

Forensic Scientist
Consultant In Physical Evidence

P O BOX 1148
SAN JOSE, CA 95108

August 5, 1994

REPORT OF EVALUATION

(No. 7182)

I. Reference Information

Submitted by: Rose Lynn Mangan
4443 Highway 50 East
Carson City, NV 89703

Re: SIRHAN--RFK EVIDENCE

II. Source of Material Evaluated

At the request of Rose Lynn Mangan, the following items were retrieved from the California State Archives and submitted for examination by staff member Nancy Zimmerman, who closely observed the handling and examination of each item

- 1. EXHIBIT 47-----fired bullet from neck of RFK
- 2. EXHIBIT 52-----fired bullet from Goldstein
- 3. EXHIBIT 54-----fired bullet from Wisel
- 4. EXHIBIT 55-----fired bullets, test fired by Wolfert
- 5. EXHIBIT 75-A-----portion of a label
- 6. EXHIBIT 6-----REVOLVER, caliber . 2,
Iver Johnson, Cade Model #15372

The following item was submitted by Ms. Mangan:

- 7. Box, "Iver Johnson" inscribed on top

III. Purpose of the Evaluation

It was requested that the fired bullets be examined to determine whether or not any identification inscriptions are visible on the bases or noses of fired bullet defined as Items 1., 2., & 3. in Par. II. above.

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It was also requested that the box (Item 7.) be examined to determine whether or not:

- a. the label(Item 75-A) was originally attached to the box.
- b. the gun(Item 6.) fits into the box in such a way as to account for the impressions and markings in the lid and bottom of the box.

IV. Results and Conclusions

The examination of the bullets proceeded with the use of a stereoscopic microscope.

The examination of fired bullet Items 1., 2., & 3. was thwarted by the presence of a glaze-like coating having the appearance of grease. The sides of the bullets have a heavy deposit of a white coating material, which combined with the glaze obscures the details of land and groove markings. The surfaces of the bases of Items 1. and 2. are covered with so much of this glaze material that an observation of engravings is not possible. The base of Item 3. has less glaze and the letters "LM?" are discernible. The third letter that is represented by "?" has the appearance of the first half of an "O".

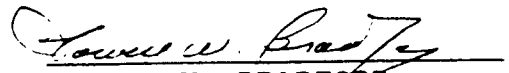
The test fired bullets (Item 4.) have the same glazing and white coating that is present on Items 1., 2., & 3.

The revolver(Item 6.) fits into the box(Item 4.) in a manner that is consistent with its original containment.

The label(Item 75-A) was originally glued to the end of the box(Item 7.). The basis for this conclusion is that some of the glue and paper have remained on the box and a section of the glue has released from the box. The margin of this release pattern is irregular and constitutes a physical match between the box and the label.

V. Disposition of Submitted Material

All of the submitted items were immediately returned by hand to the respective submitters at the conclusion of the examination of each item.


LOWELL W. BRADFORD

d n s

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To : Lowell Bradford
From : Rose Lynn Mangan
Re : Evaluation Report #7182, Sirhan/Kennedy

This letter will be divided into two parts. Part 1 will address your report and Part 11 a review of our discussions during your examination on August 3rd this year.

Part 1

I would like to begin by thanking you for taking the time from your busy schedule to respond to my request to examine the present condition of the bullets in Sirhan/Kennedy.

I received your timely report, however I am disturbed to find it is incomplete. And I ask that you ammend it to include the following information :

I asked you if the bullets examined by you (Peo. 47, 52, 54 and one test bullet from Peo. 55) had this grease on them in 1975. Your response was : "no".

I also asked if you have ever seen grease like this on bullets before - and again your response was : "no".

But, more importantly, you notified Nancy Zimelman, the attending Archivist, that : "It's going to get progressively worse if that stuff isn't removed".

My questions were intended to establish a given time-frame with respect to the grease on the bullets. Additionally, I wanted to establish in the record a possible departure from the standard of care.

At one point you informed me that you have a bullet stored in a plain cardboard box since 1948 which is in good condition.

I asked Ms.Zimelman for a sample of the grease so we could have it analyzed - but she would not permit this.

I wanted to know how it got there, when it got there, by whose order and why? And where is the documentation for this?

Another observation which should be included in your report is the difference in the form of the base of Peo. 54. You informed me this prevented much grease : "from getting down in there" (thus enabling you to read a portion of the engraving still visible on this bullet)

I wish to state for the record when Criminalist Alan Gilmore examined these bullets on Mar. 11, 1994 he was able to read portions of the engravings on all bullet bases being questioned (Peo. 47, Peo. 52 and Peo. 54). These engravings were obscured in part by "corrosion". At no time did Mr. Gilmore ever mention the presence of grease.

The only word used by Mr. Gilmore to describe the surface condition of the bullets was "corrosion" in varying degrees. 209

My notes were written as Mr. Gilmore dictated his findings of each bullet examined by him.

After Aug. 3rd Archive visit - perhaps five days later - I telephoned Mr. Gilmore to notify him of your finding of grease to which Mr. Gilmore responded that it was not at all unusual for examiners to use wax to hold the bullets in place while they were being examined. I asked Mr. Gilmore if the wax was left on the bullets and he responded: "no, it comes off very easy".

This is an extremely urgent matter and no time should be lost in safeguarding this vital evidence. I would like to see the following take place :

- 1 : Weigh all bullets in their present condition (with grease on) using a standard crime lab scale.
- 2 : Remove specimen samples prior to application of a solvent (your recommendation was Toluene).
- 3 : One sample to the California State Archives and one sample to Sirhan attorney.
- 4 : Remove grease on a test bullet first to insure against damaging evidence bullets (your suggestion).
- 5 : Remove grease from all bullets.
- 6 : Re-weigh all bullets.
- 7 : Compare the present weight of each bullet with its weight in 1975.

In closing, I request you provide me with an addendum to your Evaluation Report #7182 Sirhan/Kennedy which includes the points I raised on page 1 as they constitute valuable information of your observations during your Aug. 3rd examination.

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely yours

Rose Lynn Mangan
Rose Lynn Mangan

Copy to :

Sirhan B. Sirhan
Adel Sirhan
Lawrence Teeter
John Burns
Alan Gilmore
Paul Schrade
Dr. Philip Melanson
Marilyn Barrett
Edward Imwinkelreid

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Lowell, you will recall I became very disturbed when I saw Peo. 47 on Aug 3. I told you it didn't look the same - something was wrong. And as you recall I left the examining room to go to the library area to bring back the photographs (they were in my purse in the check-in area). These were photos of bullets, including Peo. 47 taken by Gilmore on the Mar. 11, 1994 examination.

When I showed Peo. 47 photo to you - at some point you commented (and this is a nearly exact quote) : "I don't know what basis you have to make such an irrational statement"

For the record - Packet mailings were sent to a number of people, including Dr. Joling on June 29, 1994 - by me. The packet contents was an outgrowth of my report of the bullet examinations on Mar. 11. Under section "E" outline in my June 29 report I addressed my concern wherein I wrote : "Please examine pg. 24 of Noguchi's Autopsy Report under 'Bullet Recovery' wherein Noguchi describes a ^{unilateral} transverse deformation' of the Kennedy neck bullet. However, examination of this bullet (see photograph) does not have that ^{unilateral} transverse deformation' but rather appears to be a well-shaped bullet. This bullet is currently housed at the California State Archives at Roseville, Ca."

Additionally, my July 15, 1994 letter to Laren Metzger at Archives cited the description of Peo. 47 as Noguchi described it. Paragraph 4 of my July 15 letter reads : "In discussing with Gary (my son) the textually explicit description given by Dr. Noguchi in his Autopsy Report on Sen. Robert Kennedy, wherein he describes a 'unilateral transverse deformation' of the neck bullet, Gary immediately suggested the correct angle degrees required for correct photographic results" (please see enclosed copy of this letter). My July 15 letter was mailed two weeks before the Aug 3rd Archive visit/examination and my June 29 Packet mailings were sent out more than one month before (Aug 3rd Archive examination).

The above two citations emphatically demonstrate my alarm of the physical difference between Peo. 47 (on Mar. 11) and Noguchi's description. Fortunately, I have the negatives of Peo. 47 taken by Alan Gilmore during his examination of Sirhan/Kennedy bullets on Mar. 11, 1994. (please see enclosed comparisons).

I should also point out Attorney Lawrence Teeter came into the examining room at Archives on Mar. 11 to view up close certain exhibits, of which Peo. 47 was one. Some four weeks before our ^{Aug 3} Archive visit Teeter was interviewed in a taped recording by visiting journalist Paul Nellen, from Hamburg, Germany. In this interview Teeter clearly describes what he saw. He stated Peo. 47 did not have that "unilateral transverse deformation" described by Noguchi.

I now came to the point of how to deal with this problem. And so I telephoned you to make one last attempt to have you accompany me to the Archives.

Part II, page 1

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I told you I was concerned about the engravings on the bases of the bullets - and I asked if you remember examining the bullet bases in 1975. I felt fairly certain you would remember the distinctive deformity of Peo. 47 - but more importantly - I knew what engravings should be on the bullet bases. And I wanted you to examine them.

But I was not prepared for your finding of grease - making it virtually impossible to read the identifying markings on Peo. 47 and Peo. 52.

I simply do not know what to make of Peo. 47 being different on Aug 3rd from the Peo. 47 I saw on Mar. 11. And I do not know what to make of the finding of grease.

At no time did I think the Archive staff could be involved in bullet tampering. But I do not know about the level of security beyond the staff.

Think back for a moment to the 1971 Grand Jury Investigation into evidence tampering in Sirhan/Kennedy exhibits. This is important so please follow the chain of events (since you live outside of the area I am sure you are learning some of these things for the first time).

After William Harper made the discovery of another gun number on Peo 53⁵⁵ Sirhan evidence envelope containing test bullets he issued an Affidavit of his findings. It was this which resulted in the convening of the Grand Jury Inquiry in 1971.

The focus ^{of attention} was placed on storage problems at the County Clerk's Office (where the Sirhan exhibits were housed) and not on what Harper found (another gun number on the test envelope).

That was only a smokescreen since Harper had every right to be there (co-counsel George Shibley authorized Harper to examine the exhibits in his letter to the County Clerk).

And here I want to take issue with the Court Order governing the exhibits post trial.

On page 9015 of Sirhan Trial Transcript I found the following :
" The Court : (Judge Walker)

Are you cognizant of the fact I issued an order governing the exhibits ?

Mr. Cooper : I wasn't aware of it

The Court : I thought I would make you aware of it. I gave it to the clerk. You may want to read it while you are resting during the noon hour.

(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until 1:45 p.m. of the same day, Wednesday, May 21, 1969)

But the defense attorneys were not informed of the sub rosa session in Judge Loring's chambers on May 16, some five days prior to the above May 21 notification.

Part II, page 2

2/2
The May 16, 1969 secret session governing the disposition of trial evidence without the defense's knowledge or participation is an outrage. One of the results of the May 16 Judge Loring Court Order was the destruction of the ceiling panels in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel as well as the destruction of the door frames and I don't know how many hundreds of photographs were burned in a hospital incinerator.

It is no wonder _____ had the courage to give the negative of Spec. E. 10 to Dr. Joling in Feb , 1969 to hold onto for "safekeeping". You know this to be absolutely true.

With the passage of time one tends to forget such things as the wrong gun number on Peo. 55, and the wrong "test" bullet (Peo. 47/ Peo. 52), and the unacceptable omission on Property Reports of Dr. Finkel's identifying mark of an "X" which he placed on the base of Peo. 52 (which I didn't stumble across until the partial release of the Confidential 10 Volume Investigative Report - which was sealed from the public for almost 19 years).

And now grease on the bases of the bullets which made a positive identification of the bullets impossible. To quote you in the presence of Teeter and Adel : "there goes your evidence - down the drain

Lowell, I'm not trying to put you on the spot. And I also know how Harper was attacked for discovering the wrong number and where it lead. I simply want an impartial report which includes your examination in 1975 of these bullets. (there was no grease on them at that time)

Forgive me for making this so lengthy, but I felt there was some information which could not be separated out.

In closing I again want to thank you for your Aug. 3 examination - and I assure you I will not attempt to involve you in this thankless and depressing case. I am convinced the few problems I listed above are not the result of "blunders" or "mistakes".

I suspect this type of thing is all too common when the defendant is without funds.

I have often wondered - was that May 16 secret Judge Loring Court Order (without the presence or knowledge of the defense) governing the disposition of the evidence designed to give legitimacy to open destruction of certain evidence before any appeals were filed? The defense should have been present to raise an objection. But, I find it most interesting that no one even cared.

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Part II, Page 3

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ALL HANDS

Sirhan trial transcript

12-23-68 164

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to take up and that is the matter of conferences in chambers on matters without requiring the necessity of the defendant's presence.

MR. COOPER: Yes, your Honor please.

At this time, if your Honor please, I would offer to stipulate and to have the defendant make a statement agreeing that from time to time there are matters that are not formal in nature but only informal in character where it would be helpful both to the Court and counsel for the Prosecution and Defense to confer from time to time in the absence of the defendant.

see pgs 2651 + 2 and pgs 3900 + 3901

Do you agree to do that?
(Sirhan)
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

Judge Herbert Walker
THE COURT: You join in that?

MR. HOWARD: I will join.

THE COURT: Anything further, gentlemen?

(Chief Defense Counsel)
MR. COOPER: There is one other thing, your Honor please. I think possibly that we should agree in the record, and I request, and now since the case is now set for trial for the 7th of January, and as I have read in the newspaper there is a flu epidemic of an Oriental origin, I think for the sake of everyone, so that we will not have to ask for a continuance, that Mr. Sirhan should be given a flu shot and I think that the Court should consent and the defendant.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

Spec. Ct. # Chapter XXXII 2

(Feb 21, 1969) (Sirhan not present)

1 to whether each picture that we prepare for the jury is
2 a fair and accurate representation of the original exemplars?

(Chief Defense Counsel)

3 MR. COOPER: No, we concede that it is his handwriting,
4 as you know.

(Deputy P.A.)

5 MR. FITTS: All right. Now, there is another problem
6 that I'd like to get to with respect to the medical.

7 It is our intention now to call DeWayne Wolfer
8 to testify with respect to his ballistics comparison. Some
9 of the objects or exhibits that he will need illustrative
10 of his testimony will not, because he is being taken
11 somewhat out of order for reasons that we will come to
12 later, will not have adequate foundation, as I will concede
13 at this time.

14 MR. COOPER: You mean the surgeon took it from the
15 body and this sort of thing?

16 MR. FITTS: Well, with respect to the bullets or
17 bullet fragments that came from the alleged victims, it is
18 our understanding that there will be a stipulation that
19 these objects came from the persons whom I say they came from.
20 Is that right?

21 MR. COOPER: So long as you make that avowal, there
22 will be no question about that.

23 MR. FITTS: Fine. Well, we have discussed the matter
24 with Mr. Wolfer as to those envelopes containing those
25 bullets or bullet fragments; he knows where they came from;
26 the envelope will be marked with the names of the victims

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(The following proceedings were had in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: People vs. Sirhan, let the record show the parties and counsel present, and the jury is in the jury box.

You may proceed, gentlemen.

MR. FITTS: De Wayne Wolfer, please.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in the cuase now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Be seated, please.

State your name, please.

THE WITNESS: It is De Wayne A. Wolfer, and that is D-e W-a-y-n-e W-o-l-f-e-r.

Feb 24 69

DE WAYNE A. WOLFER,
called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FITTS:

Q Your occupation, sir?

A Police Officer for the City of Los Angeles, assigned to the Scientific Investigation Division, Crime

-2

1 Laboratory, where I act as a criminalist -- the study of
2 firearms -- and as a ballistics expert.

3 Q What is your rank and title?

4 A I am a police officer.

5 Q A sergeant?

6 A No, just a police officer.

7 Q Just a police officer.

8 If the Court please, if you will bear with me,
9 I have a number of exhibits which I wish to mark for
10 identification. Initially, I would say, before I proceed
11 -- and there are a number of these -- they have been the
12 subject of conversation with Mr. Cooper and there will be
13 stipulations offered with respect to some of these.

14 MR. COOPER: That is correct, your Honor.

15 MR. FITTS: First of all, I have an envelope which
16 X contains an expended bullet; may that be marked People's 47
17 for identification? (K. neck bullet)

18 THE COURT: So marked.

19 MR. FITTS: May it be stipulated, Mr. Cooper that
20 this expended bullet was removed from the vicinity of the
21 sixth cervical vertebra of Senator Robert F. Kennedy at
22 the time of the autopsy which was performed upon him? ✓

23 MR. COOPER: So stipulated. It may be received in
24 evidence then.

25 What is that exhibit number again?

26 THE COURT: 47 is the number I have.

no reference to the box containing the largest (fatal bullet) fragment described by Lowell Bradford in his 'Bullet Worksheet' during '75 examination

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MR. COOPER: Thank you.

MR. FITTS: I have a large evidence envelope and, for the purpose of identification, it contains, in the upper left-hand corner the designation Item Numbers 26 and 27. It contains two vials containing bullet fragments.

May that be marked as People's next in order, as People's 48?

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THE COURT: In evidence, Mr. Cooper?

MR. COOPER: I have no objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: In evidence.

MR. FITTS: And the next, Mr. Cooper, is a bullet fragment contained with the vials as part of Exhibit 48, which was removed from the head of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, both during the course of surgery performed upon him prior to his death and later upon the autopsy performed subsequent to his death.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated.

The bullet fragment from mastoid area which was removed during autopsy by Dr. Noguchi measuring 6 X 3 X 2 mm is missing - There is no record of this bullet fragment

Noguchi failed to testify about removal of bullet #1 (mastoid area) (Pco 48)

Why did Noguchi not testify about removal and who he delivered it to and the time of delivery ???

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

In the Matter of
SIRHAN EISHARA SIRHAN }
No. A 233421 }

Meeting held in the Chambers of Assistant
Presiding Judge Charles A. Loring, on
Friday, May 16, 1969, at 1:30 P. M.

- PRESENT:
- Judge Charles A. Loring
Assistant Presiding Judge
 - Judge Herbert V. Walker
 - Robert A. Houghton, Deputy Chief,
Los Angeles Police Department
 - David Fitts, Deputy District Attorney
 - Emery Hatcher, Chief Deputy
County Clerk's Office
 - Peter Talechhoff, Division Chief,
Criminal Division, County Clerk's Office
 - Mrs. Alice Nishikawa, Clerk, Department 107

VESTA MINNICK,

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1969.

1:30 P. M.

JUDGE WALKER: First, perhaps we better take up the photographs.

MR. FITTS: There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 130. I wasn't present at the precise moment they were introduced but my understanding is that they were offered in evidence with the stipulation that they were not to be viewed by the jury.

JUDGE WALKER: Well, I had Alice check.

THE CLERK: They were only marked for identification.

JUDGE WALKER: Because the Defense objected and that is why they were put in just for identification only. Now I have come to this conclusion. As far as they are concerned, I am willing to seal those subject to order of Court, and I think I can put it on some kind of ground. I am going to look at it and find myself some ground and do it. If the Appellate Court wants to upset us, that is fine.

MR. FITTS: Well, I don't think there is going to be too much demand to see these. The only people that could do anything are going to be coming to the first place.

JUDGE WALKER: Well, those are the people I am worried about.

1 page of 11 pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

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MR. COOPER: These, your Honor please, were discussions that were had in the cell upstairs. They were not before you, but they are in the record in my Declaration.

THE COURT: We come again to the point, and I don't want to interrupt you, Mr. Cooper.

MR. COOPER: I will be very happy to have you interrupt me.

THE COURT: We will recess until 1:45.

Defendant is remanded.

(Defendant was remanded.)

THE COURT: Are you cognizant of the fact I issued an order governing the exhibits?

MR. COOPER: I wasn't aware of it.

THE COURT: I thought I would make you aware of it. I gave it to the clerk. You may want to read it while you are resting during the noon hour.

(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until 1:45 p.m. of the same day, Wednesday, May 21, 1969.)

judge Loring sub rosa session re order governing exhibits took place May 16 1969.

MONTEREY COUNTY 220



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(408) 424-7627, P.O. BOX 2137, 1270 NATIVIDAD ROAD, SALINAS, CALIFORNIA 93901

R.S. FRASER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH DIRECTOR

TERENCE C. O'MEARA, M.D.
PROGRAM CHIEF
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

June 4, 1971

Rose Lynn Massey
Research Service
126 West Valley Street
Pasadena, California 91105

Re: Your letter of April 21, 1971

Dear Miss Massey:

Having examined Mr. Sirhan on numerous occasions after his arrival on Death Row, San Quentin, I did not find him to be mentally ill. There are no grounds, whatsoever, to justify labeling him a "schizophrenic" or "paranoid". Whatever emotional problems Mr. Sirhan has does not warrant the diagnosis of psychosis or schizophrenia. During our numerous hours of talk, his behavior remained within the normal range; he was adequately oriented and related, in general, as a person with superior intelligence. Mr. Sirhan also kept himself in touch with events in the outside world. For instance, he was the first to inform me that Senator Edward Kennedy had killed his secretary during a drowning incident, for which he *be convicted*, thus becoming a "convict" just as Sirhan; Sirhan had heard this news item on TV provided for the Death Row inmates.

It was obvious that political motives, as well as his early life experiences, while a refugee, were the most powerful influences in his life. Unfortunately the court apparently ignored these, the most important factors, and handled the case routinely, assuming or pretending that Sirhan was just a common madman; for such a routine disposition of cases we have many precedents and it makes a trial comfortably simple and predictable for our pitifully antiquated legal system.

Following the truth, however, would have required exploring new approaches, exposing politically embarrassing facts and, perhaps, something Solomonic in this cumbersome search for justice. In the legal maze our courts suffocate themselves these days; truth, the search for truth no longer has become the primary concern. "Technical" issues, misuse of laws, following the letter of the law, rather than the spirit of the law has become the order of the day. A constant search for loopholes in the existing laws is increasingly replacing the search for truth in our courts. Sirhan's trial, that I would more properly call Sirhan's circus, illustrates such obsolete practices resulting in distortions and an illusion of justice. In this sense, Sirhan too, was a victim of our legal proceedings rather than having had a fair trial. His trial was lengthy and spent a huge amount of taxpayers' money but not much else.

Spec. Ex. 71 Chapter XXV a 1, pg. 33

June 4, 1971

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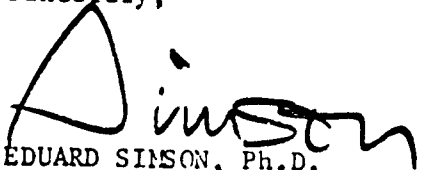
I would stress also that a psychiatrist used hypnosis during the pre-trial investigation; this was a use of a powerful method at an improper occasion and time. As any expert in hypnosis can testify, you can readily implant ideas in a person's mind during a trance state. To what extent this was done is difficult to assess; however, the possibility nevertheless exists that hypnosis was used to influence his later testimony; hence it should invalidate any testimony of the psychiatrist who hypnotized him. Sirhan related to me that he has an amnesia for the trance-state period, when he was under hypnosis.

Sirhan also told me: "People sometimes saw me react emotionally and maybe strangely. I did this, for instance, when I heard Dr. Diamond testify and say to the court just the opposite of what he told me. He told me: "What do you care if I'll call you a schizophrenic for the court, as long as I will get you off. Me and you, we know that you are not a schizophrenic."

While I did not find Mr. Sirhan mentally ill, I was aware of the possibility that he may become ill while on Death Row. I saw him frequently (once to twice a week during the Summer and Fall of 1969) in an effort to prevent severe emotional disturbance that could occur as a result of a succession of traumatic experiences, the most immediate one resulting from being locked up in Death Row in an unusually isolated fashion, as no other Death Row inmate had ever experienced before him. I did note, he was losing weight and not eating well, both signs of depression. I reported this to the prison Chief Psychiatrist, David G. Schmidt, M.D., a highly qualified expert in his field. I recall Dr. Schmidt did agree with me that he also did not see the schizophrenia suggested at the trial, and supporting my suggestion that more frequent visits by me would be a good preventive measure. You may recall that soon after my departure from San Quentin Sirhan refused to eat for a while. Unfortunately Mr. Park, the Associate Warden in charge of Death Row, had other ideas with Mr. Sirhan and our preventive psychotherapy sessions came to an abrupt end. I am including a copy of a letter from Mr. Park that is self-explanatory, as well as illuminating of the prison administration's attitude towards Mr. Sirhan.

If there are any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



EDUARD SIMSON, Ph.D.
Chief Clinical Psychologist
and
Lecturer, University of California Extension

ES/mp

State of California
Memorandum

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To: Dr. D. G. Schmidt
Chief Psychiatrist

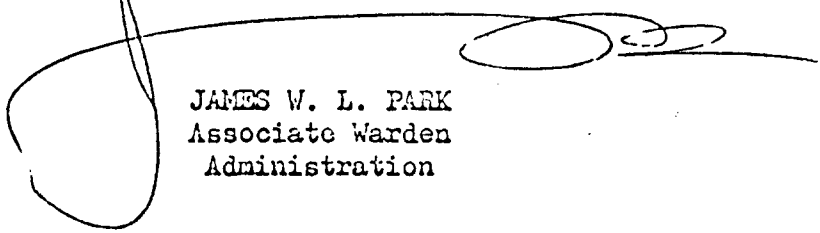
Date: September 24, 1969

File No.: E-21014

Subject: SIREAN, Sirhan Bishara
(Condemned)

From: California State Prison, San Quentin 9-1964

I am concerned that Dr. Simson appears to be making a career out of seeing SIREAN. I think contact should be limited to those strictly necessary to accomplish the official purpose of psychiatric examination and should not be grossly in excess of the services offered other Condemned prisoners.



JAMES W. L. PARK
Associate Warden
Administration

JWLP:fd
Enclosure

San Quentin
California

SEP 24 1969

RECEIVED
PSYCH. DEPT.

RC & ES/

Spec. Ex. A Chapter XXV a 2 pg 33

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A F F I D A V I T

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IN BEHALF OF SIRHAN SIRHAN PRESENTLY SERVING TIME IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON

I, Dr. Eduard Simson, being first duly sworn, depose as follows:

1. I have been a resident of the State of California since 1949. I have lived in Monterey, California for more than five years.

2. I am now and for approximately seventeen years have been engaged in the field of clinical psychology and psychotherapy. I was licensed as a psychologist in the State of California in 1960.

3. My formal academic background includes graduation from Stanford University (A.B.), a M.A. from New York University, a M.Psy. from the University of Louisville, a Ph.D. (Magna Cum Laude) from Heidelberg University, and a Diploma in Community Psychiatry, State of California Center for Training in Community Psychiatry and Mental Health Administration in Berkeley. I was Post-Doctoral Fellow with the Devereux Foundation, and a USPHS-NIMH Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of California, Berkeley.

4. My membership in professional organizations includes: Fellow-British Royal Society of Health; Fellow-American Society for Clinical Hypnosis-ERF; Fellow-International Council of Psychologists; member-American Psychological Association, American and International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, American Association of Mental Health Administrators and American Association of University Professors.

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5. My practical experience and positions held include five years Chief Clinical Psychologist, Monterey County Mental Health Services; six years, Senior Psychologist, California State Prison, San Quentin; four years Chief Psychologist, Hunterdon Medical Center, New Jersey; and two years Clinical Psychologist, Alaska Territorial Department of Health.

6. I have taught Abnormal Psychology and Methods of Psychotherapy at the University of California, Santa Cruz Extension Program as well as at the University of Hawaii, Hartnell College and California State University, San Jose (a total of twenty-eight courses). I have also taught college extension courses for prisoners at Soledad Correctional Training Facility.

7. During my six years with the San Quentin Prison (two years full time, four years part time), I had an opportunity to study thousands of prisoners, including the condemned men on Death Row. For two years I was in charge of San Quentin Prison's psychological testing program.

During the summer of 1969, I interviewed and tested extensively and repeatedly during approximately twenty weekly visits, one particular inmate on Death Row, Sirhan Sirhan (accused of killing Senator Robert F. Kennedy).

8. After my visits with Sirhan were terminated, I found that Sirhan had repeatedly requested that his family contact me for the specific purpose of reviewing the psychiatric testimony that had been given at his trial. I reserved my decision to become further involved in this case until a much later date when I had the chance

to meet and talk to William W. Harper, a ballistic's expert and
to study the trial transcripts. Mr. Harper's findings encouraged
me to look further into the psychiatric testimony. I am appalled at
the conduct of the mental health professionals involved in this
case. It was with some reluctance that I agreed to examine the
transcripts of the trial testimony as given by the psychologists
and psychiatrists. I undertook the writing of this affidavit because
I feel that it would be a disservice to the profession of psychology
to let this matter rest without further review. 225

9. I discussed my findings with the prison's Chief Psychiatrist,
Dr. David G. Schmidt. It was our conclusion that the findings reported
during Sirhan's trial did not match but, in fact, were strictly in
conflict with our findings elicited from Sirhan at San Quentin.
My psychological test findings were strongly in conflict with the
testimony of the trial's main witnesses, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Schorr,
and Dr. Richardson, as well as with the testimony of psychologists
performing "blind analysis" of Sirhan's "raw (test) data."

Nowhere in Sirhan's test responses was I able to find evidence
that he is a "paranoid schizophrenic" or "psychotic" as testified
by the doctors at the trial. My findings were substantiated by
the observations of the Chief Psychiatrist at San Quentin, Dr.
Schmidt, who also did NOT see Sirhan as psychotic or paranoid
schizophrenic.

For instance, the bias and errors of the psychologists,
such as Dr. Schorr, are well illustrated by the fact that his IQ
estimates of Sirhan were significantly lower than those I obtained
at San Quentin. During my testing at San Quentin, Sirhan obtained
the following results on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale:

Verbal IQ 129 (Very Superior)

Performance IQ 119 (Bright Normal)

Full Scale IQ 127 (Superior)

Dr. Schorr testified that his intelligence testing of Sirhan produced the following, much lower, IQ estimates:

Verbal IQ 109 (Average)

Performance IQ 82 (Dull-Normal)

Full Scale IQ 98 (Average)

From these scores, Dr. Schorr inferred and related to the jury that, based on his intelligence testing, Sirhan was a schizophrenic. Actually he was performing below his true intelligence because:

a) he was under stress of being imprisoned under very unusual circumstances,

b) he did not, as an Arab, want to cooperate with a Jewish doctor (doctors) he deeply distrusted.

This deep distrust, NORMAL (under the circumstances) was interpreted by his doctors as "paranoia", "schizophrenia", or "psychosis". None of these labels could describe Sirhan's behavior on Death Row where I found that his behavior fell well within the normal range.

10. The testimony of psychiatrists and psychologists, which I have carefully studied from trial transcripts, shows significant errors, distortions, even probable falsification of facts. The main reason for these errors rests largely on their belief that Sirhan killed Robert F. Kennedy. Their approach to examining Sirhan was highly misguided because of this preconceived notion. Had they known the ballistics evidence strongly contradicts Sirhan

having killed Robert F. Kennedy, their approach to interpreting Sirhan's test responses and spontaneous behavior would have been different. Pp 8063, 8068, 9, 70.

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11. Assuming that Sirhan killed Robert F. Kennedy, an assumption, the validity of which apparently no one seriously questioned, the mental health specialists saw their role primarily in proving what to them was a known fact, rather than in discovering the truth. Consequently, since their approach was incorrect, they related erroneous conclusions to the jury.

12. The fact that the doctors examining Sirhan were mostly Jewish, whom Sirhan, as an Arab, highly distrusted, no psychological test results or hypnotic experiments conducted by them could be expected to yield valid information. The Jewish doctors, personally involved in the Arab-Jewish crisis, should have disqualified themselves. Psychological testing can provide valid information only when the subject trusts and fully cooperates with a psychologist. This Sirhan did with me, but, as he revealed to me, not with the court psychologists. Consequently, with or without hypnosis, the court psychiatrists and psychologists were NOT in a position to "unlock" Sirhan's mind. This could only be done by a doctor Sirhan fully trusted. I had become such a doctor for Sirhan. I believe I was well on my way to accomplishing this task, but could not complete it because my visits with Sirhan were abruptly terminated by San Quentin's Associate Warden James Park.

13. The following examples which I discovered in the trial transcripts serve as illustrations of the many errors and biases of

the psychologists and psychiatrists. They apparently were unaware of them because they had pre-judged Sirhan as guilty. 228

Dr. Richardson testified that he used his test responses alone for reaching his conclusions, yet he also admitted that even not using tests, the known act of killing the Senator, would have led a psychologist to assume he was dealing with a paranoid personality. Dr. Richardson told the jury (p. 6444) "...there is no denying that the first thing that would pop to mind is a paranoid personality - to a psychologist... Since we know that assassins far back in the United States history are people who tend to be paranoid people, and this is what we read in our textbooks, and so the assumption is paranoid." He also testified (p. 6443) that hearing and reading in the news media about Sirhan and his presumed killing of Robert F. Kennedy, before his testing, he was "feeling anger at Mr. Sirhan, a general feeling of wishing to punish (him)".

A doctor who feels anger at his client and wishes to punish him is a very poor doctor. His bias becomes an obstacle and he loses the necessary objectivity needed to arrive at a professional judgement. In this case, he is no longer a doctor but an emotional layman and should decline to give testimony - just as jurors are disqualified whenever personal reasons interfere with impartial judgement necessary for a fair trial. Examinations of such a client should be left to a more objective, emotionally uninvolved psychologist or psychiatrist.

14. The testimony of Dr. Schorr, the court's major psychologist-witness, contains many errors. The test responses he claims to have obtained from Sirhan are much more "sick" than those I obtained and which others also obtained from Sirhan at San Quentin. For instance,

Dr. Schorr's results from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, showed marked pathology and paranoia in contrast, the results of testing with the same test at San Quentin fell within the normal range. Had Sirhan been truly "schizophrenic", a chronic condition, he could not have produced normal responses during my repeated testing of him over a period of several months. 229

Dr. Schorr testified that Sirhan's MMPI was abnormal and it gave "...the truth, the whole truth, as Mr. Sirhan sees it and it is not a distortion due to conscious lying...what follows is valid, whatever follows is valid." (p. 5561)

This is a drastic overstatement and distortion of facts to the jury. I have seen thousands of MMPI results of inmates at San Quentin, where, under my direction, this test was administered once a year to almost all the prisoners. My conclusion was that the prison population the MMPI was a near-useless and possibly an invalid instrument which I was considering discontinuing altogether. The more intelligent a person is, the more quickly he learns to provide whatever responses he believes will be most advantageous to him; that is, he readily learns to falsify the results. The MMPI as a test has some value with naive individuals who are not under a specific stress. Dr. Schorr's testimony, based on the MMPI, was invalid and misleading to the jury.

15. To illustrate that the tester himself is an important variable and that he may influence the testing process, Dr. Schorr elicited twenty-six Rorschach responses from Sirhan (Dr. Schorr tested Sirhan December 1968, p. 7774), while another psychologist at the trial, Dr. Richardson, (Dr. Richardson tested Sirhan August 1968, p. 7764) elicited sixty-three responses!

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16. It was improper and unethical for Dr. Richardson to change his psychological test findings after he read Dr. Schorr's report as he states he did (pp. 6416, 17, and 6447, 8).

Professionals must work independently in order not to be influenced by the bias of colleagues. Dr. Richardson utilized conclusions made by Dr. Schorr; at the same time, these psychologists made false statements to the Court, testifying that they worked independently

17. Dr. Schorr gave the "raw data" obtained from the non-cooperative Sirhan to other psychologists who compounded the errors because they lacked the most vital information, the observation of the subject's (Sirhan) behavior during testing. "Blind analyses" are not a valid means of testimony in court nor a valid procedure in clinical practice. A psychologist should never express an opinion on a client unless he or she personally examines him.

18. Dr. Seward testified she was asked by Dr. Pollack to do a "blind analysis" of Dr. Schorr's test materials by Dr. Pollack. She acknowledged and testified she used Dr. Schorr's evaluation which is an improper procedure:

"... It's the whole attitude with which the examiner approaches the subject who is going to be tested that is important. To get his cooperation. You can't get any kind of a valid response in IQ unless you are sure that your subject wants to work with you; that he is doing the best he can." (p. 7282)

Sirhan told me that he never gave such cooperation to his Jewish psychiatrists and psychologists either before or during the trial. This renders their test findings, hypnotic experiments and psychiatric interview material invalid. This misleading information should not have

been considered valid testimony at the trial.

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19. In contrast to the psychiatrists-psychologists team on the trial there was one psychologist, Dr. Crain*, who followed the correct guidelines for mental health professionals; he refused to testify without, himself, seeing and examining Sirhan. Dr. William Crain testified (p. 6636):

"Clinical psychologists particularly do not and I would not have submitted the report to the Court on the basis of the raw data. I would have insisted on seeing the defendant."

The Court: "(Dr. Crain) ...has said he couldn't give an opinion to the Court based on the tests alone. (p. 6637)." Dr. Crain was the one psychologist at the trial who did not violate his professional ethical guidelines.

20. Dr. Diamond testified (pp. 6979 and 6980): "I might say that I don't wish to give you the impression here that Sirhan is cooperative in the least. Sirhan never talked to me very much. I don't think he ever really believed that I was working for the defense despite the reassurances of his attorneys ... Sirhan represented on my part a power-struggle with Sirhan in which he is very evidently determined to let me know, at least supposed, but I was equally determined to the maximum and I think the struggle still goes on to this day." (pp. 6979, 80)

From the very beginning Sirhan suspected Dr. Diamond was Jewish and it was during the sixth visit (out of a total of 8) that Dr. Diamond confirmed Sirhan's suspicions that Dr. Diamond was indeed Jewish. Sirhan's reaction is best seen through the eyes of Dr. Diamond:

*Transcript spelling is "Crain" but the index spells it "Crane".

"... for the first time [Sirhan] demanded to know whether I was Jewish and I told him that I was. Then he went into a kind of tirade about Jews, and he hadn't been told."

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"I incorrectly assumed he had been told and he knew, so there was quite a hassle about this, and I didn't think it proper as a psychiatrist that I would be Jewish, but finally reluctantly he agreed to go on."

(pp. 6979, 6980)

Dr. Diamond testified (at the time of the trial) that his daughter-granddaughter and his son live in Israel. (p. 7043)

Under these circumstances Dr. Diamond certainly should have disqualified himself as a witness in Sirhan's trial. It was impossible for him to remain impartial and objective.

21. Dr. Seward testified (p. 7270, lines 24, 25) that she did know the identity of Sirhan; this means her work was not a "blind analysis" as she claimed and further rules out the necessary objectivity. She knew the charge was political assassination (p. 7271). She was aware of Sirhan's identity. Both factors obviously influenced her testimony, although she also improperly testified that her findings were based solely on test materials.

22. Dr. Richardson's testimony is based on his assumption that Sirhan killed Robert F. Kennedy. Without this conjecture which he assumed to be the truth, his whole testimony would be without an anchor-point, without a foundation. While he claimed he based his statements on psychological tests, his testimony clearly shows it was

the preconceived conviction that Sirhan killed Robert F. Kennedy that molded his testimony; his statements were selected largely to support that fact.

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23. Dr. George DeVos testified about Sirhan, yet he never examined Sirhan himself. He should never have presented to the court a diagnosis of "paranoid schizophrenia" (p. 7308) as he did, basing it merely on opinions and test materials gathered by others, such as Dr.'s Pollack, Schorr, and Richardson. If a professional expresses a professional opinion, he must examine the patient himself. Furthermore, his was not a "blind analysis" for he knew the test materials were from Sirhan. (p. 7328. Lines 1,2,3) Sirhan's name was on the test materials. Dr. DeVos also testified that the test materials he used as a basis for his evaluation given to him were incomplete (p. 7320) as indicated by the fact that he did not receive individual responses for his evaluation.

24. Dr. Marcus testified on the basis of a book "The American People" by Muzzey (p. 6790, 6792) that Sirhan had underlined two portions of it dealing with McKinley's assassination. There is an addition to the printing in someone's handwriting stating "Many more will come!" The defense attorney, Mr. Cooper, made the stipulation that it was Sirhan's handwriting, although he is not a handwriting expert. There is no evidence to support this assumption for the handwriting distinctly differs from the many handwriting samples I received from Sirhan.

During the course of preparing this affidavit, Mr. M. McCowan's defense investigative file was brought to my attention. Of particular

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interest here was the pedantic collation of Sirhan's books taken by McCowan. These books were twenty-nine in number and the list was given to Sirhan's family. The before-mentioned book is included in this list. Mr. McCowan describes with great detail "The American People" by Muzzey. On page 373 over a picture of Ulysses S. Grant is written "Nuts to myself" twice. This is written with a fine pencil and very lightly. Mr. McCowan concludes his report of this book: "The writing does not appear to be Sirhan's writing", and Mr. McCowan clearly states: "The above concludes the writings in this book". However, on page 527 there is a very strongly pressured pen underlining "It was his last public utterance..." And there is a handwritten addition: "Many more will come." This sentence Dr. Marcus quoted at the trial. If McCowan could see the very fine writing on p. 373, how could he fail to see the different and heavily underlined notations on p. 527? In view of the fact that Mr. McCowan's research is so thorough, I find it incomprehensible that this could have been overlooked. Sirhan's consistent feelings about strange handwriting in his notebook and this addition leads me to believe that someone other than Sirhan underlined and made notes in this book -- at some date after these books were taken from Sirhan's home.

25. Reading and studying carefully the transcript of Sirhan's trial, there is a dominant impression that the psychiatric-psychological team, largely made up of Jewish doctors, pooled their efforts to prove that Sirhan, the hated Arab, was guilty and insane, a paranoid schizophrenic. Subsequent studies I have done in a more neutral, trusting relationship at San Quentin clearly point out the simple truth: Sirhan is not and was never a paranoid schizophrenic. The jury

was fed pooled information, the main author of the defense strategy²³⁵ being Dr. Diamond. The evidence suggests that Dr. Diamond was wrong, was not objective enough and was not an impartial searcher for truth as a psychiatrist in such a grave situation involving a man's life and death should be. The testimony that followed, too often utilized textbook stereotyped descriptions, rather than the life and personality of a bright young Arab, Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan had become the center of a drama that unfolded slowly, discrediting and embarrassing psychology and psychiatry as a profession. He was the center of a drama, the true center of which probably still lies very much concealed and unknown to the general public. Was he merely a double, a stand-in, sent there to draw attention? Was he at the scene to replace someone else? Did he actually kill Robert Kennedy? Whatever the full truth of the Robert F. Kennedy assassination might be, it still remains locked in Sirhan's mind and in other, still anonymous minds.

26. Dr. Diamond testified (p. 6848): "(Sirhan) was more than willing to communicate to me that he had shot and killed Senator Kennedy." Sirhan told me that he did not trust Dr. Diamond, that he was making up stories for him to please and confuse him. (p. 6884) Dr. Diamond is correct in admitting that Sirhan lied to him and that it was difficult for him to determine what was truth, what was lie. Yet he drew conclusions from such material, presenting it as the full truth.

To illustrate Dr. Diamond's typical tendency to reach beyond his competence and be an expert also in areas of no expertise, he testified (p. 6854) "I am somewhat familiar with guns ... this type of revolver (that Sirhan used) ... never should have been manufactured and all

available copies should be destroyed..." A response of this type suggests a lack of objectivity and a desire to prove a preconceived notion. Dr. Diamond erred in assuming the role of a gun expert. He calls Sirhan "careless" and "irresponsible" (p. 6854) for not unloading his gun; it could have just been an oversight.

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27. (p. 6865) Dr. Diamond: "...it was possible for me to pick up subtle evidence of mental illness." Yet he omitted the source of the evidence from his testimony. I, in contrast, did not see any evidence of "mental illness" in Sirhan in my extensive psychological testing, nor in his spontaneous behavior during the numerous hours we spent together.

28. (p. 6865) If Dr. Diamond's label for Sirhan, "dementia praecox" was correct, Sirhan would have to be incurably insane; that is what this label means. Sirhan was not "incurably insane", or even "insane" as I found from my testing and interviews that extended to the summer of 1969. Dr. Diamond was also wrong testifying that dementia praecox includes "violent activity of all kinds". In fact, such patients are confused, withdrawn, and regressed but seldom violent. "Whatever strange behavior I showed in court," Sirhan told me, "was the result of my outrage over Dr. Diamond's and other doctor's testimony. They were saying many things about me that were grossly untrue, nor did I give them my permission to testify in my behalf in court."

A conclusion emerges from the study of court transcripts that the Sirhan's "notebooks" were modified and changed to support the improper diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. This is an assumption that should not be ignored.

29. Dr. Diamond is wrong in testifying that the evidence for

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psychosis was obtained when Sirhan was under hypnosis (p. 6881).
The fact is, paranoid schizophrenics are almost impossible to hypnotize. They are too suspicious and do not trust anybody, including friends and relatives, not to speak of a hypnotist from, for him, the most hated race. Psychotics in general are among the poorest subjects for hypnosis. They cannot concentrate, they do not follow instructions and basically do not trust. Sirhan, however, was an unusually good hypnotic subject. Sirhan asked me to hypnotize him, which I did not do, in order not to contaminate my test findings with fantasies.

He himself had manufactured a hypno-disk was practicing self-hypnosis in his Death Row Cell, an activity requiring considerable self-control which no psychotic has. The fact that Sirhan was easy to hypnotize, as testified by Dr. Diamond, proves he was not a paranoid schizophrenic (during one hypnotic experiment Dr. Diamond made Sirhan jump around, like a monkey; only good hypnotic subjects respond so readily to hypnotic suggestions).

30. (p. 6907) Dr. Diamond testified: "Schizophrenia (as he diagnosed Sirhan) is a disease of the mind which is all pervasive." Admitting this, he presented no evidence, no proof that Sirhan was totally disorganized, "sick" across the board in his mental functioning. Quite to the contrary, numerous witnesses saw him as highly intelligent and well oriented. The fact that Sirhan's behavior was quite appropriate to the reality he was in makes his behavior essentially normal. Normal behavior is tuned in to reality, is fitting to the circumstances in which the person finds himself. The "mentally ill" person does not like his reality and handles it by substituting a world of fantasies; he substitutes his fantasies and wishful thinking to reality, something he can handle without loss of self-esteem.

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31. (p. 6914) Dr. Diamond used hypnosis in 6 sessions out of 8 with Sirhan. What was the purpose of it? To plant ideas in Sirhan's mind, ideas that were not there before? To make him accept the idea that he killed Robert F. Kennedy? Dr. Diamond's testimony certainly suggests this. Dr. Diamond testified (p. 7187) that he could not guarantee the authenticity of what Sirhan said under hypnosis. "I make no claim whatsoever (p. 7188) for hypnosis as indicating the validity or the truth of a statement. So I can't vouch for the truth. But it did allow me to obtain a great deal of additional information ... about Sirhan's feelings." At other times, however, Dr. Diamond contradicted himself as far as the usefulness of hypnosis is concerned.

When Dr. Diamond was unable to get Sirhan to admit that he wrote the notebooks, he testified: (p. 6978) "... so I undertook some experiments on possible hypnotic suggestion." This admission strongly suggests the possibility of hypnosis being used for implanting hypothetical ideas in Sirhan's mind, rather than uncovering facts.

31. (p. 6916) A lie-detector (polygraph), not hypnosis, should have been used in finding out whether Sirhan killed Robert Kennedy. Why was a lie-detector not used? It should have been, as it is much more reliable than hypnosis which often provided contaminated results.

A polygraph evaluation should have been made asking a simple question: "Did you, Sirhan, shoot R.F.K.?" This was never done. Dr. Diamond's testimony is wrong, as he states (p. 6916) "I have little or no faith in the accuracy (of a lie detector)." The truth is, the polygraph exceeds in accuracy certain techniques, such as hypnosis that tend to fuse and contaminate experiences from past and

present and also can be influenced significantly by the operator (hypnotist); it makes a significant difference who the hypnotist is.

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32. (p. 6917) Sodium Amytal interview is also quite harmless and probably more helpful than hypnosis; unfortunately, it also was not used to get at the truth. While more appropriate, the risks involved in the use of Sodium Amytal were greatly exaggerated. The court obviously relied too heavily on Dr. Diamond's testimony, which was so biased that it should have been discarded in its entirety.

33. The handwriting of Sirhan in his notebooks differ, often drastically, from the handwriting on numerous test materials I obtained from Sirhan at San Quentin. Whether someone else wrote the notebooks or whether they were written under some special influence, such as hypnosis, is entirely unsolved. If someone hypnotized him when the notebooks were written, who was it? Unfortunately, the defense failed to bring in a handwriting expert. No one apparently asked this very important question at the trial where the professionals were primarily over-eager to prove that Sirhan was a paranoid schizophrenic.

Dr. Diamond testified (p. 7199): "I doubt that he (Sirhan) believes that it was truly his writing in the notebook threatening the assassination of Robert Kennedy; I know that he does not believe that he actually wrote the automatic writing I showed here in the courtroom."

Dr. Diamond testified (p. 6977): "I asked him (Sirhan) about the various details of automatic writing (in the notebooks), this and another card which we experimented with, and he observed that

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some of the r's were made in an unusual manner and he answered, he wanted to know whether we had hired a handwriting expert to forge the papers (forge his handwriting)."

Dr. Pollack testified (p. 7550) that Sirhan doubted the handwriting in the notebooks was his.

At no time did Sirhan offer the admission that he wrote the notebooks; yet the notebooks were one of the most important parts of evidence leading to his conviction. (p. 6978) Sirhan rejected and disowned the notebooks. According to a handwriting analyst's testimony (p. 7415) the handwriting in the notebooks was by someone who was "taking a little more pains with it than he ordinarily does". It is unlikely people do this in their notebooks; a more reasonable assumption is, it is done more by someone who tries to imitate a handwriting. Mr. Sloan, the prosecution's handwriting analyst, (p. 7432) was very likely also influenced by the fact that he believed Sirhan killed Robert Kennedy. I strongly suspect the notebooks are a forgery, for the thinking reflected in them is foreign to the Sirhan I carefully studied

34. Dr. Diamond, the defense psychiatrist, blocked further evaluation of Sirhan by Dr. Pollack when Dr. Pollack did not agree with his views on Sirhan, thus further adding to the bias of promoting one specific interpretation to the jury. (Dr. Pollack did not agree with the diagnosis of Sirhan as a "schizophrenic" or "paranoid schizophrenic", as did the psychiatric TEAM working under the direction of Dr. Diamond.)

The following testimony is from Dr. Pollack (p. 7725): "I found no symptoms of any psychosis in Sirhan."

(p. 7513) "Sirhan was NOT psychotic."

(p. 7572) "Sirhan was not in hypnotic trance when shooting R.F.K." 241

(Did he know for sure, or did he only assume that Sirhan shot R.F.K.?)
How did he know Sirhan was NOT in a hypnotic trance?

(p. 7583) "It is very difficult to hypnotize a psychotic person" yet Dr. Diamond's testimony shows that Sirhan was very easy to hypnotize!

(p. 7768) "Dr. Diamond expressed a great deal of anger and resentment" over Sirhan's being examined by Dr. Pollack.

(p. 7736) Dr. Pollack to D. A. Younger: "... Dr. Diamond's inferences do not carry the weight of reasonable medical certainty."

(p. 7769) "Dr. Diamond led me to believe very strongly that he no longer wanted me to participate (in examining Sirhan)." Consequently, Dr. Pollack no longer continued to examine Sirhan, although he felt it was necessary.

In a more proper and ethical evaluation of Sirhan all the psychologists and psychiatrists should have worked independently. They should NOT have worked as a team, contaminating and influencing each others' views and findings. For example, Dr. Richmond's testimony stated that Schorr's findings made him change his conclusions (p. 6447) and Dr. Diamond eliminated Dr. Pollack's further study of Sirhan after he found he did not agree with him. Had it been a proper, ethical procedure, Sirhan would have been independently examined by each doctor. The findings should have been offered independently by each doctor to the jury -- then their evaluations would have been more objective and closer to the truth. Certainly the jury would have had a more true and valid picture of the kind of man Sirhan actually is. As it happened, the jury was over-exposed to Dr. Diamond's stereotyped

speculations, views, and biases. The people who agreed with him were merely his echo.

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(pp. 7195, 7196) The doctors: Diamond, Pollack, Richardson, Schorr and Marcus met in Defense Lawyer Grant Cooper's office library for more than six hours on February 2, 1969. Also present, part of the time, was Dr. Stanley Abo, a physician. This is both highly unethical and improper. Diagnosis is not to be established by a majority vote or a committee but rather by what the patient's behavior communicates to a doctor. No such team conference between doctors should have taken place at the early inception of the trial -- just as it would have been illegal and improper for the jurors to meet together at this early phase of a trial to discuss whether the man on trial is guilty or innocent! The court takes great pains to warn the jury not to discuss the case until the trial is concluded.

35. Dr. Schorr is guilty of plagiarism. In his written report on Sirhan, Schorr borrowed extensively, very nearly verbatim from Dr. James A. Brussel's Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist. Dr. Schorr copied from the chapters "The Mad Bomber" and "Christmas Eve Killer" -- two cases NOT similar to Sirhan's; yet Dr. Schorr's report on Sirhan shows a "striking similarity" with these cases (p. 6188). Dr. Schorr (p. 6201) borrowed verbatim from the above mentioned work -- which is not a scientific source for an important evaluation of a man fighting for his life. At the same time Dr. Schorr testified to the jury that his work was all "independent" (p. 6204) -- this is patently inaccurate. He was borrowing verbatim, while claiming it was his own, his own alone, and all derived from the psychological tests (p. 6256). Dr. Schorr repeated unidentified quotations from

the "Mad Bomber" thus rendering his report on Sirhan invalid. Such conduct by a psychologist leaves in question his skill as a psychologist in general. Dr. Schorr (p. 6282) copied six quotes from the "Mad Bomber" and inserted them in his final report on Sirhan. Dr. Schorr (p. 6285) further testified that Sirhan had delusions between ages 4-14. This is impossible to tell, as Dr. Schorr was not able to study or see Sirhan between the ages of 4 and 14. Mr. Howard, the Assistant District Attorney, commenting on Dr. Schorr's borrowing from a colleague's book of crime to describe paranoid schizophrenia stated, quite correctly: "This is the most dishonest thing a witness can do before this court or any court." 243

36. Sirhan informed me that he was never warned that the responses to psychological tests he gave could be used in court and could be used against him. He thought that such material is part of a doctor-patient relationship and confidential. When Sirhan attempted to speak out at the trial over what he knew to be incorrect testimony by a doctor, he was threatened by Judge Walker, who told him that no such "blow-ups" were to be tolerated (p. 1551). For instance: Sirhan: "Your Honor, Sir..." The Judge: "You sit down or I will do what I told you I was going to do." (forcefully shut him up.)

Sirhan told me that Dr. Diamond said to him he was not a schizophrenic and paranoid but that he was telling this to the court only in order to save his life, to win the case. Sirhan was angry with Dr. Diamond because of such betrayal which he did not accept or approve of, yet over which he had no control. As a result, Sirhan felt not only a prisoner of the legal authorities, but of the psychologists and psychiatrists who examined him as well. Under the above circumstances, such testimony would have to be seen as illegal

as well as invalid.

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37. Dr. Diamond's testimony strongly suggests that his main aim was to disturb Sirhan emotionally with the use of hypnotic experiments so he would behave like a paranoid schizophrenic, and so support his theories (I would more appropriately term them Freudian fantasies) which would explain why Sirhan killed R.F.K.

38. In summary, my repeated psychological testing of Sirhan after his trial and our interviews strongly indicate that the psychiatric-psychological testimony at the trial was full of numerous factual errors and misleading to the jury. Most of the doctors testifying saw their role in proving why Sirhan killed Kennedy, which required a focus on pathology (mental illness) that I found does not exist. They failed to consider the real facts in a more objective light and failed to consider the possibility clearly suggested by the ballistic testimony and Sirhan's own testimony under close scrutiny that perhaps Sirhan did not kill Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan's trial was not handled properly by the mental health professionals. In retrospect, a close study of the trial testimony and my own extensive study of Sirhan leads to one irrevocable and obvious conclusion:

Sirhan's trial was, and will be remembered, as the psychiatric blunder of the century.

Dated: March 9, 1973

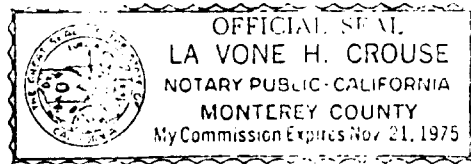

Edward Samson, Ph.D.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF MONTEREY)

245

On this 9 day of March, 1973, before me appeared, personally, EDUARD SIMSON, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.



21 W. Alisal, Ste. 120, Salinas, CA. 93901

La Vone H. Crouse
Notary Public in and for said
County and State

DR. EDUARD SIMSON
98 VIA ENCINA
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

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March 26 73

Dear Lynn:

Enclosed the corrected, final
version of the Affidavit. I am
grateful you noticed the 3
remaining errors. Whatever
it is, it will have to do.

I am mailing the original
to Roger now.

It has been fascinating,
great to work with you
on this case.

Let's keep in touch,

Affectionately,
Edward

*It was my pleasure to collaborate
on this affidavit with Dr. Simson -
and it was most generous of him to fit the demands of
this report into his busy schedule. E. S. 4/1/73*

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A Apparently so.

Q Then to go back to the question that I asked you earlier when Mr. Sirhan claimed this amnesia in his interview with you, he was lying to you?

A That's quite possible.

MR. FITTS: I think that's all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. COOPER:

Q Doctor, does that change your opinion as to your diagnosis?

A No, we haven't been discussing diagnosis for quite some time.

Q Doctor, you were asked on cross examination about when -- in substance -- I don't purport to quote it exactly -- when he first started thinking about assassination.

Let me show you two books. I will have to eventually lay a foundation, but I can make an avowal, if your Honor please, that these books -- "Transformation of Modern Europe" by Gottschalk & Lach -- have you seen those?

A Yes, I think I have.

Q And "The American People" by Muzzey -- have you seen this as well?

A Yes, sir.

Spec. Ex. # Chapter XXV, C

pg 33

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Q And when and where did you first see these, Doctor?

A I saw them outside this courtroom yesterday for the first time.

Q I make the avowal at this time that this happens to be his handwriting. (Cooper)

MR. FITS: Whose handwriting?

MR. COOPER: I mean the defendant's handwriting, Mr. Sirhan Sirhan.

Would you read this to yourself first, please, Doctor?

(Witness looks at book.)

A I've finished reading.

Q Doctor, I can't tell you at this time but assuming for the purpose of discussion that this was when he was in high school, assuming that that was done in high school, what would that mean to you?

A It indicates that he is already thinking -- his mind is already on the topic of assassinations.

This deals with the assassination of McKinley and this is a description of the assassination.

Then he says afterwards, "After a week of patient suffering the President died. The third victim of an assassin's bullet since the Civil War."

So then he writes in, "Many more will come."

So he is already thinking about assassination

1 in high school.

2 Q BY MR. COOPER: Then in "The Transformation of
3 Modern Europe" on page 576 under the Chapter, "A tragedy
4 of errors," will you read that portion that I have now
5 indicated?

6 (Witness reads)

7 A Yes.

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MR. FITTS: "Mr. Cooper, I see no handwriting in this.
I see some underlining."

* MR. COOPER: I recognize that and I will have to
call the defendant to the stand, if your Honor please --
this has been recently called to my attention -- but I
assure you that that is his underlining and that the
handwriting is his on Page 527 of "The American People"
which I will now -- I will ask first that that page of
"The American People", being Page 527, only paragraph
578 down to the bottom of the page where the handwriting,
"Many more will come", be received in evidence as the
Defendant's Exhibit next in order.

THE COURT: What's the name of that book? I didn't
get it.

MR. COOPER: "The American People."

MR. BERMAN: Who is the author?

MR. COOPER: The author is Muzzey, M-u-z-z-e-y.
That will be what number?

THE CLERK: II.

MR. COOPER: I will mark it "II" at Page 527 and I
offer in evidence that portion of Page 576 of "The
Transformation of Modern Europe" by Gottschalk & Lach,
particularly that portion beginning in the middle of the
page where in italics are the words "The assassination of
the Archduke Francis Ferdinand," beginning with the line,
"On Sunday, June 28, 1914," and ending with the sentence,

* please examine pg VII Subpoena Trial Transcript Witness list

25/

1 "A bomb in fact had earlier been tossed at the royal pair
2 only to bounce off their car and kill several others."

3 Q BY MR. COOPER: Now assuming, Doctor, that
4 that, too, was under lined by the defendant when he was
5 in high school, would that have any significance to you?

6 A Yes.

7 Q What would it mean to you?

8 A It would mean that he has been thinking about
9 assassinations of one sort or another for an awfully long
10 period of time.

11 Q And if you assume further -- I have been ✓
12 informed and I have just leafed through them -- that those
13 were the only underscorings in either book, or the only
14 writings in either book, would that mean anything to you
15 or mean the same thing?

16 A Well, that would underscore it. It seems the
17 only thing he is interested in in history, according to
18 these books, is assassinations.

19 MR. BERMAN: I'm sorry. The other book, the one by
20 Muzzey, is that II?

21 MR. COOPER: I offer this one as JJ, "The Transforma-
22 tion of Modern Europe."

23 THE COURT: But the clerk points out that the whole
24 book is not to go in evidence.

25 MR. COOPER: If the Court please, I will be very happy
26 to take the page itself out.

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THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. That whole book cannot go to the jury. It's just the portion used.

MR. COOPER: If the Court please, with the permission of the Court and counsel, if we may take it with us tonight we will have those pages substituted.

Will counsel stipulate to that?

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MR. FITTS: We will so stipulate.

MR. COOPER: Pardon me. Mr. McCowan tells me that there are other underscorings in "II". We will check that during the noon hour.

May we take the recess?

THE COURT: How much longer are you going to be? If it's only going to be five minutes --

MR. COOPER: No, I'll be longer than five minutes, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you are again admonished it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on this matter or anything pertaining to it; you are not to form or express an opinion on this matter until it is finally submitted to you for that purpose.

Remand the defendant.

1:45, gentlemen.

(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until 1:45 p.m. of the same day, Friday, March 21, 1969.)

DEFENSE WITNESSES (Cont'd)

	<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>CROSS</u>	<u>REDIRECT</u>	<u>RECROSS</u>
SHEETS, Millard	5415	5423		
SIRHAN, Adel Bishara (recalled)	102 4748	107 4763	110 4785	
SIRHAN, Mary (recalled)	112 126 4663	114	115	
(resumed)	4671	4731		
SIRHAN, Munir	119	120		
SIRHAN, Sirhan Bishara	4803	5283	5339	5357
STRATHMAN, John	5381	5390	5404 5406	5405
STRATHMAN, Patricia A.	5407	5414		
WEIDNER, John	5427	5442	5446	
WEIDNER, Naomi M.	5447			
WEST, Dean L.	354			

page #
 Please note, the last time Sirhan testified -
 defense attorney Cooper avowed the handwriting
 in Muzgoy was Sirhan's as well as the underlining
 in The Transformation of Modern Europe.
 Cooper did not recall Sirhan to the stand to
 corroborate the above - as he stated in open
 court he would do (pg 6793).
 This is the same sort of thing Cooper did re
 the suppression of the torn gum label,

FILE COPY

Frank

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EXEMPLAR WRITING:

One time card "Organic Pasadena"	(9/17/67)
One payroll check #174775 (endorsement)	(4/12/68)
One education record	(7/24/68)
One accident report	(Aug.)
Two inventory sheets	(12/31/67)
One P.C.C. information card from H. Benson	
One signature--Corona Community Hospital Medic 1 record.	(12/6/69)
One signature--Newspaper article Public Health Dept. City of Corona, Calif.	(1/12/68)

ITEMS TO BE RETURNED:

Item #29: One green Pasadena City College notebook pages one thru seventy-six and two cardboard covers.
Two tan notebooks pages one thru one hundred and eighty six and pages A thru G.

Item #71 One envelope "Aeronaut Insurance Co."
Two 5" x 8" notebook pages.
One Johnson-Cadet Gen #4775 tin.

Frankie E. Franck 10660 reported "insufficient evidence to prove that both writings are the works of one person..." on July 25, 1968

However, the Sloan report attributes the writings in the notebooks etc. as being that of Frankie E. Franck Sirhan's. Therefore, Sloan was called upon to testify at the Sirhan trial & nothing was mentioned to Sirhan defense attorneys about Franck's report -

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Handwritten
7/15/68

The documents set forth were consigned to me on July 15, 1968. I perused them on six consecutive days for a total of twenty two hours, to resolve the following:

- (1) Was all the questioned writing written by one person ?
- (2) Was the questioned writing written by the person who wrote the exemplar writing ?

After having made a close and critical examination of all the documents involved I have arrived at the Inconclusive Opinion:

(1) In all probability one person wrote all of the questioned writing, specifically that writing enclosed within and without the dotted lines, as indicated by the circumscribed arrows, on the photocopy of said documents. My opinion is qualified due to the time lapse between execution of the writings involved and the varying quality of the writing itself. There is a possibility that another person(s) wrote portion(s) of the questioned writing; however, I can find nothing to substantiate this possibility. There are some indications that the questioned writing was conceivably written by a left-handed writer; however, the latter are merely indications and could not be attested to. This opinion only pertains to that writing written in English. I have no opinion concerning the two foreign styles of handwriting contained in the questioned writing.

(2) Whoever wrote the exemplar handwriting probably wrote the questioned writing. This is based on evidence strong enough to establish presumption but not proof. I can find nothing which definitely indicates different writers are concerned; however, due to the lack of exemplar writing, the lack in number

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and uniqueness of the handwriting characteristics, I am unable to reach a definite opinion. There is insufficient evidence to prove that both writings are the work of one person, although they have in common a number of deviations from copybook form consistent with their being by the same person.

Examination under ultraviolet illumination, both short wave and long wave, also infrared illumination to determine the presence of any latent or eradicated writing yielded negative results.

If handwriting testimony is contemplated these documents should be photographed and a suitable exhibit made to support the aforementioned opinions.

Frankie E. Franck 10660

Questioned Document Section
Scientific Investigation Division
Los Angeles Police Department
July 25, 1968

Source SAS

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RESULTS OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

The papers, notes and notebooks found in Sirhan's bedroom on June 5, 1968, were transported to the F.B.I. laboratory for comparison, then to the Los Angeles Police Department laboratory. The documents, with other examples of Sirhan's handwriting, were delivered to Mr. Stoner, Chief Investigator, District Attorney's Office, on July 23, 1968. These examples included Sirhan's signature from the cancelled Argonaut Insurance Company check, his driver's license and an application for a "Hot Walker's" license with the State of California. Stoner gave the documents to L. W. Sloan, Questioned Document Examiner, District Attorney's Office.

(no mention of Franck's examination & report from July 15 to 21)

Sloan conducted a lengthy intercomparison of the writings and formed the opinion that Sirhan had signed his name on the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Gun Club. It was Sloan's specific and unqualified opinion that Sirhan was the person responsible for more than 90 percent of the writings in the two spiral notebooks. The remaining 10 percent of the writings related to obscure words and phrases that were written in a manner unlike that found in the identifiable exemplar writing. Evaluation of the notebook writing indicated a writer who apparently "experiments" with his handwriting construction.

Sloan's preliminary report of August 22, 1968 stated:

I am able to identify much of the writing in the two notebooks and other related papers as being that of Sirhan. The main difficulty of the examination has been in the scarcity of appropriate exemplar material. So far, it has been necessary to make considerable intercomparisons of the questioned writing in order to tie it into the exemplars.

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Without question, Sirhan signed his name to the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Rifle Range, dated June 4, 1968.

I am certain that complete identity of all the writing, which is Sirhan's, will be possible with additional time being spent on the examination.

A continuing attempt is being made to locate and identify additional exemplar writing.

On September 20, 1968, Sloan made a final report which read as follows:

I have completed a lengthy and detailed examination and comparison of the handwriting contained in the two spiral notebooks and other related papers in the Sirhan matter with and against the accumulated exemplar writings of Sirhan Sirhan.

At the time of my preliminary report, August 22, 1968, it was anticipated that additional exemplar writings of Sirhan would be located and identifiable, but none has been found. Thus, the complete examination and comparison has been carried out with the same exemplar materials but with considerable additional time being spent.

My original opinion concerning the signature of Sirhan Sirhan in the "sign-in" sheet, at the San Gabriel Rifle Range, dated June 4, 1968, has been strengthened considerably by the additional time spent in the overall examination. Too, the lengthy intercomparison of writing in the spiral notebooks has been of great value and a much firmer opinion concerning that writing has been reached.

Therefore, at this time I wish to state my opinion concerning all the writings and the examination thereof. It is my specific and unqualified opinion that Sirhan Sirhan is the person responsible for the writing of his name on the "sign-in" sheet at the San Gabriel Rifle Range. It is also my specific and unqualified opinion that he is the person responsible for more than 90 percent of the writings found in the two spiral notebooks.

To explain the 90 percent opinion, the remaining 10 percent of the writing relates to obscure words and phrases that have been written in a manner unlike that found in the identifiable exemplar writing. Observation and evaluation of the notebook writing as a

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whole indicates a writer who apparently "experiments" with his writing construction from time to time.

Further, it is my specific and unqualified opinion that he in particular, wrote the words on pages 15, 19, 21, 26, 35, 39, 47, in the Pasadena City College notebook and pages 123, 124, 125 and 126 of the larger notebook.

Such would be my testimony in courts.

The Court Ruling on the Search

Judge Herbert V. Walker convened Department 107-A on October 22, 1968. The motion before the court was a suppression of evidence found in Sirhan's bedroom. The prosecution and defense presented their points, authorities and witnesses. Judge Walker ruled the search was not unreasonable, and the notebooks found in Sirhan's bedroom were accepted by the court. Judge Walker commented that the court's receipt of the notebooks was not to be construed as a ruling on their admissibility as acceptable evidence. This could only be determined by the trier of fact.

had heard, or thought that Kennedy had made over television in the previous month.

Sirhan related how on the date that he uses, May 18, 1968, that he had heard a television political broadcast by Senator Kennedy in which Kennedy had promised that he would provide 50 bomber airplanes to the Israeli forces, and Sirhan felt he had to kill Kennedy in order to prevent this from happening.

I readily observed that he did not describe to me spontaneously either the shooting or the notebook, and I questioned him about these and he protested to me that he had no memory of the actual shooting and had no memory of the notebook itself.

Q Were you privy to the notebooks at that time? Had you seen them?

A I had seen copies of them. So that a good deal of this interview was passed in attempting to precisely define what it was that Sirhan claimed to be able to remember and what he claimed not to be able to remember.

I would like to discuss further the matter of the gap in his awareness of the events of the shooting. The story that he described to me in relationship to the events was this: That on Sunday night he had gone to the Ambassador Hotel for the express purpose of seeing Senator Kennedy.

1 material in the notebooks was his. Eventually, if not
2 this time at some subsequent time he went through them
3 page by page and the only items he denied that anything
4 that was written in the notebooks was his and that is
5 the one thing that turned out to be an insignificant
6 comment in Arab which he told me he thought had been written
7 by a friend of his at school, but he had no memory
8 whatsoever of writing it in the notebook.

9 He didn't know why he wrote it.

10 Some of the pages were dated and he would say
11 like that "I can see the date but I don't remember it;
12 I know this is my writing" but then he would point to
13 some of the letters that were strange.

14 MR. BERMAN: What is that?

15 A Some of the letters were strange. A couple
16 of times he would find some single letter and he would
17 want to know about the letter, that is he would want to
18 know, for instance, or he would say that he did not make
19 an R that way. "That is not the way I make that letter."
20 Then he would say "Do you think," pointing to me, "Do you
21 think they have had a handwriting expert forge this for
22 me?" And I did respond and say "No, I don't think they
23 did."

24 And then he would say "Well, I must have
25 written it."

26 Well, I would like to say that I have seen

1 Sirhan on eight separate occasions and on each occasion
2 I have spent from two to five hours with him. I would
3 say a total of perhaps 20 to 25 hours with him.

4 We talked about the notebooks on many
5 occasions and at no time when he was awake and conscious
6 did he say he had any inconsistent or different attitude
7 about the notebooks, always the same, admitting they were
8 his but he has no memory of it.

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I just found out from seeing some books which were his high school texts that even at that time in high school he was obviously obsessed already with the idea of assassinations.

His brother Munir had been away from home for over 9 months and returned in September of 1967, and was very shocked and alarmed to find that Sirhan had changed dramatically in personality from prior to the time he had left home. Where Sirhan had previously been on very good terms with his brother Munir and had been a kind, gentle, and what Munir called "a sweet personality -- he loved us all", he was shocked to find when he got back, after not having seen Sirhan for a length of time, for over 9 months, that Sirhan was now an angry, irritable, explosive kind of a person; very suspicious and very distrustful; and a particular event happened in which they quarreled over a kettle of water for some tea in which Sirhan became quite violent and accused Munir of sort of taking his boiling water, and became -- Munir was very alarmed by the sort of explosive, angry, violent striking out that his brother showed.

Now Sirhan has always, or for many, many years, had this fascination with assassins and assassinations; and he also has been very fascinated with guns.

He describes how he always longed to own a gun and finally somewhere very early, January or February of 1968, he had an opportunity to buy a gun quite cheaply,

1 and that that was the outgrowth not only of a paranoid
2 psychosis but I think a very abnormal dissociated state
3 in that in all probability again at the moment that he
4 felt or still felt, was very confused, and dissociated
5 by the mirrors and the lights.

6 Q Now then I think that you were about to tell
7 us something about the writings, the automatic writings
8 under hypnosis.

9 Would it be all right with you if we start on
10 page 2, because we have a blowup of that?

11 A I would rather start at the beginning here,
12 Mr. Berman because I have got these in sequence.

13 Q Tell me when you get to page 2.

14 A I will. A problem which still was unresolved
15 as far as I was concerned was an explanation of the note-
16 book. I felt very dissatisfied with Sirhan's explanations
17 which were essentially no explanation at all. He denied
18 the notebooks in a very odd, peculiar kind of way. He
19 admitted the notebooks were his, he admitted most of the
20 time that the writing must be his, but he had no recollection
21 about how it happened and couldn't give me an explanation
22 as to how any part of the notebook came about.

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And it was in this area that I had the feeling more than at any other time in my examinations of Sirhan in the conscious state that he was being considerably less than truthful with me.

He simply denied anything about the notebooks.

So it occurred to me that it was possible that at least parts of the notebook might have been written during one of these Rosicrucian correspondence exercises in front of the mirrors, and I decided to experiment with this.

So on February 1st, 1969, in the presence also of Dr. Pollack, whom I invited to witness this, we did this particular experiment.

Now my trouble with hypnotizing Sirhan has always been that he hypnotizes too rapidly and too deeply, and if the purpose is to gain access to him -- gain information -- it is preferable that he be in as light as possible a hypnotic state. So this time I rather rapidly counted to five, gave him suggestions, then quickly asked him whether he could hear me talking to him, and also could he hear Dr. Pollack talking to him; and I think Mr. Kaiser was in the room at the time; and tried to keep him alert and aware of his surroundings. This worked, and it is my best judgment insofar as one can judge these things, that at the start of the writing here that Sirhan was not in a hypnotic state, and that he was quite awake,

1 started and he looked around and sort of slowly awakened
2 and smiled and laughed this time. Obviously it had
3 some effect, so I asked him to look at the papers and
4 he made no sense of recognition.

5 Q You are speaking of his writings?

6 A His writings. He gave some sign of recognition
7 to the papers, the writing or the pen, and we asked him to
8 read what he had written, various parts, and he stated
9 that it was a foreign document. One curious thing, on
10 the top of this, my pen was handy, where I sked him to
11 write the number of drinks he had had one, two, three,
12 four, one, two, three, four, in the awakened state, and
13 he read this as twelve, thirty-four, as it very obviously
14 seemed familiar to him, and when I asked him about it, he
15 said, "It is too scribbly to read," so he talked about
16 the notebooks and he said, "They are not Sirhan", so I
17 pointed out to him that maybe the notebooks were like this
18 and his reply to that is, "Are you kidding me?"

19 That is what made him feel crazy, and the
20 automatic writing of the day was not me."

21 I asked him for various details of the automatic
22 writing, this and on another card which we experimented with,
23 and he observed that some of the r's were made in an
24 unusual manner and he answered, he wanted to know whether
25 we had hired a handwriting expert to forge the papers,
26 because they were not his.

happening.

Then in response to this thinking he would think he is going crazy, he is losing his mind, crazy people talk about this; one thing he discussed very clearly when I talked to him, "You know, there are lots of people, Sirhan, who belong to something like the Rosicrucians, and you know they believe in this power of thinking."

Well, he thought that everyone would think that he was crazy because all these people in the Rosicrucians were older people and he never heard before of a younger man believing in things of this kind.

Then several times he had taken out a book which he showed me where he has carefully underlined where people believe in this power of thinking will be seen by other people as if they were mentally ill and they are losing their minds.

If Sirhan told me once, he has told me a hundred times that he doesn't want to be considered as mentally ill.

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1 I agree that this is an absurd and preposterous
2 story, unlikely and incredible. I doubt that Sirhan himself
3 agrees with me as to how everything happened. Sirhan
4 prefers to deny his mental illness, his psychological
5 disintegration, his trances, his automatic writing and
6 his automatic shooting. He does this successfully, through
7 his loss of memory. I doubt that he believes to this day
8 that I have ever succeeded in putting him into a hypnotic
9 trance. I doubt that he believes that it was truly his
10 writing in the notebook threatening the assassination
11 of Robert Kennedy; I know that he does not believe that
12 he actually wrote the automatic writing I showed here in
13 the courtroom.

14 Sirhan would rather believe that he is the fanatical
15 martyr who by his noble act of self-sacrifice has saved his
16 people and become a great hero. He claims to be ready to die
17 in the gas chamber for the glory of the Arab people.

18 However, I see Sirhan as small and helpless,
19 pitifully ill, with a demented, psychotic rage, out of
20 control of his own consciousness and his own actions, subject
21 to bizarre dissociated trances in some of which he
22 programmed himself to be the instrument of assassination,
23 and then in an almost accidentally induced twilight state
24 he actually executed the crime, knowing next to nothing
25 as to what was happening.

26 These are the psychiatric findings in this case.

1 started and he looked around and sort of slowly awakened
2 and smiled and laughed this time. Obviously it had
3 some effect, so I asked him to look at the papers and
4 he made no sense of recognition.

Q You are speaking of his writings?

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6 A His writings. He gave some sign of recognition
7 to the papers, the writing on the pen, and we asked him to
8 read what he had written, various parts, and he stated
9 that it was a foreign document. One curious thing, on
10 the top of this, my pen was handy, where I asked him to
11 write the number of drinks he had had one, two, three,
12 four, one, two, three, four, in the awakened state, and
13 he read this as twelve, thirty-four, as it very obviously
14 seemed familiar to him, and when I asked him about it, he
15 said, "It is too scribbly to read," so he talked about
16 the notebooks and he said, "They are not Sirhan", so I
17 pointed out to him that maybe the notebooks were like this
18 and his reply to that is, "Are you bugging me?"

19 That is what made him feel crazy, and "the
20 automatic writing of the day was not me."

21 I asked him for various details of the automatic
22 writing, this and on another card which we experimented with,
23 and he observed that some of the r's were made in an
24 unusual manner and he answered, he wanted to know whether
25 we had hired a handwriting expert to forge the papers,
26 because they were not his.

MR. COOPER: We don't ^{need} his handwriting expert. He has settled that all now. I will waive further cross examination.

MR. FITTS: I wasn't planning to bring him in. We may yet be using him on rebuttal, but I understand from this record that you were not in the least bit interested in cross examining Larry Sloan from the evidence on direct, because none of it was disputable, as far as we are concerned.

MR. COOPER: That is right. *(Sloan, LADA handwriting expert)*

THE COURT: Well, about all you did was have him give his qualifications and there wasn't much more than that.

MR. FITTS: He did analyze a writing, but in any event, it is not an issue at this point.

THE COURT: We will recess now.

(The following proceedings were had in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you are not to read any newspapers or any written articles or listen to the radio or any television broadcast relating to this case and, if you should inadvertently hear any such reporting, you must disregard it and not permit yourselves to be influenced during your deliberations.

You are further admonished you are not to discuss this matter among yourselves or with anyone else

Jan 14 69 9:20 AM SIRHAN B21014

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allowed, unless there is some contention to the contrary
and it specifically appears in the record? 271

THE COURT: If you put that in the record itself, that
is that information, it's all right with me.

MR. COOPER: I am perfectly willing to do it.

THE COURT: You see, I've got to look at this when
some other attorney is retained on appeal.

MR. COOPER: There may not be an appeal. ←

THE COURT: I assume there is always an appeal, Mr.
Cooper. I have had them appealed and reversed when I
thought there were no grounds for appeal.

MR. FITTS: To continue my thoughts, your Honor,
having read one of these correction sessions, it sometimes
doesn't appear that both sides have joined in the stipulation
and agreed to the correction.

MR. COOPER: I will stipulate that at this time
everything that has been corrected has been done with the
consent of both parties.

MR. FITTS: So stipulated.

THE COURT: Then further than that, unless some
objection is raised by one of the parties, it is presumed
from here on out that both parties stipulate to the
corrections as delineated in these records?

MR. COOPER: As they are made here, yes.

MR. FITTS: So stipulated, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. What is yours on 304?

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MR. FITTS: Well, the Court is aware we have endeavored, unsuccessfully, yesterday -- and for no particular reason, to get Larry Sloan into this picture and out of this picture in order that he may attend a convention which he should attend. Now, he has been extremely cooperative.

MR. COOPER: I have a suggestion to make.

MR. FITTS: All right.

MR. COOPER: Have you finished your direct of him?

MR. FITTS: No, I have not.

MR. COOPER: What else have you got to do with him?

MR. FITTS: It was my purpose at this time to take him through one of the six folders containing photographic copies of those exhibits.

MR. COOPER: How long are you going to be?

MR. FITTS: That I can't say. I wanted to call him in and find out.

MR. COOPER: As far as I am concerned, you could even put him on after we started. You have proved the case already.

Jues. Feb 25, 1969

→
→

with the California State College at Long Beach.

I have given papers before professional groups, am a member of the American Academy of Forensic Science and a member of the California State Association of Criminalists.

That's essentially my background.

MR. COOPER: Mr. Fitts, do you think I should have an opportunity to take him on voir dire?

MR. FITTS: Would you like to, Mr. Cooper, or do you want to reserve that for cross?

Q BY MR. FITTS: Officer, I have placed before you the exhibits which I have marked for identification, all but one of which has been received into evidence at this time. They are Exhibits 47 to 54, Exhibit 49 being marked for identification only, and being a picture enlargement of a bullet fragment (Ex. 49).

With the exception of that picture, I now ask you to examine the contents of the envelopes which are before you in evidence, and when you have examined them all, would you tell me if you have seen them before?

MR. COOPER: I will stipulate he has seen them all before, if -- pardon me.

Maybe I shouldn't have done that.

MR. FITTS: I think the stipulation in this instance might save a little time. It might be tedious if he examines them all at this time.

Bullet
(RFK)
6th. U.S. at Wash.
bullet
max. 1/2 in
RFK fatal bullet frag.
50 max. 1/2 in
fragment
51 max. 1/2 in
52 max. 1/2 in
53 max. 1/2 in
54 max. 1/2 in

Cooper's stipulations were an embarrassment

also, this disservice to
dis. Not
a ballistic expert

1 Q BY MR. FITTS: Directing your attention to
2 this envelope --

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3 THE COURT: That is for identification?

4 MR. COOPER: I just understood that is what it is in
5 for.

6 THE COURT: Show it to counsel.

7 MR. FITTS: I thought I had shown him this.)

8 MR. COOPER: Maybe you have.

9 MR. FITTS: If I haven't, I will show it to you now.

10 That is the spent bullet.

11 MR. COOPER: There will be no objection to this
12 being received.

4443 Hwy 5D E,
Cannon City, Wv. 26033

13 THE COURT: In evidence.

May 7, 1994

14 *Sikora, B-21014*

15 *Compare this reportee with Board of Inquiry*
16 *of 11 (see underlined reference). In fact care-*
17 *fully read pages 4077, 78, and 79 - (???)*
18 *In short, Cooper's lack of enthusiasm*
19 *with the facilities in your case is the reason we all*
20 *have this problem today - recall his readily agreeing*
21 *to the blanket stipulation Fitts asked for.*
22 *Wherein Cooper agreed to the stipulation of the*
23 *bullet in Judge Walker's chambers - but you,*
24 *were not present & were unaware of that major*
25 *decision -*

26 *d. j. m.*

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Board of Inquiry

serial number that was written on the envelope for Exhibit 55 was H18602. Now, apparently that is true?

A That is apparently true, yes, it is true.

Q Were you handed the envelope by the Deputy District Attorney handling the case?

A That is correct, I was.

Q And, when he handed you Exhibit 55, you knew that he was handing you three test bullets from the Sirhan gun. Is that true?

A That is true.

Q You knew ahead of time what Exhibit 55 was?

A That is correct.

Q And we knew that Exhibit 55 was three bullets from the Sirhan gun?

A That is correct.

Q And, you so testified?

A That is correct, yes.

Q Was this Exhibit also examined by Mr. Cooper, the defense attorney?

A I would have to assume, because all evidence has to be examined by him before it would be used for evidence. So, I would say, yes, it was.

Q And so, apparently, not only the witness, yourself, but the Deputy District Attorney and probably the defense attorney all

Compare w/ trial transcript pages 4077, 78, 79

termination of the tract, hemorrhage can be seen within the cortical laceration.

The size of the penetrating wound is difficult to determine at this time since the tract is largely filled by the swollen white matter of the cerebellum and by hemorrhage. However, probing into the tract at the entrance wound indicates that it was in the order of 2 cm in width at maximum expansion.

Upon palpation and probing in the region of the laceration in the superior vermis, a metallic fragment is found just beneath the arachnoid membrane and within an area of hemorrhage. This irregular gray metallic fragment measures 6 x 3 x 2 mm and corresponds to the largest fragment that was identified in the postoperative x-ray of a radiopaque object near the midline.

In addition to the penetrating wound and the laceration of the vermis at its terminal end, an area of contusion and hemorrhagic necrosis measuring 2.5 x 2.0 cm covers most of the superior surface of the right cerebellar hemisphere and extends 5 mm over the midline. Beneath this area of contusion and communicating with the penetrating wound, a recent hematoma is found that measures 2.5 x 2.0 cm. The hemorrhage involves the region of the declive, folium, and tuber. Smaller satellite contusions and hemorrhagic necrosis are scattered lateral to the large contusion of the superior surface of the cerebellum. Both cerebellar hemispheres are markedly swollen with flattened gyri and with a cerebellar pressure cone. Two small areas of hemorrhagic necrosis, each 3 mm in diameter, are present in the cortex of the herniated left cerebellar tonsil. The right cerebellar tonsil shows a single area of cortical hemorrhagic necrosis also 3 mm in diameter.

An elliptical groove over the superior surface of the anterior lobe of the cerebellum indicates upward herniation of these structures through the incisura of the tentorium cerebelli.

Horizontal sections of the cerebellum reveal the penetrating wound and the hemorrhage described above. These lesions have destroyed much of the cortex and subcortical white matter of the right cerebellar hemisphere, the dentate nuclei and probably the roof nuclei.

E. Brain Stem.

The ventral surface of the pons and medulla is markedly flattened.

The periaqueductal gray matter contains multiple petechial

Spec 8/11 Ch. XXVII b pg 34

277 17

DESCRIPTION OF PRE-OPERATIVE X-RAYS (see pg 10 ??)

Anteroposterior and lateral portable films of the skull, exposed on June 5, 1968 at approximately 1:00 A.M., reveal a gunshot wound of the right temporal bone. The wound of entry is 2.0 cm above the temporal tip and approximately midway between the external auditory canal and the sigmoid sinus region, approximately 1.0 cm posterior to the auditory canal.

There are two bullet tracks. One extends slightly anterior to the vertical dimension (15 degrees). The second extends 30 degrees posterior to the vertical dimension, so that the two tracks diverge 45 degrees.

In the frontal projection, both tracks extend superiorly toward the vertex at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal.

In the tracks of the bullet wound are numerous metallic foreign bodies and fragments of the mastoid. The largest metallic fragment is situated in the petrous ridge and at about the arcuate eminence. This measures 12 mm in transverse dimension, 7 mm in vertical dimension, and approximately 12 mm in antero-posterior dimension.

Several metallic foreign bodies are present in the soft tissues lateral to the mastoid process. Twelve metallic foreign bodies, one millimeter or larger, are present in the mastoid process. In addition to the largest fragment described, at least thirty metallic fragments one millimeter or larger are present in the posterior fossa.

One fragment of bone and several metallic fragments projected through the orbit above the petrous ridge are, I believe, supratentorial, and in the mesial aspect of the temporal lobe posteriorly.

A fragment, 7 mm in transverse diameter, 4 mm in greatest anteroposterior dimension and vertical dimension, is situated superiorly slightly to the left of the midline and 4.0 cm anterior to the inner cortex of the occipital bone at or just below the tentorium.

The main fragments of the bullet are anterior to the sigmoid sinus as seen in the lateral projection, and this includes the major bony fragment as well.

DESCRIPTION OF POSTMORTEM RADIOGRAPHS

Postmortem radiographs exposed at 2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M., under the direction of the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, on June 6, 1968, reveal that a major portion of the petrous ridge has been

Spec. # Ch. XXVI b pg 39

278

To: Dr. Cyril Wecht
From: Rose Lynn Mangan
Re: Sirhan family investigation
Date: February 12, 1996

Thank you for your response to my inquiries re measurements vs. weights between Dr. Noguchi's Autopsy Report and the seven examiners' work sheet.

Before I proceed further, I must begin by dispelling any possible misunderstanding that may exist about my attitude toward Dr. Noguchi and/or his autopsy report.

I have always believed Dr. Noguchi to be a man of the highest integrity and honesty. That will not change.

Here then, are some puzzling questions which I would greatly appreciate having answers to:

1- Did you (Dr. Noguchi) remove the metallic fragment 6x3x2 mm as described in your autopsy report on page 10? If so, where is the bullet ^{fragment} recovery information? Who received it?

2- At page 17, par. 2 re "two bullet tracks" were these separate bullet tracks caused from a single bullet having fractured and then travelling on divergent paths? Or, were these two distinctly separate bullet tracks? *(at their origin)*

3- At page 24 under "Bullet Recovery" you report "an accompanying diagram" of the Robert Kennedy neck bullet. But, I do not see this diagram anywhere in the autopsy report.

4- At page 3 under heading Gunshot Wound number 2 through and through where you wrote "Entry" : Right infraclavicular region" Should this be "Exit" instead of "Entry"? (also, see pg. 23, par. 3)

5- At page 24, par. 2 the 6th "thoracic vertebra" Should it be "cervical vertebra"?

6- At page 26 reexamination of the Kennedy jacket (coat) and the through and through bullet path. Where entry and where exit? I do not understand this. Is there a diagram for this bullet's entry/exit, ie, entry at front or back of shoulder seam - and is there a description which differentiates the shoulder seam at top of the jacket as opposed to the sleeve seam - to not confuse top shoulder seam from top sleeve seam.

7- At page 34 last line: "Prints of certain photographs by other jurisdictions for corroborative studies by this office." My question- What photographs - what jurisdictions - what corroborative studies - where recorded?

* 8- On what date was the finished autopsy report signed off? Or, to be more specific, on what date was it considered as completed?

(1)
Spec. E.H.H. Ch. XXVII C

pg 34

I am enclosing some startling new findings, among which is a clear documentation found in Judge Robert Wenke's Court Order number 2 which reveals the substitution of the Kennedy neck bullet which the seven examiners used in their tests in 1975. 279

The information in Lowell Bradford's Dec. 17, 1993 letter to me reveals for the first time that only one of the seven examiners in fact examined the bases of the bullets for identification markings.

I do not wish to imply any dishonesty on Pat Garland's part - he only reported what he saw on the base of the Kennedy neck bullet.

But when you take into consideration the fact that bullet ID's are found in Court Order number 2, it is easy to see how this type of thing would go undetected.

Let me explain what prompted me to carefully examine the specifics in the Court Orders - Bill Harper bitterly complained to me on more than one occasion that the ~~Court Order~~ 1975 examination was a "fix" and so I tried to understand what would cause him to make such a remarkable statement. If it were not for Bill's calling it a "fix" I would never have taken the time to meticulously examine the record. And that is entirely the truth.

Also, I am enclosing a number of disturbing documents which speak for themselves.

In closing, I would greatly appreciate answers to the above questions. The Sirhan family has asked me to assist them in trying to learn what happened. As you know the defense stipulated literally everything away and even failed to hire experts to examine the evidence.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Lynn Mangan

Rose Lynn Mangan
4445 Highway 50 East
Carson City, Nv. 89701

cc:
Sirhan B. Sirhan
Adel Sirhan

Dr. wecht, please forward a copy of this letter to Dr. Noguchi.

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FINAL SUMMARYGUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1 (FATAL GUNSHOT WOUND)

ENTRY: Right mastoid region.

COURSE: Skin of right mastoid region, right mastoid, petrous portion of right temporal bone, right temporal lobe, and right hemisphere of cerebellum.

EXIT: None.

DIRECTION: Right to left, slightly to front, upward.

BULLET RECOVERY: Fragments (see text).

LESIONS IN DETAIL (NEUROPATHOLOGY)

A. Primary lesions - Caused by the bullet and further injuries by bone and bullet fragments.

1. Bone, dura and dural sinus.
 - a. Penetration of right mastoid process.
 - b. Fracture of right petrous ridge.
 - c. Severance of right petrosal sinus.
 - d. Metal fragments in right temporal bone.
2. Cerebrum.
 - a. Contusion-laceration and hemorrhage of right temporal lobe.
 - b. Intraventricular hemorrhage due to above.
 - c. Metal and bone fragments in right temporal lobe.
3. Cerebellum.
 - a. Hemorrhagic tract and cavity in right cerebellar hemisphere.
 - b. Metal and bone fragments in right cerebellar hemisphere.

B. Immediate Secondary Lesions.

1. Bone Lesion.
 - a. Fracture of right supraorbital plate.

*With Bullet Recovery - "See left"
 There is nothing in the left AS# 1
 bullet recovery. Compare with Bullet Recovery
 of AS# 3 on pg 4 of Autopsy Report*

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GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 3.

ENTRY: Right axillary region (just below Gunshot Wound No. 2 entry).

COURSE: Soft tissue of right axilla, soft tissue of right upper back to the level of the 6th cervical vertebra just beneath the skin.

EXIT: None.

DIRECTION: Right to left, back to front, upward.

BULLET RECOVERY: .22 caliber bullet from the soft tissue of paracervical region at level of 6th cervical vertebra at 8:40 A.M., June 6, 1968.

EVIDENCE OF RECENT SURGICAL PROCEDURES.

1. Craniotomy, right temporal occipital.
2. Other, minor surgical procedures are described elsewhere.

PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS RELATED TO GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1.

1. Hypostatic Pneumonia.

MISCELLANEOUS PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS NOT RELATED TO CAUSE OF DEATH.

1. Adenoma of left kidney (benign).
2. Retention cyst of left kidney.

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To: Dr. Cyril Wecht
From: Rose Lynn Mangan
Re: measurement vs weight, fatal Kennedy bullet fragment
Date: September 4, 1995

I must confess I am at a loss in trying to understand the correlation between the large metal fragment's measurements found on page 10 in Dr. Noguchi's Autopsy Report and the measurement found on page 17.

I noticed Dr. Noguchi refers to the post-op x ray on page 10 and on page 17 he describes pre - op x rays. Both describe the measurements of the fatal bullet fragment.

Is the reason for the different measurements due to an enlargement of the negative ?

What made me even pay any attention to this possible discrepancy is that I wanted to compare the measurements of the seven examiners in their 1975 test results with Dr. Noguchi's measurements.

And what I found is that Dr. Noguchi's scientific description deals with measurements while the seven examiners deal with weight (apples and oranges to me).

I feel the examiners' test should also have included measurements. And so, in looking for a like and specific comparison I found inexcusable frustration.

(it might help to remind you that the fatal bullet fragment is Peo. 48 and during the 1975 testing it was called Panel ID 3 & A with 3 being the largest fragment)

I welcome any suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Lynn Mangan

Rose Lynn Mangan
4445 Highway 50 East
Carson City, Nv. 89701

cc:
Sirhan B. Sirhan
Adel Sirhan

(3 enclosures)

3906-134 BULLET WORK SHEET
No 38

BRADFORD
Stall 51

Peo 48 Kennedy 98 Schrade 50 Schrade 50

ITEM NO.	Q	1-A	2	RID-3	3A	4	4-A	5	6
CALIBER	Indet	.22	.22	Indet	Indet	Indet	4-A	.22	.22
TYPE	lead not coated	lead not coated	lead HP w/pc coat	lead w/pc coat	lead	lead particle	lead part. w/pc showing	lead w/pc coat	HP-lead w/pc coat
NUMBER L&G	Indet.	Indet.	6	Indet	Indet	Indet	Indet	6	6
L & G FOR COMPAR.	Possibly 2 groove mds	1 band + 17 groove mds	all	none	none	none	none	2 bands	all
DIR. TWIST	R	R	R	Indet	Indet	Indet	Indet	R	R
WT. (grains)	37.8	36.5	37.4	25.6	0.3	2.6	8.7	26.6	37.2
CANNELURES	Indet	Indet	2K	Indet	Indet	Indet	Indet	2K	2K
CONTAMINATION	w/coat	w/coat			fissure				
DAMAGE	all stripped 2 groove mds + base mds	14 + 19 + base mds	HP perpendicular	flattened	small particle	particle	particle	one side flattened nose obscured	distortion
LAND WIDTH - inches	0.054	0.054	0.054	Indet.	Indet	Indet.	0.054	0.054	0.054
MAKE			Small piece in cork shipped in						

928

REMARKS

Consists of several fragments in bottle plus box w/larger fragments

See 8117 11/11/50

PA 34





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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER - CORONER
HALL OF JUSTICE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, M. D.
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER

File 68-5731

This is to certify that the autopsy on the body of Senator Robert F. Kennedy was performed at The Hospital of The Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, California, by the staff of the Department of Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner on June 6, 1968.

From the anatomic findings and pertinent history, I ascribe the death to:

GUNSHOT WOUND OF RIGHT MASTOID, PENETRATING BRAIN.

The detailed medical findings, opinions and conclusions required by Section 27491.4 of the Government Code of California are attached.

Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner

TTN:etf

THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS ATTACHED IS A FULL, TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE AND OF RECORD IN MY OFFICE.

ATTEST SEP 2 1970 19
WILLIAM G. SHARP County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles.
BY Hal Raymond Dick DEPUTY