recovered from five victims other than Kennedy and four bullets either wounded the senator or passed through his clothing? That's nine.

The problem was complicated by disclosure that there was a bullet hole in each of three soundproofing ceiling panels hung in the pantry.

Nine plus three equals 12.

Then, there was that Associated Press photograph taken June 5, 1968. It showed two policemen looking at what the caption said was a bullet found in a door frame at the scene.

Twelve plus one equals 13.

None of the equations or answers greater than eight is correct, according to authorities. What happened was that some bullets made more than one hole, they say.

The Los Angeles police department's criminalistics section offered its explanation in a "trajectory study" dated July 8, 1968, and later produced a schematic drawing supporting these conclusions:

Bullet No. 1: Entered Kennedy's head behind the right ear and was later recovered from his head.

Bullet No. 2: Passed through the right shoulder pad of Kennedy's coat, traveled upward and struck Paul Schrade in the forehead.

Bullet No. 3: Entered the senator's right rear shoulder about seven inches from the top of the shoulder and came to rest at the sixth cervical vertebra.

Bullet No. 4: Entered Kennedy's right rear back about one inch to the right of bullet No. 3. Then it traveled upward and forward, exited in the right front chest area, pierced a ceiling tile and was "lost somewhere in the ceiling innerspace."

Bullet No. 5: Struck Ira Goldstein in the left rear buttock.

Bullet No. 6: Passed through Goldstein's left pants leg, struck the cement floor and entered Irwin Stroll's leg.

Bullet No. 7: Struck William Weisel in the left abdomen.

Bullet No. 8: Struck the plaster ceiling, ricocheted and hit Elizabeth Evans in the forehead.

As for the AP picture, Wolfer once made a statement in a deposition that a door frame had been booked as evidence and examined but the hole in it was not made by a bullet.

Neither the pantry arithmetic nor Wolfer's explanation have satisfied skeptics, however. They question how eight bullets could have made "all those holes."

Noguchi told the Los Angeles Times he thought Kennedy's wounds were consistent with the position in which the senator and Sirhan were placed by authorities, provided the muzzle distance was point-blank.

Critics disagree. They contend Kennedy's wounds could not have been inflicted from Sirhan's position or that a bullet could have passed through the shoulder-pad area and hit Schrade. Schrade himself says he does not understand how he could have been shot in the way authorities said.

Responding to questions a week ago, the district attorney's office supported the police version of the path of the shoulder pad or Schrade bullet. The DA also said prosecutors had relied upon a summary of the bullet paths and a later schematic in prosecuting Sirhan.

"It must be remembered that there never was any indication of any other person firing in the pantry," the statement said.

The left sleeve of Kennedy's coat is missing, and skeptics question that, too. They ask how many bullet holes might be in the sleeve if it were found. When Wolfer was asked that question once in a deposition, he reasoned that there would be no holes in the sleeve because the bullets would have had to go somewhere in the pantry and none was found.

Is There a Solution?

SEVEN YEARS after the assassination, the questions and the demands for answers persist. Can the questions ever be conclusively answered? Will someone in official capacity take steps to erase the doubts?

The pressure on authorities to deal with the dilemma began slowly mounting last December when Lowenstein held a press conference here. Essen-

tially, Lowenstein posed the same questions that Charach has been tenaciously pursuing for five years. But one powerful added ingredient at the press conference was the release of a statement by four of the five persons who were wounded in the pantry that night when the senator was shot.

Paul Schrade, Ira Goldstein, William Weisel and Irwin Stroll made this joint statement:

"Four of us who were wounded in the assassination of Robert Kennedy have become convinced of the need for a new investigation of this case. Until now, we have strongly resisted all efforts to question the obvious and official version that Kennedy's death and our being wounded involved only one gunman."

The four shooting victims said Lowenstein had raised serious questions "about the substantial discrepancies and gaps in evidence which have created grave doubts in our minds about the official version."

Virtually everyone involved in the controversy agrees that the most substantial question centers on the Sirhan gun and the bullets. When and if the case is reopened, the refiring of the gun will have top priority.

Why have authorities resisted refiring the weapon? Why not just do it and put an end to all the speculation about the bullet evidence?

The resistance to refiring the weapon is based, at least in part, on the concern that the district attorney's office has about the "integrity" of the ballistics exhibits.

This position was bolstered by the following finding by the 1971 Los Angeles County grand jury:

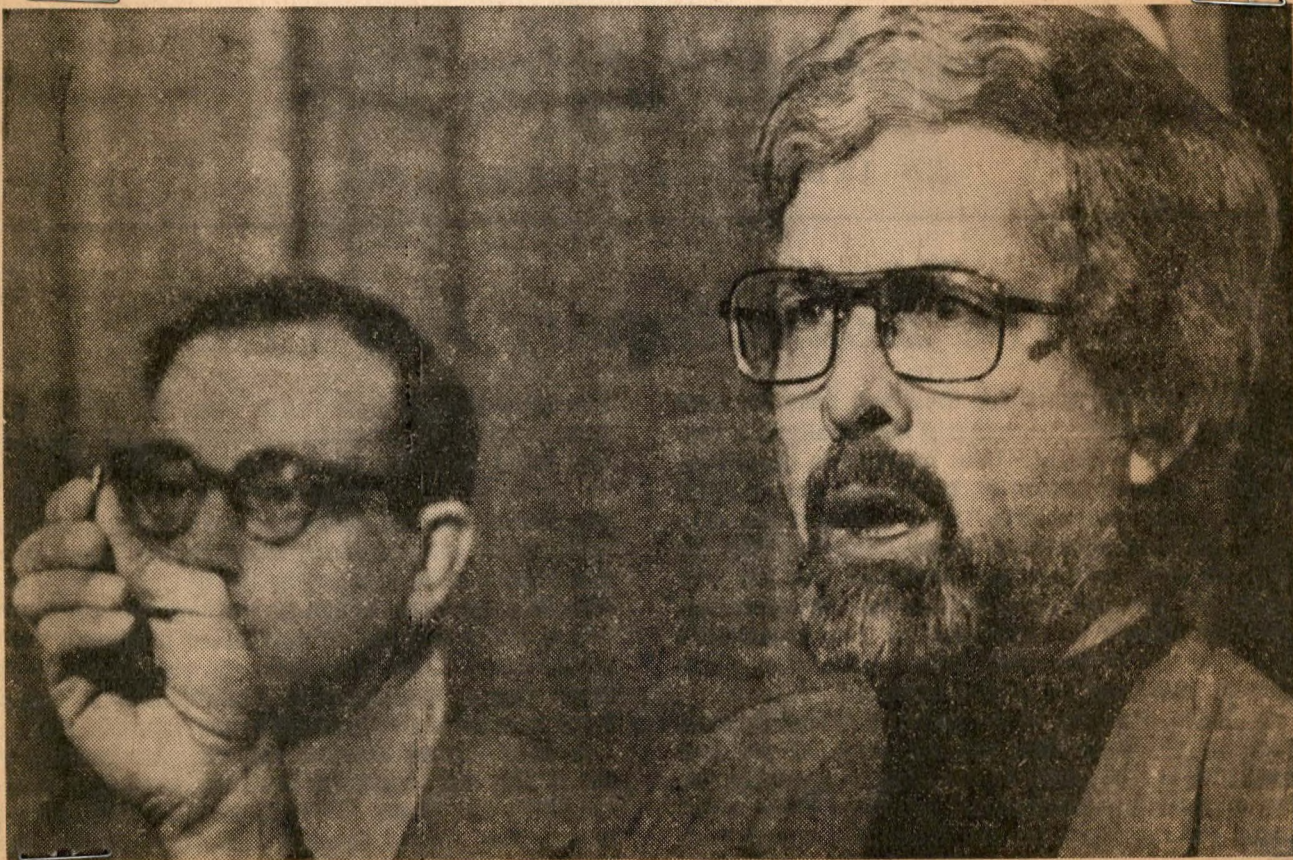
"Because the exhibits under the custody of the county clerk's officer were handled, examined and photographed by unauthorized persons, and mishandled by county clerk's personnel, there exists a reservation on the part of the grand jury relating to the present integrity of the ballistic exhibits . . ."

Critics of the investigation claim that this is a false issue used by the district attorney's office to divert attention from key questions. There was no evidence developed during the 1971 grand jury investigation that any tampering with exhibits actually occurred, but investigators remain gravely concerned about it.

And so the debate goes on. It seems

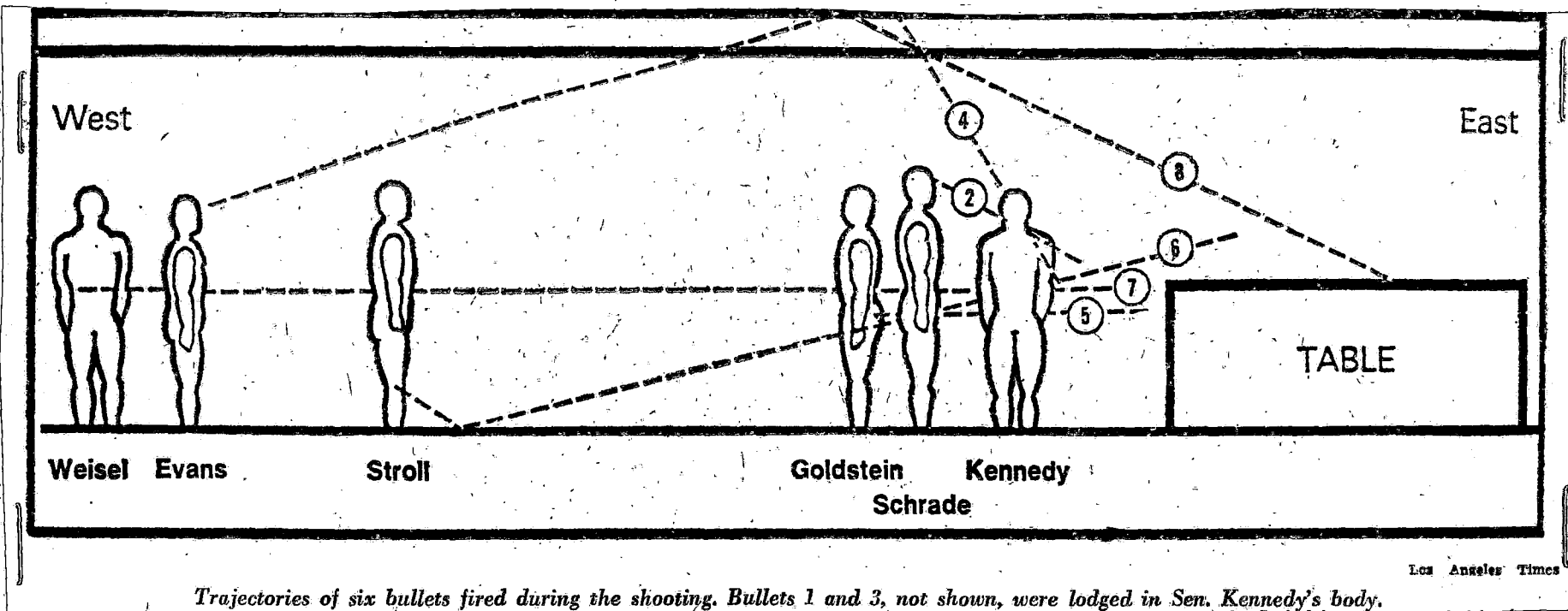
~~certain~~ that it will not be stilled until the gun is refired, and perhaps not even then.

"God help us," says acting District Attorney John Howard, "if all the bullet comparisons are inconclusive after refiring the gun. Then someone will probably come up with a third-gun theory."



United Press International

Paul Schrade, wounded in the shooting, has joined former Rep. Allard Lowenstein in urging reopening of the case.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO: Los Angeles)

DATE: 1/26/76

REC-115

Re Mobile airtel to the Bureau and Los Angeles, dated 9/29/75.

Referenced airtel enclosed for the Bureau an FD 302 of ERNEST H. HORNSBY, Attorney At Law, Dothan, Alabama, a letter written to Mr. HORNSBY by DAVID SLOAN and a letter directed to DAVID SLOAN from TED CHARACH. CALIF. CALIF.

These enclosures outline a story of an alleged second gun in the ROBERT F. KENNEDY Assassin.

In view of the testimony of a panel of experts relating to the second gun theory in this matter, no investigation is warranted concerning this phase of the KENSALT Investigation.

Also, as HORNSBY has requested that he not be identified to SLOAN as having furnished this information and that SLOAN not be shown these letters, it is suggested that this information not be disseminated to local authorities as it would be difficult to protect HORNSBY's identity. Also, as this case has not been reopened in the State of California for investigation, it is not likely that any follow-up investigation will be done by local authorities.

As the Bureau has already information in this matter, no letterhead memorandum will be prepared by Los Angeles, UACB and no further investigation will be conducted on this phase of the investigation.

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/mtk

(3) FEB 18 1976



5010-110

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

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

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

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 1/16/76

Encl
Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and four (4) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "LEONARD PETER RANGLE."

H
For the information of the Bureau on 9/5/75, Warden E. T. POGUE, Nevada State Prison, Carson City, Nevada, advised that RANGLE had requested an interview with the FBI concerning information related to the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY in Los Angeles, California. Assistant Warden NORMAN SNEELGROVE, Nevada State Prison, advised that RANGLE is somewhat unstable and information furnished by him should be considered in its proper prospective.

The Las Vegas Office interviewed RANGLE at the Nevada State Prison and furnished an FD 302, the contents of which are set forth in the LHM.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office were negative concerning LEONARD PETER RANGLE. In view of the information received from RANGLE, no further investigation is being conducted by this office.

As all previous information obtained in this case has been disseminated to the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and to the Los Angeles Police Department, copies of this LHM will be furnished to these departments.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no further action is being taken by this office.

EX 103
ENCLOSURE

- 1* -

6 JAN 23 1976

- ② - Bureau Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles
AOR/mtk
(3) *188*
2/17/76
1/17
1/17/76
1/17



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
50 FEB 18 1976
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Neut



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
January 16, 1976

LEONARD PETER RANGLE

Warden E. T. Pogue of the Nevada State Prison, Carson City, Nevada, advised the Las Vegas Office of the FBI that Leonard Peter Rangle had requested an interview with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning information related to the assassination of Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, California.

Leonard Peter Rangle was interviewed at the Nevada State Prison, Maximum Security, at his request concerning a conversation he had with Sharif Sirhan in approximately June or July of 1974. He identified Sharif as the brother of Sirhan Sirhan. This conversation, according to Rangle, took place in the Los Angeles, California, County Jail where Sirhan was being held on charges of mailing a threatening letter and Rangle was awaiting transportation to State Prison after a first degree murder conviction. Rangle was subsequently transferred to the Nevada State Prison for protection after turning State's Evidence.

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

ENCLOSURE 62-587-1322

LEONARD PETER RANGLE

Rangle advised that after becoming friends with Sirhan they discussed politics and briefly the assassination of Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles. During this conversation, Sirhan mentioned that "she got away;" however, did not further discuss this aspect. Sirhan also advised that "the gun that he used got switched; Sirhan was innocent. Sirhan will get cut loose sooner or later."

Rangle stated that no further statements were made concerning this assassination. Rangle recently decided to make this information available to the FBI due to the current interest in reopening the Kennedy assassination.

F B I

Date: 1/27/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (44-793) (RUC)
SUBJ: KENSALT
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, dated 1/19/76, captioned as above and Jacksonville airtel to the Bureau, dated 11/26/75, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS," Bufile 62-109060.

For the information of receiving offices, the referenced Jacksonville airtel forwarded to the Bureau, Dallas, and Los Angeles an LHM captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS," dated 11/26/75. This LHM contained the English translation of letters written to Los Angeles and the Bureau by CARL EIERLE and a letter to Dallas from CARLO EARL and the results of the interview conducted by Jacksonville Agents of CARL EIERLE, aka Carlo Earl.

Since EARL is a patient in a mental hospital at Chattahoochee, Florida, and an LHM has been submitted by Jacksonville concerning this matter, it is recommended that no further investigation be conducted by other offices regarding this matter.

REC-39

62-587-1323

EX-116

9 JAN 29 1976

- ③ - Bureau
(1- 62-109060)
1 - Dallas (175-9) (Info)
2 - Los Angeles (56-156)
1 - Jacksonville

GLD:cdh

(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 MAR 01 1976

INCONS FEB 24 1976
(Out Cons) 2/27/76mm)

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 29 4 30 PM '76

F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 30 1976

JAN 30 1976

1976

1976

1976

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441170) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
RE: [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

1. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
2. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
3. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
4. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
5. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
6. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
7. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
8. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
9. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
10. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

11. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
12. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
13. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
14. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
15. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

16. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)
17. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

18. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

19. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

20. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

21. [REDACTED] (NY 100-100000) (P)

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

Priority Nitel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-587)

Subject: KENSALT

OO: LOS ANGELES

FEB 11 1976

Date: 2/11/76

TELETYPE

Time: Transmitted - 8:20 PM

Initials - NY-GBM

☐ Fingerprint Photo

☐ Fingerprint Record

☐ Map

☐ Newspaper clipping

☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception

☒ Other 3 page letter from Robert Allen

Special handling instructions:

New York check your files for any information received previously from Couch. If his allegations were not previously resolved, interview him and determine his mental condition from hospital authorities.

hospital authorities. Sutel results followed by ENCLOSURE

Approved: RJG/VM

REC-45

EX-111

Couch, Northeast Nassau Psychiatric Hospital, Kings Park, NY, to Sen. Edward Kennedy.

62-587-1324
5 FEB 17 1976

70 FEB 25 1976

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY:

My NAME IS ROBERT COUSHMAN

I AM CONFINED TO THE NORTHEAST NASSAU
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN KINGS PARK, L.I.
NEW YORK (VOLUNTARILY)

THE REASON I AM HERE IS THAT
IN APRIL OF 1967, I WAS TAKEN TO
SAN FRANCISCO CALIF BY A MR. TOM
O'MALLEY (WHO WAS ONCE ONE OF THE STARS
OF "THE CANDID CAMERA") AND THROUGH
HIM WAS OFFERED A LARGE AMOUNT OF
MONEY TO CARRY OUT A JOB WITH A
SMALL CALIBER PISTOL AT THE AMBASSADOR
HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES. MR. O'MALLEY POINTED
ME OUT TO A GROUP OF BUSINESS MEN
AND THE OFFER WAS MADE BY ONE OF
THEM IN A SMALL DINGHY HOTEL ROOM
OFF OF UNION SQUARE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

PREVIOUS TO THIS (A MONTH OR SO
EARLIER) I WAS HIT IN THE HEAD AND
OPERATED ON IN NEW ORLEANS IN A
BAR OWNED BY GENE LYONS. ONE OF

The co-conspirators in the D.A.

and persons case against Clay Shaw.

I had previously been a drug

addict and was arrested in New York
on a shooting charge although I was

only an accessory to the crime.

Dr. Krasner who is assigned

to my case here says to forget it.

But somehow I can't.

Two weeks before the assassination

of your brother Bobby I was in jail

because I turned myself in. And I

related this story to the Deputy warden

of the L.A. County Jail, and never

heard from them again until the

morning of the assassination, when they

called me to the office of the warden

and questioned me all day, especially

about someone named Stewart whom I

did not know.

While in New Orleans in the

winter of that year I was introduced

to a man named HAROLD HARBAR who

Looked very much like SIRHAN SIRHAN.

I would like to get this thing cleared up in my own HEAD for my own satisfaction. Please help me if you CAN.

Sincerely

Robert Allen Couch

P.S. A complete copy of these happenings was sent (or taken) to the P.B.F. in New York in 1972.

DEPT.

62-587-1324

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., *Jan 5*, 1978

2400A JFK Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02203

Respectfully referred to

Sen. Jacob Javits

doc.	
#	104218

*Angela
tells talk
about
this B.*

~~Forward to Kennedy~~

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

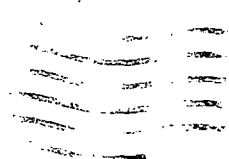

U. S. S.

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530 ✓

att: F.B.I.

BOB COUCH

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
P. O. BOX 100
KINGS PARK, N. Y. 11754



SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY
~~STATE CAPITOL~~
Boston MASSACHUSETTS

4/FK Bldg

02203

ST
12/20

STON, MA

DEC 20 AM

ST 02/20

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

NITEL

2/26/76

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - FOF, New York

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

WEN:amd
(5) amd
RENSALT; OO: LA

RE BUREAU FACSIMILE TO NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 11, 1976.

UPON RECEIPT, SUTEL RESULTS OF LEADS SET FORTH IN
REFERENCED FACSIMILE.

WEN:amd
(5) amd

NOTE: Letter from Robert Allen Couch, Kings Park, New York, to Senator Edward Kennedy sent to New York by facsimile with leads, the results of which were to be submitted to Bureau by teletype. New York has not responded. Letter from Couch submitted to Department of Justice by Senator Jacob K. Javits with request for a response.

REC-70

62-587-1325

5 FEB 27 1976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976
324
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐ 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

62-587-1326

CHANGED TO

190-9670-2X

F. 71
NOV 29 1977

mdc/Rj

F B I

Date: 3/5/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: Los AngelesRe New York teletype to Bureau and Los Angeles
3/1/76.Referenced teletype refers to Bureau facsimile
teletype to New York dated 2/11/76.New York is requested to send Los Angeles copy
of facsimile teletype from Bureau, as Los Angeles has no
background information concerning ROBERT ALLEN COUCH.

EX-116

REC-34

62-587-1327

MAR 11 1976

- 2 - Bureau
1 - New York (62-15164)
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/dla
(4)Approved: 2-2-1976 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-110
REC-70

March 12, 1976

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - FOF, New York

Dear Senator Javits:

The Department of Justice has referred to the FBI the letter you forwarded to them which was sent by Robert Allen Couch to Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

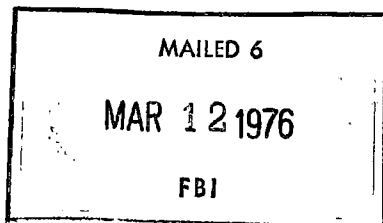
A check of our records has revealed no previous information identifiable with Mr. Couch. Agents of our New York Office have determined that Mr. Couch was a patient at the Northeast Nassau Psychiatric Hospital, Kings Park, New York, but is no longer there.

Efforts are underway to locate and interview Mr. Couch. We will advise you and appropriate local authorities in California who were involved in the investigation of the tragic murder of Senator Robert Kennedy of any pertinent developments. A copy of this letter has been furnished to the Department of Justice.

In accordance with your request, Mr. Couch's letter is attached.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director



Assoc. Dir. — **Enclosure**

Dep. AD Adm. —

Dep. AD Inv. —

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. —

Comp. Syst. —

Ext. Affairs —

Files & Com. —

Gen. Inv. —

Ident. —

Inspection —

Intell. —

Laboratory —

Plan. & Eval. —

Spec. Inv. —

Training —

Legal Coun. —

Telephone Rm. —

Director Sec'y —

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
(Enclosure - Mail Control Form)

WEN:pah (7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Jacob K. Javits

NOTE: Couch sent a letter to Senator Kennedy in which he claims to have been offered a large amount of money in April 1967, to "carry out a job with a small caliber pistol at the Ambassador Hotel," in Los Angeles, California. He claimed to have been hit in the head and operated on the month before in a bar in New Orleans, Louisiana, which was owned by one of the co-conspirators in the Clay Shaw trial conducted by District Attorney James Garrison. Senator Kennedy apparently sent the letter to Senator Javits who sent it to the Department of Justice. The Department referred the letter to the FBI. FBIHQ files checked with negative results re Couch. A copy of the letter was sent to the New York Office by facsimile with instructions to check their files re Couch, determine his mental condition from the hospital, and interview him regarding his allegations. New York was instructed to submit a teletype setting forth the results of their investigation. When results were not received from New York in a timely manner, a teletype was directed to them to submit results of their investigation upon receipt of the teletype. New York subsequently advised that Couch was a patient at the Northeast Nassau Psychiatric Hospital from 12/11/75, to 2/11/76. The hospital was unable to furnish specific information regarding Couch without a medical release. Efforts are underway to locate and interview Couch.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

REC- 62-587-1328

5 MAR 16 1976

162 ENCLOSURE
70 MAR 25 1976

[Handwritten signature]
CORRESPONDENCE

FROM

Senator Jacob Javits

DATE OF DOCUMENT SUSPENSE DATE

1-28-76

2-3-76

TO

Dept. of Justice

DATE RECEIVED

1-20-76

CONTROL NO.

14,825

DESCRIPTION

RE: letter from Robert Couch
of Kings Park, New York

REFERRED TO

DATE

F.B.I.

2-3-76

REMARKS

PLEASE RETURN COPY OF REPLY
AND THIS FORM TO CLERK 1139PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF
F.B.I.