

1 them by other people such as Fernando Faura, his hypnotist,  
2 his polygraph examiner, his hippie artist?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q And other people that he has introduced you to  
5 which has lent weight and credibility.

6 A Now, you're--yes, sir.

7 Q To the--to the story which Mr. Faura has tried  
8 to build surrounding the basic truthful events which did  
9 occur. Is that a--is that a--

10 A --that's a very clear statement; yes, sir.

11 Q Is that a fair statement?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q In other words, the nucleus of this whole story  
14 is that you made a faux pas, and you went with a woman whom  
15 you shouldn't have?

16 A That's right.

17 Q And as a result of having gone out with that woman  
18 you attached some significance to it when you heard about  
19 the assassination the following day?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q In an effort to divulge any information that you  
22 felt you might possibly have, you went to the authorities  
23 and then you subsequently contacted Fernando Faura. And at  
24 that point he started elaborating on this story?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q And it built itself up to the point where it

1 stands today where there have been many fabrications and  
2 elaborations on the original basic truthful story?

3 A Yes, that is correct.

4 SGT. ALEXANDER: Okay.

5 Q BY LT. HERNANDEZ: In my mind though, John, as  
6 I understand you, you had no sound basis or any basis where  
7 any reasonable person would have formed a foundation of  
8 truthfulness as far as any connection with this woman and the  
9 assassination of Kennedy.

10 A No, sir, only that someone was after me for my  
11 car possibly, or I was getting hijacked or something. Yes,  
12 sir.

13 LT. HERNANDEZ: Okay, the time is now 8 p.m.,  
14 and this interview is concluded.

15 A Where's my wife? Did she come in?

16 LT. HERNANDEZ: No, I told you we pulled that  
17 car (sic) out because we felt that you know we've had faith  
18 in you even though you've wanted to hold back on us, we've  
19 had faith with you all the way through this thing, and the  
20 last thing we wanted to do was implicate your wife in any  
21 way. There's no reason for it.

22 A I appreciate that.. Believe me.

23 LT. HERNANDEZ: The whole concern--

24 A Because I love my wife and, gentlemen, and I  
25 want to keep her.

26 LT. HERNANDEZ: Sure.

1                   SGT. ALEXANDER: We're both married men and we  
2 have families, and it's difficult to find a good woman.

3           A        Yes, sir.

4                   SGT. ALEXANDER: And just because you happened  
5 to be a man who went out and acted a man, and we fully  
6 understand this, there's no reason why we should want to  
7 harm you in any fashion. All we wanted to do is get this  
8 situation straightened out in compliance with the wishes of  
9 our superiors, and that's what we feel that we've done here  
10 by eliciting these truthful statements from you.

11                   LT. HERNANDEZ: Okay, John.

12           A        Could Fernando in any way attempt to come back  
13 at me?

14                   LT. HERNANDEZ: No, here's the thing, now I was  
15 going to mention this, if he bothers you any more, you refer  
16 him to us.

17           A        He can be pretty nasty.

18                   LT. HERNANDEZ: You don't have to talk to him.  
19 Hang up on him. Tell him to call--you can use my name or  
20 Alexander's name. We'll talk to him.

21           Q        BY SGT. ALEXANDER: Do you have my card still?

22           A        Yes, sir.

23                   LT. HERNANDEZ: You tell him just that.

24                   SGT. ALEXANDER: If it becomes necessary, like I  
25 told you before, if he comes to your place and you have to  
26 call the police to get rid of him, display that car and

1 explain that you have been down to the police station  
2 relative to the Kennedy investigation and that this man is  
3 attempting to concoct some story for the purposes of news-  
4 paper publication surrounding the events that you discussed  
5 with us and that this is not your desire and that you want  
6 the police to escort that man away from your home.

7 A. Okay.

8 SGT. ALEXANDER: If he refuses to go, then he  
9 can be put in jail for disturbing the peace, trespassing on  
10 private property.

11 LT. HERNANDEZ: Sure, this is your inherent  
12 right. Nobody can go around bothering you, John. Well,  
13 okay that's it.

14 . . . . .

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LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LEE  
JOSEPH PITTS, JR., AGE 17,  
WHO CONTACTED JACKSON OFFICE  
OF THE FBI IN OCTOBER 1968,  
CLAIMING TO BE SUBRINA DUBLE,  
AGE 17, WHO HAD INFORMATION  
CONCERNING ASSASSINATION

1  
LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

Information was previously reported that on October 10, 1968, a young female telephonically contacted the Jackson Office of the FBI, identifying herself as Miss SUBRINA DUBLE, age 17. She refused to furnish her address or telephone number, but stated her call was to furnish the FBI with information concerning the assassination of ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Miss DUBLE related a rambling episode of how she met an individual whom she had cause to believe was involved in the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Another call was received from this individual by the Jackson Office of the FBI on October 16, 1968, and on October 19, 1968, she telephonically contacted an Agent of the FBI at Biloxi, Mississippi. On neither call did she furnish further information.

On December 3, 1968, LEE JOSEPH PITTS, JR., age 17, was interviewed at Pascagoula, Mississippi, and admitted that he had made several telephone calls to the Jackson Office of the FBI identifying himself as a 17-year old white female named SUBRINA DUBLE.

Following are results of interviews of LEE JOSEPH PITTS, JR., and his mother, LOUISA MYRTLE PITTS:

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/681

LEE JOSEPH PITTS, JR., interviewed at his home, 546 North Fair Street, Pascagoula, at first denied and then in the presence of his mother admitted that he made several telephone calls to the Jackson Office of the FBI in which he identified himself as a seventeen-year-old white female named SUBRINA DUBLE and that in these calls he stated he had pertinent information regarding the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

He stated he has no information whatsoever regarding the KENNEDY assassination except what he has heard and read in the newspapers. He said that he does not know what motivated him to make these telephone calls.

Throughout the interview, PITTS was uncommunicative and stared at the floor.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	LEE JOSEPH PITTS, JR.
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Birth	<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span> at
	Pascagoula, Mississippi
Height	5'9"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Mother	LOUISA MYRTLE PITTS
Father	LEE JOSEPH PITTS, SR.
Residence	546 North Fair Street, Pascagoula, Mississippi
Education	High school graduate

PII

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On 12/3/68 at Pascagoula, Mississippi File # Jackson 56-94

by SA JAMES J. FILES :ccs Date dictated 12/4/68

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/4/68

Mrs. LOUISA MYRTLE PITTS, who was present while her son, JOSEPH LEE PITTS, JR., was interviewed, advised that she is employed as a school crossing guard by the Pascagoula, Mississippi, Police Department. She stated she has had difficulty with her son who was recently arrested by the Pascagoula Police Department while making telephone calls using an assumed name and posing as a white female.

She said he is now under the jurisdiction of the Jackson County Juvenile Judge and that a psychiatric examination has been arranged for him on orders of the Juvenile Court Judge and that he is to appear at the County Health Center for this examination on December 4, 1968.

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On 12/3/68 at Pascagoula, Mississippi File # Jackson 56-94

by SA JAMES J. FILES:ccs Date dictated 12/4/68

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

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LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE  
KHALID IQBAL, WHO  
APPEARED ON PODIUM IN  
EMBASSY ROOM, AMBASSADOR HOTEL,  
WITH SENATOR KENNEDY PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/68

TEDDY MARIE NAFIUS, 1518 Diamond Avenue, was interviewed at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

During April and May of 1968, she worked as a volunteer for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. During this time she worked out of the campaign headquarters, which was located on Wilshire Boulevard. On the night of Senator KENNEDY'S assassination, she was at the Ambassador Hotel, however, at the time of the shooting, she was in the downstairs ballroom and not in the vicinity of Senator KENNEDY. She could furnish no information as to the circumstances surrounding the shooting.

She said that in talking with some of her friends who were also volunteers for KENNEDY, she had learned that the FBI had been attempting to identify various people who were around Senator KENNEDY at the time of the shooting. In observing some photographs in the June 14, 1968 "Time" magazine, she noticed a Jordanian, known to her as ALI AHMAND, standing on the podium near Senator KENNEDY, just prior to the time when he went into the kitchen. It appeared in the photograph that AHMAND was attempting to take photographs.

She had met AHMAND in May 1968 at a party held by the Volunteers for KENNEDY, after the Indiana Primary Election. She believed this party was on May 7, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel. In talking with him, she learned that he was a Jordanian, that he had been in Los Angeles for two or three years, and although he was not actually working for Senator KENNEDY, he was interested in the political process in America, and that was the reason he came to the party at the Ambassador Hotel. They discussed foreign policy and various aspects of the American political scene. During this discussion, AHMAND made no comment which indicated he had any particularly militant attitudes towards any American politicians.

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On 11/26/68 at South Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA RICHARD P. DOUCETTE/lmm Date dictated 12/2/68

2  
LA 56-156

NAFIUS advised that she did not know AHMAND'S address, although he had told her that he was working at ~~Microdot~~, in South Pasadena, California. She advised that she had no particular reason for bringing this to the attention of the FBI, since AHMAND did not express any violent opinions, but merely mentioned it because her friends had said that the FBI was trying to identify the Jordanian in the "Time" magazine photograph. This photograph appeared on page 17 of the June 14 issue.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

12/16/68

Date \_\_\_\_\_

MIKE HEINEKE, Engineer, Microdot, 220 Pasadena, was interviewed at his place of employment at which time he furnished the following information:

He observed a photograph located on page 17 of the June 14, 1968 issue of "Time" magazine which showed ROBERT KENNEDY giving his victory speech after the California Primary Election, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California. In this photograph was a man who HEINEKE identified as KHALID IQBAL. It is noted that this is the same man who was pointed out by TEDDY MARIE NAFIUS at the time of her interview on November 26, 1968.

HEINEKE stated that he had known IQBAL for about nine months while he was working as an electrical engineer for Microdot at the South Pasadena Plant. He stated that IQBAL had often mentioned that he was at the Ambassador Hotel when Senator KENNEDY was shot, however, according to what he had been told by IQBAL, IQBAL did not actually see the shooting. In the course of these conversations IQBAL said that he did not know SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN and was not in sympathy with SIRHAN. HEINEKE stated that IQBAL was very much impressed by Senator KENNEDY and considered him to be a great man. At no time did he show any hatred of KENNEDY and in fact was very respectful and admiring. HEINEKE last saw IQBAL on about October 19, 1968 when he left Los Angeles for the Olympic Games in Mexico City. At that time it was IQBAL's intention to return to his native Pakistan and work there as an electrical engineer in the Government Program. HEINEKE said that he does not recall what city IQBAL was from. He believed it was Ilyapur, Pakistan. He was not certain of the spelling of the city. To HEINEKE's knowledge, IQBAL had no intention of returning to the United States.

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On 12/10/68 at South Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156  
 by SA JOHN M. CALLAGHAN  
SA RICHARD P. DOUCETTE/dmh Date dictated 12/12/68

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/27/69

Mrs. PATRICIA WHITE, 819 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles, California, advised that KHALID IQBAL had resided at that address for a period of nearly two years. Mrs. WHITE advised that she had managed the apartments at that address for the past year and had been acquainted with IQBAL. Mrs. WHITE stated that IQBAL left Los Angeles in October, 1968 while still owing two weeks back rent. Mrs. WHITE advised that she had no idea where IQBAL might have gone but she believed he had returned to Pakistan. Mrs. WHITE stated that a number of debt collectors had been looking for IQBAL.

Mrs. WHITE stated that IQBAL was present at the Ambassador Hotel at the time of the shooting of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. She stated that he carried a camera around his neck and he was allowed to get very close to the stage from which the Senator had given his victory speech. She stated that IQBAL passed himself off as a representative of the Pakistanian Press and was able to get quite close to Senator KENNEDY at times.

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On 1/16/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA FREDRICK E. BECKER/gja Date dictated 1/22/69

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/27/69

JOHN R. MANN, Personnel Manager, Microdot, Incorporated, 220 Pasadena Avenue, South Pasadena, California, advised that KHALID IQBAL was an employee of his company from September, 1967 to August, 1968. Mr. MANN advised that IQBAL had reportedly left the Los Angeles area in October, 1968 as he was illegally charging Avis Rent-A-Car bills to Microdot from Mexico in October, 1968. Mr. MANN further advised that a number of debt collectors had been seeking IQBAL.

MANN stated that IQBAL was present at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on the night that Senator ROBERT KENNEDY was shot. He stated that IQBAL went to the hotel and passed himself off as a representative of the "Pakistanian Times" and he carried a camera. MANN stated that IQBAL was able to get quite close to Senator KENNEDY.

MANN stated that he personally viewed a photograph published in "Time Magazine" which reflected Senator KENNEDY on a stage at the Ambassador Hotel and giving his victory speech. MANN stated that he was able to identify KHALID IQBAL as being in the crowd before the stage.

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On 1/16/69 at South Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA FREDRICK E. BECKER/gja Date dictated 1/22/69

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/27/69

JOHN R. MANN, Personnel Manager, Microdot, Incorporated, 220 Pasadena Avenue, South Pasadena, California, advised that he had just received a letter from KHALID IQBAL.

The letter from IQBAL stated that he had returned to his native Pakistan and had no intention of returning to the United States. The letter made a request of Microdot to refund any withheld funds he might have coming.

IQBAL is currently residing in care of M. GULZAR, Shop No. 2, Jamia Cloth Market, Lyallpur, Pakistan.

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On 1/22/69 at South Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156  
by SA FREDRICK E. BECKER/gja Date dictated 1/23/69

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/28/69

JOHN R. MANN, Personnel Manager, Microdot, Incorporated, 220 Pasadena Avenue, South Pasadena, California, was shown an enlarged copy of the photograph recently published at the top of pages 22 and 23 in the January 17, 1969 issue of "Life Magazine." This photograph depicted Senator ROBERT KENNEDY during his victory speech at the Ambassador Hotel just minutes before he was shot.

Mr. MANN was able to identify KHALID IQBAL as being the photographer on the stage with Senator and numerous other persons. MANN described IQBAL as being the dark complected person who can be seen standing to the immediate left of JESSE UNRUH and pointing a camera at the Senator in the photograph exhibited.

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On 1/24/69 at South Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA FREDRICK E. BECKER/gja Date dictated 1/28/69

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LA 56-156  
FEB/GJA

Records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Los Angeles, reflected the following information concerning KHALID IQBAL under number [REDACTED]:

IQBAL entered the United States on September 28, 1962 at New York, New York as a student with a F-1 classification. IQBAL held Pakistanian Passport [REDACTED] which was to expire on November 17, 1966.

IQBAL was born on December 18, 1938 in Indo Pakistan, Pakistan.

IQBAL was financially supported by his family while in the United States.

He attended National Technical Schools, 4000 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, and Pacific States University, Los Angeles.

In 1960, IQBAL's I-53 registration card dated January 27, 1968, reflected IQBAL's residence as 819 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles. It further reflects that IQBAL was employed by Microdot, Incorporated, 220 Pasadena, South Pasadena, California, and held Social Security Number [REDACTED].

IQBAL is a citizen of Pakistan and he last entered the United States on December 24, 1965 at Honolulu as a student.

On January 15, 1968, SE GARREY D. POMELL determined from the records of the Los Angeles County Traffic Violations Bureau that IQBAL received a speeding ticket for speeding and paid a fine of \$22.50 on May 2, 1968.

KHALID IQBAL is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]

2  
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FEB/gja

Place of Birth	Pakistan
Height	5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black

On January 16, 1968 the records of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association reflected that IQBAL had a number of bad credit collection accounts, and resided at 819 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles.

On January 17, 1969, it was determined that IQBAL had no record with the Los Angeles Police Department.

On January 17, 1969, it was determined that IQBAL had no record with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office.

On January 22, 1969, it was determined that IQBAL is currently residing in his native country of Pakistan and has no intention of returning to the United States.

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LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING A LETTER  
DATED MAY 5, 1968, ADDRESSED TO  
MR. S. B. SIRHAN, c/o JOHN WEIDNER  
AND POSTMARKED UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

1  
LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

JOHN H. WEIDNER, owner of Organic-Pasadena, health food store located at 1380 North Lake Avenue, Pasadena, California, previously advised that he employed SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN as a stock boy at his Pasadena store from September 24, 1967 through March 7, 1968.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 19, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

On November 18, 1968, the Directie Politie (Directorate of Police, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands) furnished the following information:

The Chief Commissioner of Police, Utrecht, Netherlands, received a copy of a letter addressed to the subject and postmarked in Utrecht. This copy was forwarded by cover letter dated July 30, 1968, bearing File Reference No. 6.24 and signed by Robert A. Houghton, Deputy Chief Commander, Detective Bureau, Department of Police, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California. The Los Angeles Police asked that the writer of the letter be traced and interviewed. A copy of that letter is incorporated in this memorandum as Pages 2-4.

VERMELD  
STUKKEN  
POSTBUS  
IT POSTEN



13807 Lake  
Mrs J. E. Surhan PASADENA, CALIF.

John Werdner  
Crown

California

USA

166

- 2 -

Utrecht May 5<sup>th</sup> 1968

My dear friend

Thanks for your letter of April 20 but am  
I surprised to read that you have completely changed  
your mind.

What has gone into you. Sir?

I know, you have always been a kind of  
pessimistic even since the first time I know you  
back in '64

But you can't live on that way, why don't you  
try to change it?

I know arabian thinking is different than american  
thinking, but don't forget you have a real free life and  
you can do whatever you like to.

Why don't you talk to your girl friend about it?  
She will understand you. As far as I can see, it is a  
pretty girl. Why don't you send me some more or better  
pictures from both of you? Are you going to marry her?

I hope she will give you the life you want.  
Maybe you will have some kids then a few  
years and you will see everything looks different then  
you wouldn't like it the way it is right now in the U.S.?  
or do you??

Look what happened to Dr. King a couple of weeks

I know to be rich is nice but I had so many bad  
luck in my life that I finally got used to it, and  
I am satisfied with what I have right now, and because  
that my old boss came to me to ask me back to work

Well so you see, not having to much money, having a  
lot of risks and all that stuff, all of a sudden the tide turns  
This 1<sup>st</sup> of June I will start there and I know I am  
going to enjoy it

Well Dear Sir. I hope you won't do anything you will  
be sorry for later and please give me finally your real  
address. I even believe that this address is not complete  
without the name of the street. I thought Los Angeles was  
so big that this could hardly be enough.

Why don't you get married right away than you can  
have your own address. Moving from one to the other  
good at all.

My daughter is growing up fine. She will be 9 years  
old at the 6<sup>th</sup> of August. Send her a nic card will you?

Well Sir. I am going to bed now because it  
is pretty late and tomorrow I have a lot of work to do.

I hope you will write pretty soon. we will have  
better contact with each other than in the past.

I wish you and your girl all the best for the future

Many Greetings  
Your friend

Send to Mrs. ESBES.

Poste Restante Utrecht.

Bernard plain.

Utrecht - Holland.

P.S. Next time I see you some pic

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

The Directie Politie furnished the following information which it said had been developed by the police of Utrecht:

The postmark on the envelope of the letter to the subject shows the posting date to be June 21, 1968. The letter was without doubt posted in Utrecht on that date and canceled at the Main Post Office in Utrecht between 10:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. The stamps on the envelope are of a special series which were issued in the Netherlands only between May 1, and May 28, 1968. The postage was insufficient since the charge for a letter directed to the United States, not exceeding twenty grams in weight, is 45 cents.

The name ESBES was searched through the records of the Register Office in Utrecht, and the Central Civil Registry in The Hague, with negative results. It can be said, therefore, that no person utilizing this name is registered as living in the Netherlands.

The address 51 Prins Bernhardplein, Utrecht, is occupied by a branch post office. The manager of this branch stated that it is unusual for letters to be directed to General Delivery (Poste Restante) at this branch post office. During the past year not a single letter addressed in this manner has been handled by this branch. Inquiries at the Main Post Office in Utrecht revealed that there was no information of any mail being handled through General Delivery there for a Mr. ESBES.

Mention is made in the letter of a daughter of the sender who was born on [redacted]. Efforts to identify the writer through this indicated birth of his daughter proved to be negative.

It has not been possible for the police in Utrecht to identify the writer of the letter to the subject. The Utrecht Police believe it to be a hoax letter and the name ESBES to be fictitious. They suggest the possibility that the name may have been devised from the initials of the subject, S.B.S., which phonetically might be written as es-b-es.

The Directie Politie said that a man named Alwin Edgar Philip Wolfgang, born August 9, 1922, in Paramaribo,

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

and now living in Amsterdam, Netherlands, is known to them through its records. A few years ago, Wolfgang, who is regarded as probably mentally disturbed, wrote letters to persons who were involved in sensational cases. One such letter was addressed to Mrs. J. D. Tippit, widow of the police officer who was shot and killed during the investigation immediately following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In view of this, the police in Amsterdam were asked to make inquiries to determine whether Wolfgang could have written the letter addressed to the subject. The Directie Politie furnished an English-language translation of the report of the Amsterdam Police reflecting the results of those inquiries. A copy of that report is incorporated as Pages 7 and 8 of this memorandum.

AMSTERDAM MUNICIPAL POLICE

TRANSLATION

Criminal Investigation Department

"G" Section

G nr. 50924

R E P O R T

With reference to letter dated 3 September 1968, Reference 7.219 /218 - 7.313/1418, received from the Head of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in The Hague, asking for enquiries to be made respecting a letter written to Sirhan B. Sirhan, now in custody for the alleged assassination of United States Senator Robert F. Kennedy, I, Detective-Constable 1st Class Dirk PEERBOOM of the Amsterdam Municipal Police, have to report that I have made enquiries as requested.

Records of the Register-Office in Amsterdam show that at the address 1st Floor 142, Admiralengracht, Amsterdam is living:  
Alwin Edgar Philip WOLFGANG, born [redacted] at Paramaribo.

This person was married at Utrecht on the 13th September, 1950 to Celia JACOBS, born 23rd October, 1932, at Utrecht. There are two children by this marriage, namely Geertruide Aartje WOLFGANG, a girl, born 26th February, 1951, at Utrecht and Alwin Johan Cecil WOLFGANG, a boy, born 27th February, 1965, at Amsterdam. The girl G.A. Wolfgang lives at 54 Brederodelaan, Bloemendaal, where she has lived since July, 1967.

In order to have it ascertained by the police scientist Mr. D. Eskes of Amsterdam Police Headquarters whether or not the letter sent to Sirhan B. Sirhan has been written by the said A.E.Ph. Wolfgang; I, the reporting officer, handed the said police scientist a copy of the said letter to Sirhan B. Sirhan, received from the Head of the N.C.B. of Interpol in The Hague and also a letter dated 12th February, 1968 written by A.E.Ph. Wolfgang to his employer, which had been lent to me by his employer for investigation purposes.

After comparison of the handwritings of the said two letters Mr. Eskes stated that he was of opinion that the handwritings were not alike. He said that he had not been able to find clear points of similarity in the handwritings of the two letters, on the ground of which it would have been possible for him to identify A.E.Ph. Wolfgang as the writer of the letter addressed to Sirhan B. Sirhan. Mr. Eskes, who also said that he was not convinced that A.E.Ph. Wolfgang had not written the letter to Sirhan B. Sirhan, said afterwards that he was all the same inclined to believe that Wolfgang was not the writer of the letter in question.

Further it should be mentioned that the writer of the letter in question says in his letter that his old boss came to him to ask him back to work on 1st June, 1968 and that his daughter, who is growing up fine, will be nine years old on the 6th of August.

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Enquiries have however shown that Wolfgang has not changed employment and that his one and only daughter, who was born on [redacted] [redacted], reached the age of seventeen on 26th February, 1968.

A.E.Ph. Wolfgang is not recorded in the criminal files of the Amsterdam Police, but records of Amsterdam Police Headquarters do show that in 1964 he was the subject of enquiries concerning letters written by him to Mrs. Tippit, the widow of an American police officer and to Mr. Alfred Krupp of Düsseldorf.

The results of these enquiries were reported in the usual manner to the relevant authorities.

A request for information about A.E.Ph. Wolfgang was also made in 1966 by the Special Agent of the Treasury Department of the United States Secret Service in Paris.

In connection with the above matter I, the reporting officer, saw the said A.E.Ph. Wolfgang at Amsterdam Police Headquarters on 14th October, 1968. He then stated to me for sure that he had not written the letter dated 5th May, 1968 and addressed to Sirhan B. Sirhan. He had no idea who might have written that letter. On being asked he said that he only knew Sirhan B. Sirhan from newspapers.

Finally I, the reporting officer, wish to state:-

1. that I have not been able to identify the writer of the letter dated 5th May, 1968 and addressed to Sirhan B. Sirhan;
2. that the enquiries into the matter have been made in cooperation with a colleague of the Special Branch of the Amsterdam Municipal Police;
3. that a copy of the letter dated 12th February, 1968 referred to hereinabove - this letter was returned to Wolfgang's employer on 15th October, 1968 - is attached hereto.

Amsterdam, 16th October, 1968.

Signed: D. Peereboom,

Detective-Constable 1st Class.

1  
LA 56-156  
JOS/kaf

ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING MEMBERSHIP  
IN ORGANIZATIONS

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JOS/kaf

It was previously reported that SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN was acquainted with WALTER S. CROWE, JR., when both were attending Pasadena City College, Pasadena, California, in 1965. During interview of CROWE by Special Agents of the FBI on June 7, 1968, he admitted being active in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), at Pasadena City College in 1965. CROWE admitted having known SIRHAN since both were in the sixth grade in Pasadena, but that he and SIRHAN were not close friends. CROWE advised that SIRHAN did not support him in any of his clubs or activities and CROWE did not attempt to recruit SIRHAN into the Communist Party. CROWE further advised during the interview that he had not seen SIRHAN since May 1968.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. A characterization of SDS is as follows:

APPENDIXSTUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United States International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of June 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information concerning the relationship between WALTER SHERRILL CROWE, JR. and SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN on January 23, 1969:

CROWE and SIRHAN were close friends during grade school and high school days to the point where they exchanged such things as phonograph records. During this period, CROWE was not a member of the Communist Party, but he was a socialist in his thinking.

Source advised that in May 1968, CROWE spent an evening with SIRHAN, and that following this meeting CROWE felt that SIRHAN had become stagnant and despondent and had not advanced in his political thinking. CROWE felt that because he, CROWE, had gone to college, he had progressed politically and intellectually, and that he and SIRHAN had nothing in common. CROWE told source that SIRHAN thought politically along Marxist lines in that he believed there is a ruling class and that imperialism does exist, but that SIRHAN was not a political activist. CROWE felt that SIRHAN was despondent because of the Arab problems, which SIRHAN blamed on United States support for Israel.

Source said that CROWE lived at his family's home, 1300 Topeka Street, Pasadena, California, following his graduation from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), in the spring of 1968 until about June 10, 1968, when he moved into the cooperative at UCLA. CROWE stayed at the cooperative during the summer quarter of 1968, although he was not attending the university, and CROWE then returned to live at his family's home.

Source further advised that CROWE attended Communist Party meetings until October 1968. Source advised that CROWE did not attempt to recruit SIRHAN into the Communist Party at any time, and that SIRHAN never discussed Senator KENNEDY with CROWE.

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Following are results of a polygraph examination afforded WALTER SHERRILL CROWE, JR., by the Los Angeles, California Police Department on July 8, 1968, under the name of WALTER M. CROWE:

December 12, 1968

TO: Captain Hugh I. Brown  
Commander, Homicide Division

FROM: Lieutenant Enrique Hernandez  
SUS

SUBJECT: Polygraph Examination of Walter M. Crowe

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION

Walter M. Crowe was administered a polygraph examination on July 8, 1968, in the polygraph facilities of the Scientific Investigation Division. The examiner was Lt. E. Hernandez #7101, who utilized a three-channel Stoelting instrumentation. The purpose of the examination was to determine any possible implication of Crowe with the assassination of Senator Kennedy or his possible knowledge of Sirhan's intention to shoot the Senator.

It has been established that Crowe and Sirhan met at Bob's Restaurant in Pasadena on the evening of May 2, 1968. Whether at that time and place Sirhan discussed his intention to shoot Senator Kennedy had to be resolved. Considerable time was spent with Crowe discussing the events and the conversation that took place on that evening. He recalled that they discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and Sirhan asked questions about his political activities. Crowe informed him that during the years of 1966 and 1967 he became an active member of the Communist Party. He believes that he may have tried to interest Sirhan in the Party, but it appeared to him that Sirhan was "turned off" and the subject was later dropped.

Sirhan also mentioned that he wanted to become a millionaire and discussed horse racing. He related a fall that he had suffered while riding a horse in Corona, California.

Crowe described Sirhan as having racist attitudes. He was strongly anti-Jewish and made statements about considering Hitler a hero. He started discussing politics, saying that politics was part of his whole commitment in life and explained that Israel could not be defeated militarily in the Middle East. Crowe stated that he told Sirhan that in his mind Al Fatah had created a political movement among the Arab people in Israel giving them a political voice in their move to deZionize the Israeli state.

Much of this information was vague in Crowe's mind, but when he was specifically asked whether Sirhan mentioned Senator Kennedy on that evening, Crowe replied that it was possible Kennedy could have been mentioned, but he could not honestly remember. Crowe was then asked if he remembered Sirhan making any statement about eradicating, assassinating, shooting, bombing, or in any way eliminating anyone in political office in this country. Crowe responded in the negative. He said that to the best of his knowledge, Sirhan made no mention of eliminating anyone.

In reviewing with Crowe, he again stated that he could not remember, but that it was possible that Kennedy could have been mentioned, but definitely there was no mention by Sirhan about shooting Kennedy or assassinating Kennedy on that evening.

The instrument, theory and procedures to be followed during the course of the examination were reviewed with Crowe. He was given an opportunity to ask questions concerning the testing technique and then two polygrams were obtained to determine whether Crowe was a proper subject capable of being examined instrumentally. These control tests indicated that Crowe was responding physiologically to the controlled stimuli and that he was a proper subject fit for examination. Crowe was very cooperative, he followed instructions, and his attitude and demeanor were good. One zone control test was administered. This test contained the following 12 questions, seven of which were irrelevant questions and five of which were relevant to the issue of Senator Kennedy's assassination:

<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>
1. Is your true first name Walter?	Yes
2. Is your true last name Crowe?	Yes
3. If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?	Yes, sir.
4. Do you believe that I will be completely fair with you throughout this examination?	Yes
5. Between the ages of 20 and 21, do you remember lying to anyone about something very serious?	Delayed response. Answered, "It is possible."
6. When you talked with Sirhan, did he tell you he was planning to shoot Senator Kennedy?	No

<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>
7. Do you remember lying to a police officer about something important?	No
8. Did Sirhan ever tell you he was planning to shoot Kennedy?	No
9. Is there some other question that you are afraid I will ask you during this test?	Delayed answer. Yes
10. Are you withholding information about any pills or medicine that you have taken in the past eight hours?	Vodka
11. Do you know why Kennedy was shot?	No
12. To your knowledge was Sirhan a member of the Communist Party?	No

During the course of the examination, Crowe emitted deceptive physiological responses at points where Questions 3, 6 & 8, the crucial key questions, were asked. These responses are consistent with deception but could also be attributed to the psychological involvement of the subject. Specifically, such indices appeared when Crowe answered that Sirhan had never told him that he was planning to shoot Kennedy.

Upon conclusion of this series of questions, it was evident that the test would not continue satisfactorily until these issues were discussed with Crowe.

Crowe was advised that his responses to the key questions thus far, were indicative of either deception or guilty knowledge on his part. He expressed great concern over his feelings and admitted that he firmly believed he had cast a strong impression over Sirhan. His influence had, in Crowe's opinion, been a determining factor in Sirhan's decision to commit the assassination. Crowe was reminded that prior to being examined instrumentally on the polygraph he had stated that it was possible, but that he did not recall whether he and Sirhan had discussed Senator Kennedy on the evening of May 2, 1968. However, he was told that his responses definitely indicated that he did remember discussing Kennedy with Sirhan. Crowe replied by saying "Yes, there was conversation about Kennedy. God, I mean, he could have said something, you know 'Well, Walt, you know, "Walter, if somebody should shoot that bastard", and I'm afraid that you will ask me to what degree did I influence him." Crowe was questioned additionally concerning his acknowledged guilt feelings and other conversation that he may have had with Sirhan.

He related that he had discussed Al Fatah with Sirhan. He told Sirhan that the struggle inside Israel was going to be a long, long thing; that it was akin to a liberation struggle and would have to be resolved by war. He told Sirhan that Al Fatah had given the Arab people new morale. In discussing Al Fatah and their guerilla activities, Crowe felt that his statements could have put some terroristic ideas into Sirhan's head and Crowe speculates that due to Sirhan's actions and demeanor at that time, Sirhan could have seen himself as a revolutionary fighter and decided to commit his act.

At this point of the examination, Crowe requested the time. It was 10:30 p.m. Crowe said that he had decided not to discuss the matter further. He said that he felt it was against his interest to say anything further until he had time to consult with his attorney.

Ideally more questions should have been asked to acquire sufficient physiological tracings for adequate comparative evaluation. However, due to the circumstances, this could not be accomplished. There was no opportunity to ask questions pertaining to Crowe's personal involvement in the assassination, consequently there is no criteria on which to form an intelligent opinion as to any criminal participation on his part.

Based on the available polygrams, the only sound conclusion that can be reached is that Sirhan made some statement to Crowe regarding his intent to kill Senator Kennedy. Whether or not this was a causal statement or a detailed discussion cannot be ascertained from the test.

LIEUTENANT ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ  
S.U.S. HOMICIDE

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MISCELLANEOUS

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 11/1/68

On October 25, 1968, Mr. FRANCIS DE BUDA was interviewed at his office at 8300 $\frac{1}{2}$  West 3rd Street, where he is self-employed as a consulting chemist, telephone number 653-4959.

Mr. DE BUDA advised as follows:

Early in 1968, probably about the middle of February he obtained an employee to assist him in his work through Employer's Clearing House located at Wilshire and La Brea streets, Los Angeles, California, telephone number WE 8-3785.

The employee obtained was a DONALD CLARK, who gave his address as 8464 Kirkwood Drive, Los Angeles, California, telephone number 654-2205.

CLARK worked only for two or three weeks and left his employment on the day Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was killed, or within a day or so afterwards.

Upon hearing of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in Los Angeles in early June 1968, he recalled that CLARK had asked him during his employment as to whether he knew SIRHAN SIRHAN. He (DE BUDA) replied, "The only saran I know is Saran Wrap". The fact that SIRHAN SIRHAN is an Arab prompted him to recall that CLARK, during the course of his employment had become aware that DE BUDA has a niece, DAWN CHATTY, living in the Los Angeles area and further that her father is an Arab.

He also recalled hearing CLARK speak to someone on the telephone after asking him if he knew SIRHAN SIRHAN to the effect that he (DE BUDA) did not know him (SIRHAN SIRHAN).

DONALD CLARK indicated that he attended Oakland City College, Oakland, California, in about 1962 and

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On 10/25/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA WILLIAM E. WHITE/dag Date dictated 10/30/68

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and has studied pharmacy. He indicated he was hoping to obtain a pharmacy license in Los Angeles.

CLARK gave references indicating that he had been employed in several Beverly Hills area pharmacies. He checked out several of the pharmacies and verified he had been employed.

He considers CLARK to be a "CARMICHAEL type." CLARK claimed to have known HUEY NEWTON while living in Oakland; however, CLARK indicated he was against Black Power.

CLARK also claimed to frequent the Playboy Club on the Sunset Strip and indicated his wife either worked there or had worked there. CLARK indicated on one occasion he had been picked up by the Los Angeles Police Department "for woman trouble." He claimed three children as deductions on his income tax and had indicated they were living in Canada. He drove an old dark gray MG automobile.

Two of the prior employments indicated by CLARK were the Mickey Fine Pharmacy, 433 Roxbury, Beverly Hills, and the J. W. Ross Medical Center, 1828 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. DE BUDA described DONALD CLARK as follows: Negro male, 26 years of age, 6 feet, 180 pounds, smooth complexion, had extensive dental work, capped teeth.

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AOR/jem

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA FREDRICK E. BECKER:

On November 12, 1968, telephone number 654-2205  
was determined to be an unworking number.

On November 12, 1968, a check failed to reflect  
any telephone listing for a DONALD CLARK on Kirkwood Drive  
in Los Angeles.

On November 19, 1968, RICHARD E. TAYLOR, 8460  
Colecrest Drive, Los Angeles, advised that he owns the  
residence at 8464 Kirkwood Drive, Los Angeles. He stated  
that during February to June, 1968, one JOHN WHITE,  
telephone 654-2705, resided at 8464 Kirkwood Drive and  
rented from him. TAYLOR stated the name DONALD CLARK is  
completely unknown to him and that CLARK has not resided  
at the Kirkwood address. TAYLOR stated that the description  
of CLARK in no way matches the description of any person  
known to him. TAYLOR advised WHITE's present whereabouts  
are unknown and there has been another male occupant rented  
at the Kirkwood address between June and July and at present  
the house is rented by two females. TAYLOR advised he has  
never met anyone fitting CLARK's description or using the  
name of DONALD CLARK.

On December 2, 1969, JIM FARNBERG, Manager,  
Employers Clearinghouse Agency, Incorporated, 5225 Wilshire  
Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised that he was unable to locate  
any information pertaining to a DONALD CLARK. FARNBERG  
advised that there is nothing to indicate CLARK received  
employment through his agency.

On December 2, 1968, MICKEY FINE, Owner, Mickey  
Fine's Pharmacy, 433 Roxbury, Beverly Hills, advised that  
DONALD CLARK worked for his pharmacy in August, 1967 until  
it was learned that CLARK was not licensed to work in a  
pharmacy. FINE advised he did not know the present whereabouts  
of CLARK. FINE advised that his records reflect CLARK holds  
Social Security Number [REDACTED] and his address was listed  
as 8323 Kirkwood Drive, Los Angeles.

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AOR/jem

On December 2, 1968, JOHN WILSON, J. W. Ross Medical Center, 1828 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, advised that the name DONALD CLARK is unknown to him. WILSON was unable to locate any records which would reflect that CLARK had been an employee of the pharmacy in the J. W. Ross Medical Center or in anyother part of the medical center.

On December 2, 1968, neighborhood investigation at 8464 Kirkwood Drive, Los Angeles, revealed the residence to be occupied by two females, and DONALD CLARK is unknown as the residence.

On December 2, 1968, neighborhood investigation as 8323 Kirkwood Drive, Los Angeles, revealed the residence to be occupied by a woman who has lived there for over ten years, and DONALD CLARK is unknown at the residence.

On December 5, 1968, IC MILLARD T. ANDERSON advised that the records of the Los Angeles Police Department failed to reflect any information pertaining to DONALD CLARK.

In view of the above, it is felt that no further efforts to locate CLARK appear to be warranted.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/17/68

Mrs. YOLANDA CHANEY, 17563 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, California, telephone number 360-6327, advised as follows:

Mrs. CHANEY is the daughter of ROSE CICERO, now in Spain, who owns the apartment property at 1248 West 12th Street, Los Angeles, California. A former tenant in Apartment 4 at 1248 West 12th Street, STUS PRUSZYNSKI, is now living at 2190 Crescent, Apartment #4, Montreal, Canada. He is a free lance reporter and writer who did work for Canadian newspapers "The Gazette" in Montreal and "The Star" in Toronto, Canada.

Mr. PRUSZYNSKI had claimed he was at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on the morning of June 5, 1968, and was about fifteen feet behind Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at the time Senator KENNEDY was shot. Mr. PRUSZYNSKI also claimed he had made a tape recording during the time he was at the Ambassador Hotel.

No further details were known to Mrs. CHANEY, who said that she herself was not at the Ambassador Hotel at the time of the shooting of Senator KENNEDY and could furnish no other pertinent information.

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On 12/12/68 at Granada Hills, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA LESLIE F. WARREN:CM Date dictated 12/17/68

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/68

JERRY CUMMINS, President, Johnston Press, 620  
12th Avenue, New York, New York advised as follows:

On the morning prior to the shooting of Senator  
ROBERT KENNEDY he left California enroute to New York and  
has not been to California since. He has no knowledge of  
SIRHAN B. SIRHAN being in the Ambassador Hotel prior to  
the shooting of Senator KENNEDY.

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On 11/26/68 at Telephonically 188  
New York City File # NY44-1640  
by SA O. EUGENE SMITH Date dictated 11/26/68

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/9/68

PETER EDELMAN, 101 North Carolina Avenue, Apartment 302, Washington, D. C., was interviewed and furnished the following information:

EDELMAN stated he was a legislative assistant to Senator ROBERT KENNEDY during the campaign. He was with the Senator through the States of Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon and California. He said he left the campaign in California, June 3, 1968, and returned to Washington, D. C.

EDELMAN stated he did not see SIRHAN or the girl in the polka dot dress at any time.

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On 12/6/68 at Washington, D. C. File# WFO 173-135  
 by SAs ROBERT F. PIETY  
and DON E. LIGON RFP: sjn Date dictated 12/9/68

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/20/68

CLIFFORD GILLILAND FLITTIE was interviewed at the Tulsa Resident Agency of the FBI. At the outset, he was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and of the purpose of the interview.

FLITTIE advised he could recall his conversation with NAOMI GROSS on June 5, 1968, while they were passengers in flight from Australia to the United States. He admitted he had made several unfavorable comments about the KENNEDY family, and in particular, about the late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. He further admitted he had discussed with Miss GROSS the possibility of ROBERT KENNEDY being shot or shot at between then, June 5, 1968, and the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968.

FLITTIE recalled having made a comment about sending a telegram to Senator EDWARD KENNEDY after hearing of the death of ROBERT KENNEDY to the effect, "After two, how about you?". He stated he could not recall whether or not he had actually written this on paper, but stated emphatically that he had no intention whatsoever of sending such a telegram to EDWARD KENNEDY. FLITTIE considered his remarks as "whiskey talk", claiming he had had several drinks during the flight, and added he believed he used bad judgment in making such comments.

FLITTIE explained he possessed no prior knowledge concerning the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY, and considered it a shocking coincidence that the KENNEDY shooting should occur within an hour of his conversation with GROSS. He noted he is not acquainted with nor has he ever been introduced to any member of the KENNEDY family, and his remarks were not the result of some act committed by a member of the KENNEDY family against him.

He reiterated that he considered the KENNEDY family as "trash" and claimed that, in his opinion, the KENNEDYs' political policies directly resulted in irreparable damage to the welfare of the United States.

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On 12/11/68 at Tulsa, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 89-64

by SA JOHN L. HARRINGTON & SA DELMER R. EXON JLH:pwr Date dictated 12/17/68

FLITTIE stated he believed his remarks had been "blown out of proportion" and that by his comments he did not intend any personal harm to any member of the KENNEDY family. He concluded by stating he did not believe he constituted any potential danger to any official of the United States Government.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	CLIFFORD GILLILAND FLITTIE
Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth	[redacted], Brookings, South Dakota
Height	6'1"
Weight	190
Hair	Black (graying)
Eyes	Brown
Residence	University Club Towers, 1722 S. Carson, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Occupation	Vice President, Amarada Oil Company
Military Service #	USN 961-95-57

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 17, 1968

JAMES FLUG, Legislative Assistant, Senator TED KENNEDY Office, Old Senate Office Building advised that he was a part time assistant to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY during his Presidential Campaign.

FLUG related that he and PETER EDELMAN departed Los Angeles, California, by airplane enroute to Washington, D.C., on Monday, June 3, 1968. FLUG stated he has seen a photo of SIRHAN SIRHAN in the local newspapers and does not recall ever seeing this individual in the past.

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On 9/17/68 at Washington, D.C. File# WFO 173-135

by SA PHILIP E. COGHLAN:pc Date dictated 9/17/68

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LA 56-156  
FEB/dag

NICK FAMULARO

The following investigation was conducted by SA FREDRICK E. BECKER at Los Angeles, California, concerning NICK FAMULARO, who was reported by CECI DOUCET as present at the Ambassador Hotel when Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY was assassinated:

Dr. NICK FAMULARO, Hollywood Receiving Hospital, 1350 North Wilcox, Hollywood, California, advised on December 13, 1968, that he was working at the hospital on the night of June 4, 1968, and he was not at the Ambassador Hotel at any time during the night of June 4, 1968.

Dr. FAMULARO advised he has had no connection with politics and he has no idea how any person could have got his name as being the name of a person at the Ambassador Hotel on the night of the shooting of Senator KENNEDY.

Dr. FAMULARO advised that he knows of no person by the name of CECI DOUCET and he has absolutely no information pertaining to the shooting of Senator KENNEDY.

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JOS/kaf

RENT C. FOSS

On November 12, 1968, Detective Sgt. ROBERT ROBINSON, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), made available the following copy of a one-page interview with RENT C. FOSS which was conducted by personnel of the LAPD on June 20, 1968: