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

September 5, 1978

Patricia E. Sklar
Publicity Associate
Randon House, Inc.
201 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022

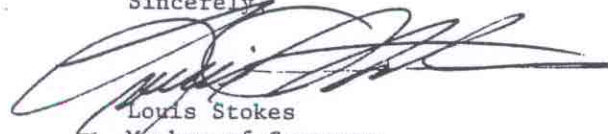
Dear Ms. Sklar:

I acknowledge receipt of A Searching Look at the
Conspiracy and Cover-Up 1968-1978, which concerns the
assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

Because of my position as Chairman of the House
Select Committee on Assassinations, I am especially
appreciative of the book. Though the Committee is investi-
gating the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy
and Dr. Rev. Martin L. King, enough public interest may
be rekindled to warrant another investigation of the
assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

Again, thank you for the book.

Sincerely,



Louis Stokes
Member of Congress

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: JONN G. CHRISTIAN/WILLIAM W. TURNER
% VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI
Suite #332
9171 Wilshire Blvd.
Beverly Hills, CA
90210

DATE: SEPTEMBER 15, 1978

TO: SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS/ATTENTION: CHAIRMAN LOUIS STOKES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND CORRELATIVE DATA TO THE
ASSASSINATIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING,
JR., AND THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR GEORGE C. WALLACE

CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS AND STAFF:

Random House has already supplied the individual members of your committee with copies of our recently released book, THE ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY: A Searching Look at the Conspiracy and Cover-up -- 1968-1978.

The purpose for presenting the book was not necessarily to induce your committee to re-open the RFK assassination case through Congressional hearings. (We will comment further on this later.) Rather, it is our intention to try and expand your perspectives on the overall assassination issue by drawing your attention to correlative data in the RFK assassination as it might relate to the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. King; and to demonstrate some parallels that can be drawn between all these events, especially in areas that might best be described as a "common modus operandi."

In Chapters 13, 14, and 17 of our book, we present evidence strongly indicating that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was a real-life "Manchurian Candidate." This relates to his having been a hypno-programmed "robot of another," whose ultimate role in the assassination turned out to be that of a "decoy-patsy." In short, our evidence adds up to his participation in the overall event as being both involuntary and unconscious; that the circumstantial web of evidence used to convict him as RFK's "lone and unassisted assassin" was partially planted by the operatives behind the conspiracy, and by Sirhan himself as a result of highly sophisticated hypno-conditioning, making it appear that he stalked and killed Senator Kennedy with considerable premeditation and malice aforethought; equally important, however, that same trail of evidence ("diaries," traceable actions, eyewitnesses to various statements, etc.) was calculated to surround Sirhan with an ideological and "political" motive for his alleged act of assassinating Senator Kennedy; we can capulize this as appearing to identify Sirhan as having been a radical leftist of strong "Communist" sympathies and inclinations (if not organizational ties), a drug-taking practitioner of the "occult" (with direct ties to the Rosicrucian and Theosophical, etc. movements), which allegedly involved considerable ritualistic practices that included intensive "self-hypnosis." Ultimately, Sirhan was made to appear to have been a semi-conscious pawn under the control and direction of an element long portrayed as the nucleus of a "worldwide conspiracy," alternately referred to as "The Illuminati" or "The Council on Foreign Relations," or in the most recent of times, "The Trilateral Commission." As we note in Chapters 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15, the nature of this superimposed "evidence" can be clearly traced

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to the doorstep of but one element, before, during and after-the-fact of the RFK assassination: the most extreme of right-wing activists in the United States and a powerful array of possible sponsor-superiors.

We conclude that RFK's assassination was, in the final analysis, a conspiracy and cover-up involving a "confederation of interests" both inside and outside of government, local, State and federal, with clandestine CIA operatives in control.

We propose that the current hearings before your committee involves matters that appear to parallel the RFK assassination case in several crucial respects; perhaps the most critical being the difficulties the Committee seems to be having with the seemingly enigmatic natures of alleged assassins Lee Harvey Oswald and James Earl Ray in terms of assigning respective "motives" for their participations in the JFK and MLK assassinations.

Might we suggest that that which we ascribe to the "motive" behind Sirhan's "involvement" in the RFK assassination could well apply to either and/or both the JFK and MLK cases:

Oswald's behaviour and psychological profile (especially after his return from Russia) closely parallel those of Sirhan; and he, too, left behind "diaries" that not only self-incriminate himself, but cast a definite "political" aura around him as a "living historical record." And, this is but a small portion of like evidence in this important area pointing toward a "Communist" orientation of his alleged act, as against a more logical extreme, radical right-wing sponsorship. If Oswald, like Sirhan, had been a "Manchurian Candidate," he would undoubtedly have been programmed to do precisely what he did, in fact, do, before, during, and after-the-fact of the JFK assassination.

Clearly Marina Oswald Porter's recent testimony about the sudden and sometimes erratic changes in her husband's moods and actions could be explained with some logic as the end result of Oswald's having been subjected to the kind of very sophisticated and extensive/intensive hypno-conditioning that our experts conclude was applied to Sirhan.

Ray's situation is quite similar; there can be no question that his overall actions and statements to date are both suspicious and suspect; the trail of highly incriminating evidence he left behind before and after Dr. King's assassination is, on the surface, prima facie "proof" that Ray was the killer, with at least great premeditation; concurrently, Ray's story about "Roual" seems like pure invention.

However, we believe that there might well be another explanation for Ray's participation in the MLK assassination; again, it parallels that of the RFK case, with several variations.

If hypno-programmed, Ray would have "stalked" Dr. King as an unconscious act (post-hypnotic conditioning), making his current explanation suspect on its face. Ray insists he only went where "Roual" instructed and paid him to, as an essentially

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"innocent pawn" (at least to the impending act of assassination). Yet, three aspects make Ray's story about this alleged arrangement highly unlikely: (a) while having been with this man numerous times of some nine months, Ray's ability to describe his physical appearance is both erratic and limited; (b) Ray cannot relate anything substantive about this man's background or personality or character traits; and (c) Ray not only has not been able to produce any eyewitness or physical evidence to support the existence of this man, but has made statements that seem to contradict with one another and known or established evidence in the case (vis-a-vis any evidence that might have been contrived).

There are two alternative explanations and corresponding conclusions to be drawn from the above: (1.) Ray is lying about "Roual" in order to try and explain away the enormous evidence around him; thus, not only does his alibi dissolve, but with it goes any resistance to his being the actual gunman, whatever his motive(s). Or (2.) Ray has been the victim of hypno-conditioning which, in part, involved the implanting of the fictional "Roual" character and a calculatedly spurious scenario that would, with little difficulty, fail to stand up in any meaningful way; and this is precisely what appears to have occurred.

We are, of course, proposing an intricate and highly sophisticated background to the assassinations of the President and Dr. King; nonetheless, we ask the Committee to carefully examine and contemplate that which we have produced to support our contentions that this did, in fact, occur in the RFK case. However, there is another step that remains to be taken in the RFK case that can and should be applied to the JFK, MLK, and Wallace cases as well: the subjecting of three still-living suspects -- Sirhan, Ray, and Arthur Bremer -- to medically-supervised diagnostic tests and subsequent "deprogramming" to determine (a) whether or not any or all of these men have been victims of "Manchurian Candidate" hypno-programming; and (b) to attempt to bring forth any and all information that might shed light on their actual knowledge and experiences within any conspiratorial scenario, including the identities of any persons so involved.

We are informed by one of the leading authorities in the world on medical hypnosis, Dr. Herbert Spiegel of New York, that the above can be effected; and that he is reasonably sure that the expected results would be forthcoming; he notes, however, that those involved in any "deprogramming" effort would have to be completely familiar with evidential aspects that might relate to areas of existing evidence and suspected evidence; we strongly suggest that Dr. Spiegel head any such pursuit of this adjunct procedure, because of his demonstrated abilities and respected position in the world medical community, and because he is clinically familiar with elements of the RFK case that are clearly defined within the pages of our book.

We attach herein a copy of a document relating to the Jack Ruby case, a part of which has been excerpted into our book; might we suggest that had Ruby's lawyers paid attention to the contents of this document, the world might have long ago had a greater understanding of what might well have changed the course of American history. Dr. Spiegel informs us that he is prepared to address your Committee in

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closed or open session at your earliest convenience; as noted in our book, his presentation includes a demonstration film that will graphically illustrate that which we contend in the RFK case is hardly "political science-fiction," but a distinct and frightening possibility from a scientifically feasible point of view. We might note that we recommended such a presentation last year (via Washington lawyer Lester S. Hyman) and Dr. Spiegel was subsequently contacted by one of your staff members, who inquired about his availability to come to Washington; he never heard back.

In closing, let us suggest that if the contents of our book -- the evidence of conspiracy and cover-up -- warrants a reinvestigation of the RFK assassination case, you should also agree that your Committee is neither prepared nor capable of pursuing the matter further; we trust that you will concur with us that this case -- and quite possibly all of these cases -- would best be addressed by the President of the United States because of the very portent of the issue having to do with the very survival of this nation.

In all due respect, we ask that you join with us in requesting that the highest possible authority in the country presents this issue before an appropriate judicial setting as soon as possible.

#

cc: President Jimmy Carter
Vice President Walter Mondale

Dr. Robert J. Joling, J. D.
Vincent T. Bugliosi, Esq.
Lester S. Hyman, Esq.
Robert Bernstein/Jason Epstein/
Grant Ujifusa; Random House, Inc.
Dr. Herbert Spiegel, M. D.
Dr. Cyril Wecht, J. D.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT EXHIBIT

AUTHORS' NOTE:

The attached letter has been drawn from our investigative file data. While it is missing what appears to be its last page (with its author's signature), it nonetheless contains his handwritten annotations and corrections on the original letter, which is in our possession.

We should like to make special note that this letter's central premise was presented to "the Special Commission" (apparently the Warren Commission) for its review and consideration; we are unaware of any reference to this action being made in any of the Warren Commission final volumes.

We made an attempt to contact the originator of this letter in June, 1969, at the New York City address on the letterhead, but he had apparently moved out of the area and left no forwarding address.

We found the references cited in the attached letter invaluable sources of information on our own work in this highly sophisticated area of medical science.

JONN G. CHRISTIAN/
WILLIAM W. TURNER
September 15, 1978

LEONARD L. STEINMAN

COUNSELLOR AT LAW
210 WEST 89TH STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

WESLEY TOWERS

January 31, 1964

TRAFALGAR 7-6786

Mel Belli, Esq.
722 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mel,

Since writing you and getting your note, I've made it my business to read two original case studies -- one by a leading German psychiatrist, the second by an outstanding Danish psychiatrist and lecturer at the University of Copenhagen. The Danish case study includes a detailed description of a third case which occurred in Denmark also. Every one of these cases is virtually on all fours with the picture presented not only by your client, but Oswald as well. Bill Woodfield's series on his interviews with Ruby completely corroborate the theory -- which is now an absolute and earnest conviction in me -- that Jack Ruby was in fact hypno-conditioned.

I hope that in some way this letter will communicate to you the depth of my conviction which admits of no doubt at all. If anything, I began my study of the Oswald and Ruby cases through the facts reported in the Press with the eye not only of a lawyer but of an American with liberal political beliefs, incensed at both the assassination and the killing of Oswald. If anything, I was prejudiced against Ruby. As the pattern began to emerge, I checked the psychiatric texts, read Schilder and other first-rate sources. The theory was beginning to take shape in spite of my prejudice; yet there was no willingness in me to take this theory seriously until every source confirmed the pattern. I then got off my letter to the Special Commission, every word in it based on the facts and the documented sources. I must tell you, in all honesty, that I never received an acknowledgment from the Special Commission of my letter; but that does not matter, for I am thoroughly convinced of Ruby's innocence, that he was the robot of another.

You have probably never heard of "locking suggestions", Mel. This is the problem Ruby is up against -- and the tragedy is that Ruby doesn't even know it. I don't know what, apart from "Fugue or dissociated state", the diagnosis of Schafer and Bromberg was, but I will bet my last dollar that they found him to be an obsessive-compulsive neurotic with psychopathic and schizoid components, that the picture of brain damage was in the results of the Bender-Gestalt, the Bellevue-Wechsler, the Rorschach and

other association tests they administered. Please believe me, Mel -- the brain damage picture is not the result of previous concussion and physical trauma, but of hypno-conditioning, of induction by suggestion through deep hypnosis of an artificial psychosis. Unlocking of this psychosis, of establishing the identity of the hypno-conditioner, requires a dedicated hypno-therapist with an exhaustive knowledge not only of Freudian but of Pavlovian principles. Please believe me also that Ruby's explanation of what gave rise to his act, of his feelings of depression and overwroughtness at the President's death, of his feelings for Mrs. Kennedy and the further torment Oswald's trial would cause her, of his chagrin at the ~~filthy~~ anti-Kennedy ads and hate posters -- these are all confabulations and rationalizations similar to those found in Korsakoff's Syndrome; all caused by the hypno-conditioning he was subjected to. In all of the cases, the hypno-conditioned victim shows the symptoms of an obsessive-compulsive neurotic with psychopathic and schizoid components; one even showed symptoms of schizophrenia paranoia with the delusions, the hallucinations, the whole bit -- all the result of the conditioning process. See P.J. Reiter (M.D., Lecturer on Psychotherapy and Psychosomatic Medicine at the University of Copenhagen), "Antisocial or Criminal Acts and Hypnosis: A Case Study", English Ed., Munksgaard - Copenhagen, 1958.

You must understand that the question of the hypnotic induction of criminal acts and behavior is one which has a long history going back to Charcot, Freud, Janet, Bernheim. It has a complex and learned literature which involved the ~~the~~ best minds in psychological medicine from 1895 onwards. The Salpetriere (Charcot) and Nancy (Bernheim) schools had controversial opinions regarding the question. Liegeois, Professor of Law at Nancy, considered the question of tremendous importance to jurisprudence. Himself ~~an~~ a distinguished jurist, he sided unreservedly with Bernheim that hypnotism can be misused for criminal ends -- a question which subsequent experimental work and actual cases established as indisputable fact. The use of hypnotism for criminal ends takes up four long chapters in his monograph ("De la Suggestion et du Somnambulisme dans leurs rapports avec la Jurisprudence et la Medicine legale", Paris, 1839), and he cites a number of such cases appearing in the French courts from 1830 onwards.

~~Do not~~ ^{Don't} think for one moment that because this literature and discussion appeared in the '90s, it is outdated. On the contrary, all of the most recent studies support its illustrations and theses. When Reiter (supra) refers to Karl du Prel ("Das Hypnotische Verbrechen und seine Entdeckung", Munich, 1889), it is only by way of re-stating what his own study, treatment and method of uncovering the evidence in the actual case assigned to him showed.

Karl du Prel (a psychoanalyst of the late nineteenth century, a contemporary of Freud's) was "not only in firm support of the

theory but realizes that there is an obvious possibility that it may create an entirely new type of criminal and one of a particularly dangerous type. The criminal who makes use of hypnotism has unrivalled opportunities of wiping out all traces of his action and, moreover, of avoiding discovery, since even if he comes under suspicion it will be extremely difficult, and often quite impossible, to produce any evidence against him."

Now, perhaps, you have some idea of what "locking suggestions" are and why it takes a truly dedicated hypnotherapist with good understanding not only of the problem but an excellent grasp of Freudian and Pavlovian theory. A run-of-the-mill psychiatrist could never unlock Ruby -- for he would have no understanding of what is involved.

Do you want more ?...Describing the nature of the subject-victim's reaction, Reiter gives us du Prel's simple explanation. Thus, "...the hypnotizer can take advantage of the loss of memory which the medium suffers after a deep hypnosis regarding everything that has passed between his subject and himself. This includes the recollection of those suggestions made to him, under hypnosis, about actions which he is to perform not during his hypnotic state but after his awakening, after a longer or shorter period of time has elapsed. The effects of such suggestions may take place at a certain prescribed time or on receipt of a signal fixed upon under hypnosis (note: Bernheim reports a case in which the post-hypnotic suggestion was carried out to the very minute exactly a year after it was given, without recollection by the subject). Such suggestions are known as post-hypnotic suggestions and it is a well-known fact that when the subject comes to carry them out, and has no recollection of what occurred under his hypnotic state, he regards them as spontaneous impulses on his part. They may be felt as imperative, inner compulsions, inexplicable in themselves. But more often it appears that the subject tries to 'rationalize' them, improvising pseudo-motives to account for them. Outwardly, therefore, such actions may seem to resemble strongly the compulsory actions of obsessive-compulsive neurotics."

Do you want to know why Ruby shows a brain syndrome picture ? Probably because some toxin was used together with the conditioning. Alcohol. Peyote. Mescaline. LSD-25. To lock the post-hypnotic suggestions firmly in, to prevent Ruby from clearing, from being re-hypnotized by anyone other than the Conditioner. Sound like something out of a piece of fantasy-fiction ? Then see "The Manipulation Of Human Behavior", 1961, (John Wiley & Sons, compiled under the auspices of and sponsored by Uncle Sam's own USAF), *Bederman & Fanning, eds, for exposure to the study of conditioning & behavior, vol. 1, pp. 157-161.*

I tell you, Mel, this case is insidious. The theory isn't really a second-line defense. It's what actually happened. I would love

A F F I D A V I T

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.

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.

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.

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

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 pressed 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

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.

was fed pooled information, the main author of the defense strategy 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

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."

as well as invalid.

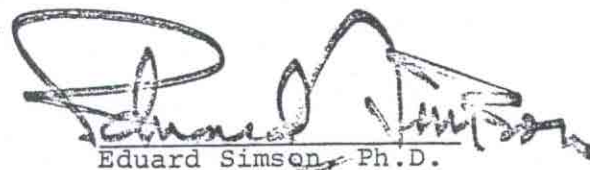
37. Dr. Diamond's testimony strongly suggests that his hidden aim was to disturb Sirhan emotionally with the use of hypnotic experiments so he would behave like a paranoid schizophrenic, and so support his theories (I would more appropriately term them Freudian fantasies) which would explain why Sirhan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

38. In summary, my repeated psychological testing of Sirhan 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


Eduard Simson, Ph.D.

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CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1978

Dear Chairman:

I've just completed reviewing the BBC documentary on the assassination of President John Kennedy; it contains some crucially important information that relates to our earlier submission re the "Manchurian Candidate" aspect possibilities in this assassination re Lee Harvey Oswald.

When interrogated by the Dallas authorities, Oswald (according to the comments made by Captain Will Fritz on the BBC film) seemed "programmed" or somehow "prepared" to parry any and all questions by a person or persons unknown to the police. And he was unusually "calm and composed."

This is highly indicative of Oswald's having been hypno-programmed and clearly fits into a pattern of his pre- and post-assassination behaviour and actions.

As noted in our earlier Memorandum, applying this "theory" to the otherwise enigmatic and contradictory/conflicting evidence that unquestionably surrounds Oswald (et al) is something that can and should be done at the earliest possible moment.

And it is our observation at this juncture that this should not be undertaken by your Committee; rather, this entire matter should be turned over to the President for effective action immediately. The Congress simply is not equipped nor prepared to handle such a portentous and extraordinarily complex issue.

JGC/WWT:jah

Very sincerely yours,

cc: Vincent T. Bugliosi
Dr. Robert J. Joling
Lester S. Hyman

JOHN G. CHRISTIAN/
WILLIAM W. TURNER

New book

...new questions

Was Sirhan Sirhan a "Manchurian candidate," part of a right-wing conspiracy? Was there a second gun? Was there an official cover-up? A new book on the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, 10 years after it happened, addresses these questions with the help of new background information. Page A-9.

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— Staff Photo by LEO HE

AUTHOR John Christian, fiancée Jacki Henker and dog Lady in Christian's Hermos Beach home Saturday.

Sirhan-RFK conclusions challenged anew

By Molly Burrell
Staff Writer

Ten years after Robert Kennedy's assassination, there are new challenges to official conclusions about his death and his killer.

Was Sirhan Sirhan a "Manchurian Candidate," part of a right-wing conspiracy? Were ballistics reports misinterpreted? Was there a second gun? Was there an official "cover-up" of many aspects of the investigation by the law enforcement establishment?

NOT ALL the questions are new, but now they are addressed in conjunction with new background and information in a 395-page book, "The Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy: A Searching Look at the Conspiracy and Cover-up," by William W. Turner and John Christian.

Published by Random House and due in bookstores Friday, the book is the product of 10 years of research and writing by an ex-FBI agent and a former ABC newsmen. It is also the product of 18

months of investigation by Random House's legal division prior to publication.

And even though it's not available yet, the book is already controversial.

Attorney Vincent Bugliosi, the Manson trial prosecutor, said this week that "I was told Sept. 1 that Los Angeles District Attorney John Van de Kamp is 'really upset about the book.'"

Attorney Robert Joling, former president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences calls the book "a formidable grand jury presentation in book form... warranting immediate re-examination of the entire issue at highest levels of the United States government."

WHAT prompts the controversy?

The authors cite ballistics reports showing that there were more than eight bullets fired, and therefore, more than one gun fired. They cite ballistics reports on unreconciled differences in markings and residue in the Sirhan gun.

There are statements

about Thane Cesar, a private security guard at Kennedy's side, who drew a gun when the shots began, and statements about a girl in a polka-dot dress whom witnesses placed at the shooting scene and then outside the hotel yelling, "We shot him. We shot Kennedy."

There is a strange story of a right-wing preacher named Jerry Owen who had known Sirhan prior to the assassination, then denied it the day of the shooting when he gave Sirhan a ride to the Ambassador Hotel.

THERE are two chapters on the "Manchurian Candidate" theory and the statement by Dr. Simson-Kallas, chief of the San Quentin psychological testing team: "Sirhan was a potential Manchurian Candidate. He was prepared by someone. He was hypnotized by someone..."

There is a chapter on a possible "programmer," a man who boasted of hypnotizing the Boston Strangler and James Earl Ray, a man who was found dead under mysterious circumstances in

Las Vegas last year.

There are details of the direction of the Los Angeles Police Department's top secret SUS investigation by an officer who had CIA connections.

All these fly in the face of the official conclusions which have not changed since Sirhan's conviction in 1969: he acted alone, fired eight shots from his gun, three of which hit Kennedy.

THE fact that the coroner's report said the fatal shots were fired from behind Kennedy and that Sirhan was in front of him has not altered that official conclusion. Nor has the emergence of FBI photos of bullet holes in the kitchen serving area of the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy met his death.

Neither have two subsequent hearings during which part of the case has been aired. One, called by Los Angeles County Supervisor Baxter Ward in 1974, explored the "two-gun" theory and ended with what Christian calls a "whitewash of a cover-up." The other was a

1975 civil action in which Bugliosi defended television station KCOP against a \$1.4 million libel action filed by Owen who claimed an official there said Owen was involved in Kennedy's death.

That ended in a \$30,000 damage judgment to Owen, but not before Bugliosi had introduced evidence of Owen's acquaintance with Sirhan long before the assassination.

These are tips of icebergs in the chilling picture drawn by Turner and Christian.

The two men met in 1968 after pursuing their own separate inquiries into the assassination of President John Kennedy.