

became an information center and telephones were temporarily installed. At 8 a.m. day watch officers began relieving morning watch officers at the hotel.

For the remainder of the morning, routine security was maintained at the hotel. By 10:05 a.m., relief of all morning and mid-watch officers was completed. At 12:15 a.m., the staging area outside the hotel was deactivated and a small force consisting of sixteen officers and a policewoman commanded by a sergeant remained at the hotel.

At 2:45 p.m., the commander of the Emergency Control Center instructed Sergeant C. C. Hagele to deactivate the entire security force. By 3:10 p.m., on June 5, 1968, the detail at the hotel was completely secure.

Central Receiving Hospital

At 12:28 a.m., members of the press and sight-seers began converging on Central Receiving Hospital en masse. Officer G. F. Tinch, assigned to the hospital detail at the hospital had been informed of the shooting and was requesting assistance for security.

At 12:30 a.m., the ambulance bearing Senator Kennedy arrived preceded by two officers who had driven from the hotel. A passage way was cleared through the mob around the stretcher and Kennedy was placed in Treatment Room #2.

A large crowd began milling in the corridor outside the room. Officers W. W. Ambrecht and F. Mena were assigned to the treatment room to prevent unauthorized persons from entering. A

small group, including Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, attempted to enter the room. Ambrecht who was standing across the doorway of the room was fearful that the treatment table might be overturned by the rush of people into the room. He denied them admittance into the room. The group attempted to rush the door and a minor scuffled ensued. Ambrecht was prepared to allow Mrs. Kennedy to enter the room but did not know the others. He felt that they were attempting to use Mrs. Kennedy as a means to enter the room.

Frederick Dutton, a Kennedy aide, and William Barry, Kennedy's bodyguard, were part of the group behind Mrs. Kennedy. They demanded that Ambrecht be removed from his post. Lieutenant R. Tackaberry informed them that Ambrecht had been following orders and had performed his duties correctly. Mrs. Kennedy and a Catholic lay priest, Father J. W. Mundell, were admitted to the room. Ambrecht was eventually moved to another post in an attempt to calm Barry and Dutton who were becoming boisterous and antagonistic. Tackaberry subsequently described Ambrecht's demeanor and manner as above reproach.

Lieutenant W. E. Hogue, who had taken command of security at the hospital, advised members of the Kennedy staff in the corridor that the Department had assumed control and responsibility for Senator Kennedy's personal safety. At 12:40 a.m., Captain W. O. Fudge, Commander of the Business Office Division, arrived at the hospital. At his instruction the corridors were cleared of all unauthorized persons.

A squad of officers formed a line and swept the corridor, moving all persons to a waiting room at the west end of the hospital. The only incident involved William Barry who insisted on remaining. He was refused admittance to Kennedy's room, as he had requested, but was allowed to remain in the corridor to avoid causing a major incident.

At 12:45 a.m., a security force of officers was dispatched to Good Samaritan Hospital to establish security at that location in advance of the intended transfer of Kennedy. A security check was made there and officers were deployed at various locations within the hospital and along the route to the Intensive Care Ward. At 12:45 a.m., Kennedy was transported by City ambulance to Good Samaritan Hospital escorted by Lieutenant Tackaberry and Sergeant Swihart.

Ráfer Johnson, who had come to Central Receiving Hospital, had the assassination weapon in his possession. Two Intelligence Division sergeants asked Johnson for the gun. He insisted that he would only realease it at "Police Headquarters." Johnson agreed to go with the sergeants to Rampart Station but requested that they stop by Good Samaritan Hospital to check on Kennedy's condition. After stopping there Johnson was taken to Rampart Station where he relinquished the gun to Sergeant R. L. Calkins.

At 1:15 a.m., after Kennedy had been removed, numerous sight-seers began arriving at Central Receiving Hospital. Officer Tinch, who had been placed in charge of security, requested five units through Communications Division for assistance in dispersing the crowd which was becoming unruly.

A total of twenty officers and twenty deputy sheriff's, who were dispatched from the IBM Building for this purpose, were led by Lieutenant R. Moulton, Highland Park Division, in dispersing the crowd. No major incident occurred during the dispersal. 1:33 a.m., Communications Division was notified that no further assistance was required. Captain F. A. Phillips instructed Moulton to bring the force of officers then being held in reserve at Central Receiving Hospital to Rampart Station for security there. No other incidents occurred at Central Receiving Hospital.

Good Samaritan Hospital

The original security force arriving at Good Samaritan Hospital from Central Receiving Hospital consisted of twenty-one officers and three sergeants. At 12:40 a.m., nine officers established road blocks around the hospital to prepare for the anticipated arrival of the ambulance bearing Kennedy. Twelve of the officers were assigned throughout the interior of hospital and on the roof.

The Intensive Care Ward on the fifth floor was completely sealed off from all unauthorized persons. Officer J. B. Holder was instructed to prevent anyone from removing any evidence from the ward. Officer M. Lewis was posted at the door to Kennedy's room and instructed to admit no one other than those cleared by Dr. N. Reid, a neuro surgeon, or Lt. Tackaberry. Several persons wearing hospital type clothing attempted to gain entrance to the ward. Approximately five doctors were denied permission to enter the room on the orders of Dr. Reid.

William Barry precipitated another verbal altercation with officers when he objected to the presence of officers at the doors acting as security. He angrily ordered Lieutenant Tackaberry to leave the room. Tackaberry advised Barry that the Department was responsible for security and that he and his officers would remain. The officers assigned to Kennedy's room were wearing surgical gowns for hygienic purposes.

Deputy Chief J. G. Fisk arrived at Good Samaritan at 2:30 a.m. Chief Reddin had designated Fisk to act as the Department emissary to the Kennedy family. He assigned an officer to transport Colonel John Glenn to the Beverly Hills Hotel where the Kennedy children were located.

At 2:30 a.m., Kennedy was moved from the Intensive Care Ward to surgery on the ninth floor. Inspector L. L. Sporrer ordered complete security during the entire trip to the ninth floor.

Officer W. Wighton, Accident Investigation Division, was assigned to take photographs of Kennedy's wounds at 3:15 a.m. He wore a surgical smock in the room and took six photographs. The exposed film was later given to Chief Reddin by Inspector Sporrer.

While Kennedy was undergoing surgery, William Barry demanded of Sporrer that all uniformed personnel be kept out of sight. Due to Barry's emotional reaction and apparent irritation at the presence of these officers, Sporrer partially complied by moving the officers in the hallway out of sight. They were kept close enough to maintain the safety of the Senator.

At 3:25 a.m., Senator Edward M. Kennedy was met at City Hall by a Metropolitan Division sergeant and transported to Good Samaritan Hospital. Deputy Chief Fisk ordered two Intelligence Division sergeants to provide security for him. Senator Kennedy agreed to these security measures.

By 4 a.m., sufficient security forces were present and in position inside and outside the hospital. An orderly crowd of approximately 200 persons, mostly Negro, had gathered at the corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Lucas Street. Intelligence information from within the crowd indicated that there was some talk from a small group of Black Panthers in the crowd, that if Kennedy died there would be rioting. By 6:20 a.m., the crowd had dwindled to approximately 15 persons.

At 6:20 a.m., surgery was completed and Kennedy was returned to the Intensive Care Ward. Similar security was provided; the same route was used. Bullet fragments obtained during the operation were preserved, photographed and booked as evidence.

At 8 a.m., 31 Metropolitan Division officers relieved the morning watch officers and 12 hour shifts were established for Metropolitan Division. Lieutenant B. E. Sanderson, Rampart Division Day Watch Commander, assumed command of security of the hospital at 9 a.m. The remainder of the day and into the night of June 5th, officers were occupied with maintaining security. Officers provided transportation for various dignitaries and Kennedy family members who were arriving in Los Angeles. No incidents were reported during this time.

On June 6, 1968, at 1:44 a.m., Kennedy was pronounced dead. His body was moved to the Morgue Room of the hospital for the autopsy. From 3 a.m., to 9:15 a.m., Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles County Coroner, directed the autopsy. Sergeant W. C. Jordan and Officer D. K. Stewart were assigned to attend. Photographs were taken by Scientific Investigation Division and officers provided security in the area of the Morgue Room.

By 9:30 a.m., the crowds in the vicinity of the hospital had grown to an estimated one thousand persons. Additional security was provided for crowd control when the hearse carrying Kennedy left for International Airport at 12:30 p.m. Security at the hospital was discontinued at 1 p.m.

Transfer to International Airport

A request was made by Darwin Horn of the Secret Service for escorts for the Kennedy party from Good Samaritan Hospital to Los Angeles International Airport. Deputy Chief D. F. Gates approved the request. Intelligence Division provided seven vehicles to provide transportation for the Kennedy family. Two motorcades were planned, one carrying the Kennedy staff and other the body and the family.

A minor incident occurred when Frederick Dutton arrived at the hospital with seven civilian escort officers and he requested that the civilians escort the motorcade instead of Department personnel. This request was denied and Inspector M. Howe instructed Captain J. E. Stephens, Commander, Metropolitan Division, that the civilian escort officers were not to participate in the motorcade.

The motorcade with Kennedy's body arrived at Los Angeles International Airport at 1:12 p.m. at the Command Post established near the West Terminal. At 1:30 p.m., "Air Force #2" was airborne with the body of Senator Kennedy, his family and several others en route to New York City.

Functions of Rampart Patrol and Detectives

The Ambassador Hotel is located in Rampart Division and as such the responsibility for normal police response to incidents and the initial investigation of crimes rests with Rampart Division Patrol and Detectives. Lieutenant R. K. Sillings was the morning watch commander on June 5, 1968. He responded to an anonymous call to the hotel at 12:17 a.m., and assigned Sergeant J. S. Locker as station commander.

Patrol

At 12:33 a.m., Officers White and Placencia arrived at the station with the suspect. Locker immediately assumed responsibility for the initial investigation. He assigned two officers to remain with the suspect and a sergeant to remain with Jesse Unruh whom he had told to wait in the squad room.

At 1 a.m., Lieutenant E. A. Chitwood, day watch commander, came in from off duty status and assumed the duties of watch commander. He established security for the building in anticipation of the crowds and news media personnel who would arrive. Officers were posted on the roof and on a perimeter surrounding the station. Lights were turned out in the lobby to avoid silhouetting officers guarding the entrance to the station. A Frequency 9 base station was established in the watch commander's office.

As witnesses arrived they were seated in the roll call room to await questioning by the detectives. Patrol officers provided security at this location. A total of 38 officers, two sergeants and one lieutenant were utilized for total station defense.

At 5:15 a.m., due to a lack of field units available, a sergeant and four two-man units were dispatched from station duty to answer routine calls. The station defense detail was secured at 7:30 a.m.

Detectives

At 12:20 a.m., Lieutenant C. F. Hughes, Rampart Detectives Commander, contacted Lieutenant A. S. Hegge, Sergeants J. R. Mac Arthur, A. B. Melendres and F. J. Patchett. All were instructed to report to duty to handle the investigation. Inspector J. W. Powers informed Rampart Division, through Detective Headquarters, that they would handle the investigation.

At 12:50 a.m., Lieutenant Hughes determined that the suspect, whose identity was still unknown, should be transferred to Parker Center where security and facilities for investigation and detention were more adequate. At 1 a.m., Officers White and Placencia began a search for a vehicle after they found a car key in the suspects pocket.

At 1:10 a.m., the transfer was begun. Two unmarked police vehicles were utilized and four officers accompanied the suspect in the first vehicle. Jesse Unruh was allowed to ride in the second vehicle after Inspector R. F. Rock denied his request to accompany the suspect. The questioning and processing of the

suspect continued at Parker Center until 7 a.m., when he was transferred to the Hall of Justice. He was removed from Parker Center in an officer's private camper, for arraignment before Judge Joan Dempsey Klein in Division 40. The suspect was booked and arraigned "John Doe."

Rampart Detectives began the initial interviewing of witnesses who were waiting at the station. Rafer Johnson was one of the first persons interviewed. He relinquished the assassination weapon to Sergeant R. L. Calkins who booked it as evidence.

Thirty-three witnesses were interviewed during the morning hours. A total of 126 recorded interviews were conducted by various investigators between June 5 and June 11, 1968, prior to the formation of Special Unit Senator.

At 4 a.m., Officers White and Placencia located a vehicle near the hotel. The key found on the suspect fit the vehicle, however, after obtaining an affidavit for a search warrant it was determined that the vehicle was not the suspect's.

During the morning hours officers from outlying divisions transported bullets and bullet fragments extracted from the other victims to Rampart Station where they were booked.

At approximately 8 a.m., investigators were dispatched to Nash's Department Store in Pasadena to contact the possible owner of the gun used to shoot Kennedy. The ownership of the weapon had been traced from the original owner and other parties to a young man named "Joe", who worked at the department store. The young man arrived shortly after the investigators and identified him-

self as Munir Sirhan. He told investigators that he believed that his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, was the man held by police for the shooting. At about the same time Munir Sirhan's brother Adel Sirhan, had voluntarily gone to the Pasadena Police Station with the same information.

Lieutenant Hughes ordered Sergeant W. E. Brandt to the Pasadena Police Department to follow-up on this information. Brandt subsequently conducted a search of the Sirhan home with the permission of Adel Sirhan the older brother of the suspect. The items of evidence found during the search of Sirhan's residence were taken to Rampart Station at 1 p.m., by Brandt.

Present in Lieutenant Hughes' office were Mayor Samuel Yorty, Police Commissioner Emmett C. Mc Gaughey and Lieutenant Hughes. Inspector K. J. Mc Cauley arrived shortly thereafter. Mayor Yorty subsequently discussed the contents of the material found by Brandt with news reporters.

Due to the vast number of interviews and the complexity of the investigation, additional investigators were assigned from several divisions to assist in the continuing investigation.

Emergency Control Center and Security at Parker Center

Deputy Chief E. M. Davis, en route home from a late meeting, immediately went to Parker Center upon learning of the shooting. He assumed the duty of Department Commander and assigned responsibility for security of Parker Center. Davis contacted Chief Reddin at home to apprise him of the shooting. Reddin advised Davis to dispatch Captain W. O. Fudge to Central Receiving Hospital to assume command there.

At 12:45 a.m., Davis ordered the Emergency Control Center (E.C.C.) activated. Captain W. G. Brown, Commander Management Services Division, was contacted and the E.C.C. "emergency call up" system was placed into effect. By 1:30 a.m., officers regularly assigned to the E.C.C. began arriving.

At 1:15 a.m., Deputy Chief Davis ordered Inspector M. W. Howe to take charge of the security for the suspect, Sirhan Sirhan. Howe was instructed to have Sirhan isolated in a jail cell as soon as possible.

At 1:20 a.m., two Venice Division officers were dispatched to transport Chief Reddin from his home to Parker Center. He arrived at the E.C.C. at 2 a.m. Inspector P.F. Hagen had arrived at the E.C.C. at 1:40 a.m., and he began preparing for a news conference which was planned for 3 a.m. Hagen had previously advised news media personnel at Rampart Station that a news conference would be held at Parker Center. To avert security problems he denied them permission to photograph Sirhan. This denial had caused a minor disturbance at the station, however, this matter was clarified at the Chief's news conference.

At 2:10 a.m., Chief Reddin dispatched Deputy Chief J. G. Fisk to Good Samaritan Hospital to act as the Department's emissary to the Kennedy family.

At 2:45 a.m., Captain L. R. Walton, Commander, Central Division, took command of Parker Center security. He noted the shortage of officers available to respond to normal radio calls and ordered the recall of eleven off-duty officers and two sergeants to handle the call load.

At 3 a.m., Lieutenant W. H. Byron, the E.C.C. Commander, initiated a "Tactical Alert" affecting all patrol and traffic divisions. Chief Reddin began his news conference at 3 a.m., and discussed various aspects of the investigation. At that time the identity of Sirhan was not known. Photographs of Sirhan were provided news media personnel in hopes that publication of the picture would assist in his identification.

Central Division day watch officers were called in for duty at 5 a.m., to alleviate the heavy burden in depleted field forces. Normal morning watch officers were relieved but the "Tactical Alert" was maintained until 12:01 p.m., when it was secured.

At 7 a.m., Chief Reddin held a second news conference at Parker Center. He announced that the arraignment of Sirhan which had just been held and the amount of the bail, which had been set at \$250,000.

For the remainder of the time until its deactivation at 2:30 p.m., the following day the E.C.C. remained fully staffed and responded to public inquires regarding the condition of Kennedy. Maximum security at Parker Center was maintained until 2:30 p.m. on June 5th.

THE ASSASSIN

The arrest and identification of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan as the suspect in the assassination of Senator Kennedy precipitated a lengthy and intensive investigation into the background and personal history of the accused assassin. The investigation into Sirhan's personal life was of two-fold purpose:

It sought to piece together the events of Sirhan's life, in an effort to attempt an understanding of his behavior. This was also done with the thought in mind of establishing premeditation through his pre-assassination behavior.

The second purpose for such an intensive examination was to pinpoint the activities and associates of Sirhan, in order to relate them to allegations made by others about Sirhan's activities or his possible involvement in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

Activities of Sirhan the Evening of June 4

Several witnesses came forward who had seen and spoken to Sirhan the night of June 4, 1968. From their statements, investigators were able to closely establish the whereabouts of Sirhan from 6 p.m. until the time of the shooting. A similar chronology was made, based on statements of witnesses, for the period of June 2/4, 1968.

On June 4, at 6:10 p.m., Sirhan had coffee with an ex-school friend at Bob's Big Boy Restaurant in Pasadena. He and the friend went to the Pasadena City College cafeteria and met three other men whom they both knew. Sirhan discussed various

innocuous subjects with them and left at approximately 7:15 p.m. The witnesses reported that Sirhan appeared normal and very friendly.

Sirhan was next seen by an electrician at the Ambassador Hotel at approximately 8:45 p.m. He and Sirhan conversed generally and Sirhan asked him if he had ever seen Kennedy. Sirhan was holding a glass with a milky-looking liquid and he was very talkative. The electrician reported seeing Sirhan speak to a fireman; however, investigators could not determine his identity.

Between 9 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Sirhan spoke to two young Mexican men in the Palm Court Room of the hotel. Sirhan allegedly spoke critically of Kennedy and described him as not caring about the poor people but rather that he sought to gain the presidency for personal reasons. Sirhan related that he had just spent \$20.00 for a drink at the Rafferty Headquarters to show off to a hostess who had "looked down at him".

Sometime after 9:30 p.m., a Western Union operator saw Sirhan near her teletype machine in the Colonial Room. After the shooting the operator saw the police taking Sirhan from the hotel. She believed that Sirhan recognized her as he was taken from the hotel. A hotel waiter also reported seeing Sirhan later, around 10 p.m., in the Palm Court Room.

Judy Royer, a Kennedy staff worker, reported asking Sirhan to leave the pantry area twice during the evening prior to

the shooting. Robert Klase, a Kennedy supporter, was standing in the anteroom to the kitchen at about 11 p.m., when Sirhan attempted to enter a nearby door. Klase had been asked to prevent admittance through that door; he tapped Sirhan on the shoulder and asked him to leave. Sirhan turned back into the Embassy Room.

Klase and Royer walked through the pantry area just prior to the shooting and did not see Sirhan. Sometime later Jesus Perez, a kitchen helper, was standing in the pantry as Kennedy was finishing his speech. Perez noticed that Sirhan was standing in the pantry. Sirhan asked the assembled employees several times if Kennedy would be coming through the pantry. They responded that they did not know. Perez recalled that Sirhan was twisting or folding some papers in his hands and that he appeared nervous.

Arrest and Arraignment

Instantly after the shooting, the crowd rushed at Sirhan. As Karl Uecker grabbed for Sirhan he observed another person hit Sirhan on the head. Joseph La Hive helped tackle Sirhan and twisted his legs up onto a serving table. Gabor Kadar jumped onto the table and struck Sirhan in the knee and chest. After Roosevelt Grier wrenched the gun from Sirhan, the group waited for the arrival of the police.

The initial officers at the scene removed Sirhan through the hostile crowd and placed him in the police vehicle. Sirhan was advised of his constitutional rights by Officer A. Placencia enroute to Rampart Station. Sirhan answered "Yes" when asked

if he understood his right to remain silent. He acknowledged the rest of his rights by nods punctuated by occasional mumbles. The only remark he made was to Unruh when he asked him why he had shot Kennedy.

Sirhan was placed in interrogation room "B" after arrival at Rampart Station. He was searched and several items were found. Among them were two .22 caliber cartridges, four one-hundred dollar bills, and three pieces of written material having to do with Senator Kennedy.

Officer T. R. White, using a flashlight, checked Sirhan's pupil-reaction time and compared it with his partner's eyes. He found that Sirhan's eyes reacted normally. Sirhan did not display any objective symptoms of intoxication or the use of drugs.

Sirhan's behavior at this point was without incident. Sirhan was moved to another interview room and two officers were placed in the room with him. No conversation took place between them until Sirhan asked if he could have a sip from a drink one of the officers was holding. When the officer said, "No", Sirhan asked him if it was hot. When the officer said, "Yes", Sirhan kicked out suddenly and spilled the hot chocolate on himself and the officer. Sirhan later apologized to the officer.

Parker Center

After his transfer to Homicide Division, Sirhan complained of

injuries to his left leg and left hand. Central Jail physician, Dr. Elwin C. Lanz, was brought to Homicide Division where he treated Sirhan for swelling of the left ankle, contusion of the left index finger, a hematoma of the forehead and a minor abrasion of the face. Lanz recommended that Sirhan keep his weight off his left foot as much as possible.

Sirhan was readvised of his constitutional rights in the presence of a deputy district attorney. At 2:15 a.m., he was booked "John Doe" in the Felony Booking Section of Central Jail, under the charge of 217 P.C. (Assault with Intent to Commit Murder).

Sirhan gave jail personnel no information and refused to bend over and spread his buttocks during the skin search. He complied when the reason for the search was explained. Sirhan also refused to complete the handwriting exemplar and objected to the large size of his jail clothing. He appeared concerned with his appearance and an officer in the jail noted that Sirhan took a slow, deliberate shower.

At 3:15 a.m., Sirhan was reinterviewed. The primary concern of the officers was establishing Sirhan's identity. The interview was taped and a verbatim transcript was made. General conversation took place but Sirhan remained silent concerning the assassination attempt. He appeared interested in the Jack Kirschke case.

An officer was placed with Sirhan when he was returned to his cell. They discussed various topics and the officer noted

that Sirhan had indicated that he had "got nothing out of life", and "they won't give it to me". It was not known what Sirhan meant by the remarks.

At 6 a.m., arrangements were made to arraign Sirhan in Division 40, at 7 a.m. At 6:45 a.m., Sirhan was placed in the rear of a privately-owned truck camper. Investigators accompanied Sirhan to Division 40 where he was arraigned by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:25 a.m. Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies took custody of Sirhan at that time.

Gun Provided Link to Sirhan's Identity

The serial number of the gun that was used to shoot Kennedy was checked with CII in Sacramento and the files revealed the name of the registered owner. The gun had been purchased on August 10, 1965 by Albert L. Hertz of Alhambra, California.

An early morning interview with Hertz determined that his wife had given the gun to their daughter, Dana Westlake. Mrs. Westlake was contacted by Marin County, California Sheriff's deputies who reported that she had given the gun to an ex-neighbor in Pasadena, George Erhard, sometime in late 1967.

George Erhard was interviewed at home the morning of June 5th. He advised investigators that he had sold the gun around February 15, 1968 to a co-employee named "Joe", whom he worked with at Nash's Department Store in Pasadena. At approximately 8 a.m., officers went to Nash's Department Store where they met Munir Sirhan who explained that he believed that his

brother, Sirhan Sirhan, was the man being held by the Department for the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

George Erhard subsequently identified Munir Sirhan as the man to whom he had sold the gun. The officers took Munir Sirhan to the Pasadena Police Department where he was interviewed.

Adel Sirhan at The Pasadena Police Department

At 9:35 a.m., Sirhan's older brother, Adel, contacted the Pasadena Police Department and told a sergeant that he believed that his brother was probably the man held by this Department. Adel Sirhan agreed not to say anything more until Los Angeles Police Department investigators arrived.

Department Follow-Up at Pasadena

At 10:15 a.m., Sergeant W. E. Brandt and Officer D. A. Lodolo proceeded to the Pasadena Police Department where they met Adel Sirhan. Shortly thereafter, two officers brought Munir Sirhan to that location from Nash's Department Store. Both of the Sirhan brothers were advised of their constitutional rights.

Both men were interviewed separately and they stated that they understood their rights. Both agreed to allow officers to search their home and Munir Sirhan asked that their mother not be told of the shooting. At approximately 11:15 a.m., the search of the house began. Sergeant Brandt and Officer J. D. Evans conducted the search of the house while others maintained security at the location.

Items found in Sirhan's bedroom included three wire-bound notebooks with writings about Kennedy and other subjects, doctors appointment cards, gun cleaning equipment and a strip photo of Sirhan. The garage was also searched and several other items of evidential value were found.

Immediately after booking the items, they were released to the F.B.I. for transportation to Washington, D.C. for analysis.

Their analysis reflected that Sirhan's fingerprints were found on several of the items. Handwriting samples found at the house were compared with exemplars provided by Sirhan's brothers. The report of the District Attorney's handwriting expert indicated that the majority of the writings in the wire notebooks were made by Sirhan.

On June 6, 1968, at 12:00 noon, a Pasadena Police officer assigned to protect the Sirhan family home found additional evidence in a trash box outside the house. The items included a torn label from the gun used in the shooting, an envelope containing handwriting declaring that Kennedy must be killed, and two small notebooks containing Arabic lettering and the name of Sirhan Sirhan. The items were booked by this Department on June 7, 1968 and the writings were submitted for analysis. The result of the analysis was inconclusive; however, the expert's opinion reflected that the writings in English were probably written by Sirhan.

Sirhan's Vehicle

The search of Sirhan's person at Rampart Station produced a

key to a Chrysler product vehicle. At 4 a.m., Officers T. R. White and A. Placencia located a 1958 Chrysler near the Ambassador Hotel. The key worked to unlock the door to the vehicle and started the engine. At 8:30 a.m., a search warrant was secured from Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. The ownership of the vehicle was determined and the search was completed. No personal property of Sirhan's was located. The owner was contacted and it was determined that the vehicle and owner were not involved in the assassination.

At 4 p.m. on June 5th, an F.B.I. agent located a 1956 De Soto bearing a license number [REDACTED] in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue. This location was two blocks from the hotel. The agent had checked Sirhan's name through the Department of Motor Vehicles and he had learned that Sirhan owned a 1956 De Soto with that license number.

Lieutenant A. S. Hegge ordered the vehicle secured until another warrant could be obtained from Judge Klein. At 5:30 p.m., Lieutenant Hegge returned to the vehicle and directed a search of the vehicle, conducted by Officer J. E. Claborn, Scientific Investigation Division. The Return to the Warrant reflected the removal of 25 items of evidence from the vehicle including spent .22 caliber projectiles, a wallet containing Sirhan's drivers license, a book, two receipts for ammunition, several other receipts and several newspapers.

Latent fingerprints from various locations in the vehicle were identified as being Sirhan's. A parking citation had

been issued to the vehicle on June 5, 1968 at 8:35 a.m., for violation of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 88.13b. The vehicle was impounded at Viertel's Automotive Services in Rampart Division.

Subsequent investigation in the vicinity of the 600 block South New Hampshire Avenue revealed that no persons recalled seeing Sirhan park his vehicle at the location prior to the shooting. The area contains primarily parking lots and businesses which were closed prior to Sirhan's arrival at the hotel. Persons living in a boarding house near the location reported that they did not notice Sirhan or his vehicle parked near this residence.

SIRHAN'S BACKGROUND

Early Years in Jerusalem

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was born on March 19, 1944, in Jerusalem, Palestine. He was the sixth child of Bishara and Mary Sirhan who were married in 1930. Sirhan had four older brothers, an older sister and a younger brother. His father, Bishara, reported that his oldest son, Munir, died in an automobile accident in 1946; prior to the birth of his seventh child whom he also named Munir.

The Sirhan family were Jordanian Christians living in war-torn Palestine prior to the partition of the Middle East and the establishment of the State of Israel. They moved several times to various parts of Jerusalem, and they were exposed to the localized terrorism and civil strife which pervaded

the area.

In 1948, a United Nations Commission was established and Jerusalem was partitioned. Neither side was satisfied with the arrangement. Heavy casualties were reported in the fighting between Arabs and Jews. Bishara Sirhan, Sirhan's father, reported that Sirhan observed an Israeli soldier kill an Arab in front of his home when he was a small child. It was during the 1948 war that Bishara Sirhan lost his job as a mechanic in the Jerusalem Sanitation Department. He was not employed again until he moved with his family to the United States in 1957. During these years it was reported that the Sirhan family was in the lower socio-economic class. In 1956 the family qualified as Palestinian refugees able to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

Sirhan's Family in the United States

During the summer of 1955, Haldor Lillenas, an ordained minister, met Bishara Sirhan while visiting Palestine. Bishara Sirhan asked him to assist him and his family to emigrate to the United States. The minister initially refused; however, after receiving several imploring letters from Bishara Sirhan, he made the arrangements.

The Sirhans moved to Pasadena after arriving in New York on June 12, 1957 and lived with the Lillenas family for three months. Bishara Sirhan was unable to hold two jobs arranged by Lillenas during the early months after the families arrival, and he left his family to return to Jordan in July, 1957.

In 1959 Bishara Sirhan returned to New York City but did not contact his wife and family. In 1960 Saidallah and Sharif Sirhan applied for and were approved for immigration to the United States. They had not come to the United States with the family in 1957. Bishara traveled back and forth to the United States until 1966, when he left for the last time.

From 1957 until 1968, Mary Sirhan and her family lived first at 1647 Lake Avenue in Pasadena and then at 696 Howard Street, Pasadena. Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan were employed in various jobs between 1960 and 1968 and both moved to separate apartments in 1964 and 1965.

Ayda Sirhan, age twenty when the family came to the United States, lived with the family until 1962 when she married Herbert Mennell and moved to Palm Springs. In 1965 she was found to have leukemia and after moving back to her mother's house, she died. Sirhan Sirhan remained at home from school for a month to care for his sister.

Munir and Sirhan Sirhan were of school age when the family arrived in the United States. Both were enrolled in Pasadena schools. Munir's background in the United States was dominated by his contacts with police. As early as 1959 a complaint was made by a neighbor for Malicious Mischief against him. In 1963 he was reported missing by his mother and in November, 1963, he became involved in a high speed pursuit with the California Highway Patrol. In 1964 he was the subject of a juvenile investigation involving a sex and homosexual party.

In 1966 he was arrested for selling marijuana and deportation proceedings were begun at that time. His case remains unresolved at the time of this report.

Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan also had contacts with police between 1960 and 1968. Though fewer, they were fairly serious incidents. Sharif was arrested on December 18, 1963 for Attempt Murder after an estrangement with his girlfriend. He was placed on probation and ordered to seek psychiatric assistance. Saidallah's arrest record was less serious, generally covering disturbances and drunkenness; he was arrested twice in 1962 for drunk driving.

Adel Sirhan, the oldest of the children who came to the United States in 1956, was the most stable of the children. His background is generally uneventful. In 1963 he began working as an oud player at the Fez Restaurant in Los Angeles. He was employed periodically from that time forward. Adel has lived at home with his mother since the family's emigration to the United States.

During the years the Sirhan family has been in the United States, several incidents have occurred involving Sirhan and his brothers which have caused friction in the family.

Saidallah Sirhan, much older than Sirhan, made a 415 P.C. report to the Pasadena Police Department in 1962 when Sirhan ran off with his car keys and refused to return them. Sharif Sirhan reported that he had not spoken to Sirhan in five years and Adel Sirhan who lived with Sirhan at the family

home had not spoken to him in the three months prior to the shooting.

Sirhan's School History

Sirhan was initially enrolled in the sixth grade in grammar school and his records indicate that he was an average student; however, the records also indicate that he had a language handicap. From 1957 to 1958 he attended Marshall Junior High School where he maintained a C+ grade average. His teachers did not remember him; however, while attending Marshall he had several conversations with his ex-grammar school principal who was having disciplinary problems with Sirhan's younger brother, Munir.

Sirhan's family moved and he completed the ninth grade at Eliot Junior High School. A social studies teacher recalled that Sirhan appeared to be a loner though very obedient and well behaved. The school was almost one-hundred percent Caucasian at the time and Sirhan's dark complexion and foreign appearance were unique. One fellow student described Sirhan as an odd person who did not associate with others. It was recalled that Sirhan argued with his social studies teacher and frequently compared his home land with the United States.

Sirhan graduated from John Muir High School, 558 in a class of 889 students. His classes included German, Russian, Algebra, History, Psychology and Social Studies. Though his counselor advised him to take an easier course load each semester because of his language difficulty, he insisted on taking basic courses.

Sirhan's records indicated he did not join social organizations and his only extra-curricular activity appeared to be the California Cadet Corps, a military science course similar to R.O.T.C. Sirhan did well in this program.

Sirhan's high school teachers recalled that he was a quiet, below-average student who was polite and sensitive. Sirhan seemed proud of his national heritage though one teacher recalled that he showed only a mild interest in the Middle East.

In September, 1963, Sirhan enrolled at Pasadena City College. Sirhan and his sister, Ayda, were the only children in the Sirhan family to attend college. He was subsequently dismissed for unsatisfactory attendance and poor scholarship on May 18, 1965.

Sirhan left little impression on his instructors. He received poor grades in most of his classes; however, he appeared to have an ear for the study of languages. Fellow students remembered him as being quiet and well-mannered and others thought he was intelligent, well spoken and courteous.

A fellow Arab student recalled that Sirhan seemed to avoid fellow Arabs at P.C.C. who did not speak English as well as he. Another fellow student recalled that Sirhan took part in informal discussions and although he did not discuss politics he was very pro-Arab and critical of United States support of Israel.

Sirhan's Employment History

From 1957 to 1968, Sirhan was employed eleven times in various jobs, including gas station attendant, racetrack exercise boy and salesman. In 1957, after arriving in the United States he worked as a newspaper delivery boy.

Sirhan worked as a part-time and full-time gardner from November, 1962 to August, 1964. He lived for several months in a truck camper owned by his employer. Sirhan was fired from this job for not tending to his duties on an estate. During 1963 and 1964 he also worked part time as a waiter at a hamburger stand in East Pasadena.

From March, 1964 until June, 1965, he worked at a service station in Pasadena during which time the station changed hands. For a month in the summer of 1965, he worked at another gas station in Pasadena.

On October 15, 1965, at 21, Sirhan began two years employment working with horses. At first he was a stable hand at the Santa Anita Race Track. Sirhan tried to learn to ride but his employer recalled that Sirhan was a poor rider and that he was constantly being thrown or falling from horses that he was working.

On January 1, 1966, Sirhan received a "Hot Walkers" license from the California Horse Racing Board, and he went to work in Corona, California as an exercise boy. In September of that year he fell from a horse and was taken to a hospital for treatment. Sirhan suffered no severe or permanent in-

juries as a result of the fall. Sirhan did receive \$1,705 from an insurance claim for this injury. Sirhan returned to work within six days and shortly thereafter he fell from a horse again.

He quit the job in Corona in November, 1966 and went to Del Mar to work for a horse trainer. His employment was terminated because he was not a good enough rider. He returned to Corona and worked for a ten-day period but voluntarily resigned without giving a reason.

Sirhan's last job was from September, 1967 to March, 1968 as a clerk-salesman at a health food store in Pasadena. His employer felt that Sirhan was a capable courteous employee but that occasionally he seemed to resent being told what to do. Sirhan was fired after having a disagreement with his employer. A labor complaint against his employer was filed by Sirhan on March 7, 1968. The case was dismissed without prejudice after the Labor Commissioner concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support Sirhan's claim.

Sirhan's Financial Status

Sirhan opened his first bank account in 1960, a \$10.00 deposit, with his mother as trustor. He had two other accounts in the ensuing years while he was employed at various jobs. A school acquaintance who knew him after 1963 recalled that he bet heavily at Santa Anita Racetrack. In 1964 he began making large withdrawals from an account and after three more withdrawals it was closed.

From November 1967 to March 1968, he made \$1,333.88 while employed at a health food store in Pasadena. In April 1968, he received the settlement of \$1,705.00 from the Argonaut Insurance Company for his fall from the horse.

Sirhan said little about his financial affairs to others. He had no credit or extensive property; his sole possession being his 1956 De Soto. He was described as preferring to carry his money rather than leaving it lying around. Other than betting on horses he was not known to spend excessive amounts of money on particular items or pleasures.

Sirhan's Medical History

Sirhan's medical history revealed no serious injuries, accidents or illnesses during his life. In 1956, he was given a medical examination prior to entry into the United States. The results of the test were unremarkable, except that he had a minor parasitic condition of the small intestine for which he was treated.

His school records indicated that he was never absent for extended periods of time, except for a month or so in 1964 when he left school to care for his dying sister. He was never required to take a physical examination as a stipulation for employment.

A great deal of importance was placed on Sirhan's fall from a horse in September 1966. He was treated at the Corona Community Hospital for multiple contusions, abrasions, lacerations of his head and body and foreign bodies in his eyes. He was confined

to the hospital overnight for observation and treated three more times in the ensuing months. After complaining about a vision problem he was referred to a specialist.

Sirhan made a disability claim to the Argonaut Insurance Company regarding the injury. He was examined on April 3, 1967 and found to be not disabled. He was subsequently re-examined several times with similar results. He was not permanently disabled and his vision problems were not incurred in the fall. On April 5, 1968, the insurance company, after a lengthy investigation, issued a check for \$1,705.00 to Sirhan. It was noted that Sirhan continued to ride after the injurious fall from the horse and that he subsequently fell several other times from horses.

Sirhan's next known medical treatment came when Dr. E. C. Lanz examined him for an injury to his left ankle, left index finger, and forehead after his arrest the night of the shooting. From all available evidence Sirhan was otherwise medically sound.

Sirhan's Criminal History

Sirhan's record of contacts with police and judicial agencies reflects that he had no criminal arrest record as of June 5, 1968. He had received two traffic citations; one for speeding in January 1966, in Pasadena; the other for failing to stop for a red light in November 1966 in El Monte, California.

The only other known contacts with police involved a family dispute between Sirhan and his mother in August 1963; a routine warrant check by a Pasadena officer, from which Sirhan was

released without incident, in August 1965; and, the incident involving his termination at the health food store in Pasadena, when the police were called by Sirhan's employer to prevent a disturbance. No action was taken at the scene of any of these incidents.

Sirhan's Social Activities

Sirhan's personal acquaintances and co-workers indicated that he indulged in limited social activities. His campus associates were predominantly casual acquaintances who saw him only at school. A few whom he knew slightly better visited his home on occasion.

In general his school associates described Sirhan as serious, sensitive, thoughtful and unselfish. One student friend commented that the only time that he observed Sirhan really serious was when he discussed the Arab-Israeli situation. He recalled Sirhan being critical of the Constitution because it didn't do much for the individual. Another student friend remembered that Sirhan had helped him in an Arabic language class they had taken together at P.C.C. He thought that he noticed a change in Sirhan after his fall from a horse in 1966.

Fellow students noted that Sirhan did not date girls from the P.C.C. campus though he did ask a few girls out. None accepted. A contestant for "carnival queen" at P.C.C. recalled that Sirhan donated ten dollars to her vote count and later asked her out for dates, but she declined.

A young Communist radical named Walter S. Crowe Jr., was a close

school friend of Sirhan's. His friendship with Sirhan was the subject of an intensive investigation by the Department.

Sirhan was not known to frequent local bars nor hang-outs in Pasadena. He was reportedly seen on occasion in one or two bars but he was quiet and kept to himself.

Sirhan's co-employee's knew him as "Sol" and they reported that he was a neat, clean intelligent person. One person reported that Sirhan told him the reason that he was dismissed from P.C.C. was that the school had become aware of a romantic relationship between Sirhan and a math teacher. The witness stated that he did not believe Sirhan and related that co-employee's frequently ribbed him about his lack of girl friends.

Peggy Ostercamp, a co-employee at the Corona ranch with Sirhan, reported that she never dated Sirhan and that she had very few conversations with him. There were several references to Peggy Ostercamp in the notebooks found in Sirhan's room.

Sirhan's Religious Background

Sirhan's family contacted several churches in the Pasadena area after arriving in the United States. However, witnesses reported great detail about his religious attitudes. After briefly attending a Nazarene Church the family attended the First Baptist Church in Pasadena. Sirhan's brother Sharif held an accounting job with a Baptist Church organization until he was fired after his arrest for felonious assault in 1964. The Sirhan family blamed the church for Sharif's being fired and quit their attendance.

One associate pastor at the Baptist Church had several talks with Sirhan and he reported that Sirhan appeared to be a very intense atheist. Sirhan could see no logical reason to believe in God. The pastor felt that Sirhan's beliefs were being reinforced by a junior high school teacher who gave him literature to read. A family associate at the Baptist Church recalled that Sirhan was extremely bitter and unhappy and that he complained about the laws of the United States.

In the early part of 1968, Sirhan began taking Bible studies from a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. They met in Sirhan's home on Tuesday evening but Sirhan did not seem to accept the teachings. Sirhan discontinued the meetings in late March.

Sirhan's Involvement With Cults and Mysticism

In 1966 Sirhan applied for membership in the Rosicrucian Order. He was a correspondence member of the San Jose, California Order and was known to have attended only one meeting of the Order, that occurred on May 28, 1968, in Pasadena. Sirhan signed the roster but witnesses reported that his appearance at the meeting was unremarkable. He had been dropped as a member in April 1967, when his dues were not paid; however, on February 5, 1968 and March 26, 1968, money orders from Sirhan were received by the Order, paying his dues in advance.

After Sirhan's confinement in the Los Angeles County Jail on June 5, 1968, he requested two books which had to do with a world religious cult called the Theosophical Society. Friends

of Sirhan's attested to his interest in theosophy; a book store employee in Pasadena reported that Sirhan was in his book store on five or six occasions and that he invariably looked at books on religion and mysticism.

A great deal of attention was given the report of Sirhan's interest in theosophy. Conflicting evaluations as to the type of influence that the cult may have had upon Sirhan were made by various persons. It was contended by one author that theosophy was a "killer cult" while another source found that the teachings taught the brotherhood of man and not violence. The significance of Sirhan's involvement with mysticism could not be fully ascertained without verification from Sirhan himself.

Political Background

Sirhan was not a known member of any political party nor could he vote due to his alien status. Though he expressed highly vocal political views at times his political preference was not known.

Sirhan was known to have been concerned about United States foreign policy regarding the Middle East and one witness described him as "frustrated" in his political feelings. A mailman reported that he delivered pro-Nasser, anti-American hate literature to Sirhan. This assertion was never proven during the investigation and evidence indicated that the assertion was not true.

Two former students recalled that Sirhan participated in group discussions with fellow Arab students attending Pasadena City College.

During one discussion Sirhan expressed the feeling that the United States Congressional Committee system was unfair and undemocratic. This was especially true, he said, when the wrong people controlled the committees.

INVESTIGATIONS OF POSSIBLE CONSPIRACIES

This investigation uncovered a great number of allegations implicating Sirhan and other individuals or groups in conspiracies to kill Robert Kennedy. Several of these allegations were based on the statements of witnesses who believed they overheard or observed Sirhan under suspicious circumstances prior to the assassination. Other investigations were based upon Sirhan's alleged association with political or social groups or specific persons who may have assisted him or influenced his thinking.

The notoriety which accompanied the assassination, and the mystery surrounding Sirhan's character and background, made the subject of conspiracy fertile ground for evoking unusual responses from the general public. Opportunists, political adventurers and publicity seekers came forward to volunteer that they had seen or spoken to Sirhan or that they had information which was valuable to the investigation. Investigations were made into each allegation with generally negative results. The majority of the persons making the allegations were found to be lying for one reason or another. Many were found to be either using the assassination to further their own private cause or to enhance their position among their associates.

Several allegations, however, were valid in one way or another, and after investigation were found to be either insignificant or relevant and applicable to the case. Nevertheless, these few cases represented a very small number and were generally not important to the overall investigation. As might be expected, due to the reluctance of witnesses or insufficiency

of information, a few of the allegations remain partially unresolved; to some extent, resolution of these cases cannot be made because the witnesses have refused to cooperate with the Department.

EVENTS AT THE HOTEL AND CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

The Polka Dot Dress Investigation

The most publicized of the conspiracy allegations involving Sirhan was that of Miss Sandra Serrano who stated that she observed a girl in a black and white polka dot dress running from the scene of the shooting. The girl yelled at Serrano as she and a male passed her, "We shot him; we shot him." When Serrano asked her who she shot, the woman responded, "We just shot Senator Kennedy."

Serrano's account of this occurrence was broadcast as a description of possible additional suspects after she was interviewed by NBC News about what she observed. Serrano stated to investigators that she was seated on an outside stairway of the hotel prior to the shooting. One woman and two men passed her; and approximately twenty minutes later after hearing gunshots, the woman and one of the men ran by her yelling the remarks. Serrano subsequently identified Sirhan as the male who did not return to the stairs with the woman.

Serrano's account was substantiated somewhat by the account of Vincent Di Pierro who was in the kitchen at the time of the shooting. He reported observing Sirhan talking with a woman in a polka dot dress just prior to the shooting.

Investigators questioned the truth of Serrano's allegation after parts of her story conflicted and physical evidence tended to show that she could not have heard the gunshots nor have been where she said she was at the time of the shooting. She was given a polygraph examination, and the results revealed that she was lying completely about the occurrence. Vincent Di Pierro also lied during the polygraph examination given to him. Both subsequently admitted that they had been untruthful and that they had discussed the description of the dress between one another prior to being interviewed by police.

As a result of the Serrano allegation, six persons were investigated as possible suspects. Each was cleared of complicity in the shooting prior to the refutation of the allegation. A "Kennedy Girl," who was in the kitchen at the time of the shooting, was wearing a green dress with gold polka dots. It was speculated that Di Pierro may have become confused about this girl during the chaos following the shooting and later when he spoke to Serrano. The girl did not speak to Sirhan nor was she near enough to be seen with him.

Khaibar Kahn Investigation

Khaibar Khan, an Iranian national in the United States, was the subject of an investigation by this Department because of his Mid-Eastern appearance and peculiar behavior. He had acted as a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters from June 1 to June 4, 1968. Khan was responsible for submitting the names of twenty-four other volunteer workers, all of whom were of Mid-Eastern extraction.

It was alleged that Khan was seen speaking to Sirhan at the headquarters, and Sirhan was alleged to have been wearing a gun at the time. During the investigation, statements by Khan indicated that he felt that he may have seen Sirhan at the headquarters on June 4, 1968.

Khan was described by fellow volunteer workers as being well-mannered, somewhat overdressed, insincere, and that he appeared to be a "phony." Two volunteer workers reported seeing Khan talking to Sirhan on separate occasions, June 2 and June 4, both at the headquarters.

One of the witnesses retracted the allegation after being shown several mugs of Sirhan. The statements of the other witnesses were refuted by other volunteer workers at the headquarters and evidence that Sirhan was at another location at the alleged time.

Several interviews with Khan revealed that he was a very unusual individual whose behavior was secretive and enigmatic. Khan described himself as an exile from Iran who was in the United States attempting to elicit support for his anti-Iranian government movement. Khan himself denied any association with Sirhan and all evidence tended to support this.

Khan was unsure that he had observed Sirhan, but he refused to take a polygraph examination or to attend a lineup. Khan expressed the opinion that he did not want to become involved in an affair involving the Arabian countries and the Jewish State.

The allegations of witnesses were discounted by statements and evidence from other sources; and Khan, upon further reflection, was unable to state that he had seen Sirhan at the headquarters. The investigation concluded that Sirhan was probably not in the Kennedy Headquarters prior to the assassination.

John Antoine Khoury Investigation

On June 6, 1968, Mr. Fred Droz, a businessman with offices at the Ambassador Hotel, reported that he had seen John Khoury near a fountain just before midnight on June 4. Droz was contacted by an ex-professor of his on June 5, who asked him if he had seen Khoury at the hotel. Mr. Joel Fisher, the professor, and Droz agreed that there might have been a connection between Sirhan and Khoury, since Khoury worked at the hotel and because he had made anti-Kennedy remarks as a student. Fisher had been Khoury's political science professor at California State College at Fullerton in 1966 and 1967. Another witness who knew both Fisher and Khoury also reported seeing Khoury at the hotel the night of the shooting.

The investigation sought to establish some form of relationship between Khoury and Sirhan; however, no association was established. Khoury denied that he was at the hotel the night of June 4 or that he knew Sirhan. His unsubstantiated denial caused investigators to feel that there might have been some validity to the allegation.

The allegation was resolved when Khoury changed his original statement as to his whereabouts the night of June 4. He admitted

that he had been working at a second job as a security officer in Hollywood. This information was positively verified, and Khoury was completely cleared of complicity with Sirhan.

Estelle Stearns Investigation

Estelle Stearns was a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters on Wilshire Boulevard. On June 19, 1968, she reported to the Department that she had seen Sirhan at the headquarters prior to the assassination. She stated that she had a conversation with him and that Sirhan and another man with him were wearing guns. Allegedly Sirhan told her that they had permits for the guns.

Mrs. Stearns also related that after the assassination she received two phone calls, one the morning of the shooting telling her about the incident and the other threatening her if she told the police about her conversation with Sirhan on June 4.

The investigation of Sirhan's activities showed that he could not have been at the headquarters at the time that Mrs. Stearns alleged. Witnesses interviewed agreed that Mrs. Stearns was an eccentric old woman who would do whatever she could to bring attention upon herself. Other volunteer workers present on the 4th at the headquarters stated positively that Mrs. Stearns spoke to no one fitting Sirhan's description.

Mrs. Stearns was also one of the witnesses who reportedly saw Sirhan with Khaibar Khan. Witnesses revealed that Mrs. Stearns did speak to Khan on a few occasions but that she did not speak

to him on June 4. Mrs. Stearns was asked to take a polygraph but she refused. After complete refutation of her allegation, she still refused to admit that she was mistaken.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH EXTREMIST GROUPS

Jose Duarte Investigation

On June 11, 1968, an article about Sirhan appeared in two Orange County newspapers alleging that he had been present at a Peace and Freedom Party meeting on May 21, 1968, in Los Angeles. The articles referred to Jose Duarte, the leader of a Cuban anti-Castro group, who had allegedly become involved in an argument with Sirhan over Duarte's opposition to the Castro government in Cuba.

The meeting in question was attended by Duarte and several Cuban friends who intended to present opposing arguments to the featured speaker, a Castro sympathizer. Duarte became involved in an argument with a young male who disagreed with his remarks during the meeting; however, investigation revealed that the man was a Persian by the name of Reza Jalalipour. Jalalipour looked very much like Sirhan, and several persons remarked about the likeness. Witnesses, however, stated that Jalalipour was the person who argued with Duarte.

Several of Duarte's supporters who attended the meeting verified Duarte's account, but they subsequently qualified their statements. One of the Cubans present at the meeting with Duarte stated that Duarte was lying about the incident.

The investigation revealed that Jalilipour had attended the meeting and that he had signed a roster. Investigators confronted Jose Duarte with Jalalipour, and although he admitted the likeness, he denied that he had argued with him. Jalalipour stated that he had been the one who argued with Duarte at the meeting. Duarte's interest in furthering his political stature probably motivated him to make the claim that he made. When confronted with the facts, he stated, "I would rather die than lose face." Duarte subsequently took a polygraph examination which revealed that he was being untruthful. However, he refused to change his story.

Mike Vejvodda Investigation

On June 12, 1968, an informant for the Long Beach Police Department reported that she believed an acquaintance of hers, Michael Vejvodda, was involved with Sirhan in the assassination. She reported a conversation she had had with Vejvodda after the assassination of Martin Luther King. Vejvodda, who was allegedly involved in right-wing activities, was exhilarated over King's death. Vejvodda later related to the informant that something big was going to happen on June 2, 1968.

During another visit, sometime in May, 1968, Vejvodda allegedly told the informant that he had met a young man in Pasadena who "thought the way he did." The informant spoke with Vejvodda after Kennedy's assassination and he was very jubilant. The informant believed that Vejvodda and Sirhan were associated in some way because Vejvodda was a health addict. News releases after the assassination had revealed that Sirhan had worked in

a Pasadena health food store.

Vejvodda was arrested on June 19, 1968, by the San Diego Police for burglary. A large amount of weapons and property were found in a search of his apartment. The San Diego Police assisted this Department in the investigation of the Vejvodda allegation. Vejvodda denied any involvement in the assassination or that he knew Sirhan. He did state that he was not sorry that Kennedy was dead, and he admitted involvement with militant right-wing activities, although he denied membership in formal organizations. Vejvodda was given a polygraph examination which revealed that he was being truthful about his denial about any involvement in the assassination.

The investigation established that there was no known connection between Sirhan or Vejvodda. Investigators subsequently learned that the Long Beach informant occasionally made hysterical statements and that she was not considered completely reliable. It could not be determined why the informant believed that Vejvodda knew Sirhan.

Possible Association with Communists

The day following the assassination, a confidential and reliable informant reported that a man named Walter Crowe, Jr. had been talking about his old acquaintance with Sirhan. Crowe was subsequently interviewed, and he related that he might have influenced Sirhan's decision to kill Kennedy. The investigation of Crowe's background revealed that he was an admitted Communist who had gone to high school and junior college with Sirhan.

This information caused an intensive investigation to be conducted. The revelations by Mayor Samuel Yorty that Adel Sirhan's vehicle was observed parked near the Baces Hall in Los Angeles where left-wing meetings were held caused great public interest in Sirhan's possible involvement with Communist or left-wing organizations. There were also reports that the Southern California District Communist Party was greatly concerned that an association between Sirhan and the Communist Party might be created.

The allegation that Sirhan or his brother were attending such meetings at a location in Los Angeles was disproved when it was shown that Adel Sirhan had worked at The Fez Restaurant in Los Angeles near the meeting hall. He parked his vehicle in a parking lot near the hall but never attended the meetings.

The investigation into the relationship between Walter Crowe, Jr. and Sirhan remained open at the time of this report. It was determined that Crowe and Sirhan had been closely associated for several years while they were in school. Crowe related to investigators that he had spent the evening of May 2, 1968, at bars and restaurants in Pasadena with Sirhan. He stated that he had not seen Sirhan for a couple of years while he was attending U.C.L.A. and that his mother had encouraged him to visit Sirhan after the long period of not seeing him.

Crowe stated that at their meeting on May 2, 1968, they discussed Crowe's involvement with the Communist Party, and Sirhan talked about the Arab Terrorist Group "Al Fatah." Sirhan did not

respond to Crowe's enthusiasm about Communism and the subject was dropped. Crowe stated that because of this discussion he felt that Sirhan may have been encouraged to kill Kennedy. However, Crowe stated that he did not recall Sirhan mentioning that he was thinking of assassinating, shooting or killing anyone. He was not sure whether Kennedy's name was mentioned in some other context.

Crowe volunteered to take a polygraph examination, and he responded to twelve questions before requesting that the test be discontinued. He then stated that he wished to consult with an attorney before answering further questions. The examination revealed that Crowe had been untruthful on three crucial questions. Two of the questions had to do with Crowe's knowledge of whether Sirhan intended to shoot Kennedy. Crowe's response of "No" indicated that he was being untruthful. The results of this test caused investigators to believe that Crowe had some knowledge of Sirhan's intention to kill Kennedy; however, it was considered improbable that Crowe could have influenced Sirhan, based on the conversations described by Crowe.

A check of Crowe's background revealed that while attending U.C.L.A. he had become a Communist. He had also been involved in militant leftist activities while attending Pasadena City College. A check with Crowe's friends revealed that he was associated with several leftist students, which he had readily admitted.

A total of 148 persons, either known to Crowe or with left-wing

affiliations, were checked for association with Sirhan; however, no contact was established among them. Crowe was the only link between Sirhan and leftist associates, and the two had no known contact while Crowe attended U.C.L.A. between 1965 and 1968. To date no Communist or left-wing association has been established between Crowe or any of his associates and Sirhan.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH ARABIC GROUPS

The Fez Restaurant Investigation

There were two allegations involving The Fez Restaurant and Sirhan's activities there. Sirhan was alleged to have frequented The Fez and that he talked openly about politics and his political beliefs; and, secondly, he was alleged to have become angered by a female in The Fez and that he attacked her with a bottle.

Investigators interviewed the owners and employees of the restaurant and determined that both allegations regarding Sirhan were false. Through this investigation it was also determined that Sirhan had not attended left-wing meetings at the Baces Hall located near the restaurant.

It was determined that Sirhan's older brother, Adel, worked as a musician at the restaurant periodically in 1962 and 1967. He generally worked late hours and parked his vehicle, a Volkswagen, in a lot between the restaurant and the Baces Hall. Intelligence reports noting Adel Sirhan's vehicle at that location did not take into account his employment at the restaurant. He was never seen entering or exiting this vehicle. Witnesses involved in

the meetings which occurred at the Baces Hall denied that Adel or Sirhan Sirhan ever attended their meetings.

Witnesses who were interviewed regarding Sirhan's presence at the restaurant stated that Sirhan had only been in the restaurant on one or two occasions, and those times he remained quietly seated listening to his brother play the oud. It was believed that Sirhan accompanied his mother on one of the two occasions.

It was determined that the incident of the fight with a girl involved another man who closely resembled the Sirhan brothers. Mike Siam, a bartender at the restaurant, stated that the incident involved a female named Jamila Sellem and a man named Ahmad Yamni. Yamni became involved in an argument with Sellem, broke a bottle and attempted to strike her with it. No police report was made, and Siam prevented any injuries from occurring. Jamila Sellem stated that she recalled that the incident occurred sometime in late December 1967 or early January 1968. She stated that she could not positively identify her assailant.

Investigators concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that The Fez Restaurant provided the atmosphere for a conspiracy in the assassination or that Sirhan was involved in the activities at the restaurant.

Arab Student Groups

It was alleged that Sirhan was involved actively in Arab organizations while attending school. It was determined that Sirhan