

Officer White then used his flashlight to check Sirhan's pupil reaction-time. He then compared the results by checking his partner's eyes. According to Officer White, Sirhan's eyes reacted normally. Sirhan did not display any other objective symptoms of intoxication or use of drugs. Sgt. John S. Locker entered the interrogation room and asked Unruh to step outside. He then assigned Officers Fred R. Willoughby and Robert E. Austin to guard Sirhan and prevent further contact with anyone. Officers Willoughby and Austin attempted to engage Sirhan in trivial and unrelated conversation, but Sirhan remained silent.

Shortly thereafter, Sgt. William Jordan, Rampart Detectives entered the room for the purpose of making a taped interview. Officers Willoughby and Austin left the room and the interview began. He was promptly advised of his constitutional rights. Sirhan asked a few questions concerning his rights and then stated that he would, "Remain silent." Sirhan refused to answer questions as to name, address, and other personal information. The interview ceased.

The money was recounted in Sirhan's presence. A second search of his person by Sgt. Jordan revealed no additional property. Sgt. Jordan then left the room and asked Officers Willoughby and Austin to remain with Sirhan.

While the officers were inside the room with Sirhan, the only conversation between them took place when Officer Willoughby was drinking a cup of hot chocolate. Sirhan asked if he could have a sip and Officer Willoughby said "No." Sirhan then asked

if the drink was hot. When Officer Willoughby replied, "Yes", Sirhan kicked out suddenly with his right foot, spilling hot chocolate on himself and Willoughby. Sirhan later apologized to the officer and mentioned to Sgt. Jordan that he was sorry for his conduct.

Parker Center

Plans were made to transport Sirhan to Homicide Division at Parker Center where security and facilities for investigation and detention were more adequate. Sirhan was taken down the stairway to the basement and placed in the rear seat of an unmarked police car with Sgt. Jordan on his right and Officer Willoughby on his left. The vehicle was driven by Sgt. Frank Patchett. Sgt. Adolph Molendres was in the front seat beside him. Sgt. Beryl A. Mick, Officer Austin and Jesse Unruh followed in a second vehicle. The two cars proceeded east on Beverly Boulevard and First Street to Parker Center. Both vehicles parked in the basement of Parker Center and Sirhan was taken via the service elevator to the third floor to Homicide Division, Room 319. Maximum security was in effect in anticipation of Sirhan's arrival. Officers were stationed at the elevators, stairways, and outside each door leading to Homicide Division.

Sirhan asked for a drink of water and then refused it when it was offered to him, insisting that Sgt. Jordan taste the water first. When he was asked the significance of his actions Sirhan refused comment.

Sirhan then complained of injuries to his left leg and left

hand. The Central Jail physician, Dr. Elwin C. Lanz, examined Sirhan's injuries and his diagnosis was as follows: swelling of the left ankle, probable sprain, no fracture. Contusion of the left index finger; hematoma of the forehead, and a minor abrasion of the face. Dr. Lanz recommended that Sirhan keep his weight off his left foot as much as possible.

Sirhan was next taken to Room 318, where he was interviewed by District Attorney Investigator George Murphy, Sgt. Melendres, Sgt. Jordan, and Deputy D. A. John Howard. Sirhan was again advised of his constitutional rights by Mr. Howard and again asked his name. Sirhan indicated he would remain silent.

At 2:15 a.m., Sirhan was walked from Homicide Division via the stairway leading directly to the Felony Booking Section of Central Jail. His escort included Inspector Howe, Sgt. Jordan, Sgt. Jess Buckles, Officer Louis Estrella, John Dill and Fred Willoughby. Sirhan was disrobed and skin searched. He objected to bending over and spreading his buttocks. When the reason for this form of search was explained, he complied. He was booked on the charge of 217 PC -- Assault with Intent to Commit Murder. The custodial Officer, Martin Dismukes stated that Sirhan would give no information and was processed under the name of John Doe. Dismukes stated that Sirhan appeared very composed and was more at ease than some jail visitors he had observed in the past.

Officer Kenneth E. Jones fingerprinted Sirhan at Central Jail. Sirhan made no comment and refused to complete the handwriting exemplars or answer any questions. Officer Guadalupe De LaGarza

supplied Sirhan with jail clothing and noted that Sirhan was upset about the trouser waist being too large. He appeared quite concerned with his appearance. Officer De LaGarza supervised Sirhan while he took his shower and commented on the slow, deliberate and thorough manner in which Sirhan showered. De La Garza commented that Sirhan was very composed while taking his shower.

Sirhan then asked Officers Frank Foster and Kenneth Jones if he could make a telephone call to Mr. John Howard of the District Attorney's Office. The officers supplied Sirhan with a dime and the call was completed to the District Attorney's office. Sirhan asked for Howard and was apparently told that he was still at Parker Center. Officer Jones called Homicide Division and gave Howard the message. Sirhan was then placed in cell J-1, accompanied by Officer Frank A. Foster, who remained in the cell with Sirhan.

Howard, Melendres, and Jordan interviewed Sirhan inside interrogation room #1 in Central Jail at 3:15 a.m.

As before, Sirhan was advised of his rights. The main concern of the interrogators was to identify him. This interview was taped and a verbatim transcript was made. Some general conversation took place, but Sirhan remained silent concerning the Kennedy shooting. Sirhan appeared interested in the Jack Kirschke murder case. During the interview he was relaxed, polite and composed. He alertly responded to questions regarding the Kirschke case. At the conclusion of the interview, Sirhan

was returned to his cell with Officer Foster. Foster's conversations with Sirhan were lengthy and occurred before and after the first jail interview by Howard, Melendres, Jordan and after the last interview with Murphy and Jordan.

The subject matter of these conversations were general and covered various topics including the Boston Strangler, children, horses and Foster's duties at the jail. Sirhan indicated that he had, "got nothing out of life," "they won't give it to me."

The last interview occurred in Central Jail interrogation room #1, at 4 a.m. Present with Sirhan were District Attorney Investigator George Murphy and Sgt. Jordan. Murphy felt that Sgt. Jordan had established rapport with Sirhan and that Sirhan might tell Jordan his name. This complete conversation was taped and a verbatim statement was prepared. Jordan summarized his opinion of the interview as follows: "Sirhan was in good spirits and quite stimulated. He acted like he was playing a game and enjoying it. He appeared anxious to match wits with Murphy and myself. He wanted to talk and was happy to talk about anything other than the Kennedy case. We talked about gardening, types of employment, books, literature, family, children, golf, barbers and the Kirschke case. The only statement concerning the case occurred when I told Sirhan his car had been found. Sirhan replied, 'How did you know it was a 1958 Chrysler? The key? Beautiful!' I was impressed by Sirhan's composure and relaxation. He appeared less upset to me than individuals arrested for a traffic violation. I thought that his mind was keen and that he fancied himself somewhat of an intellectual." At the end of

the interview, Sirhan was returned to his cell with Officer Foster.

At 6 a.m., information was received that arrangements had been made to arraign Sirhan in Division 40 at 7 a.m. Security measures were discussed by Inspectors John Powers, Dale Speck and Merton Howe. It was determined that a private camper would be used for transportation to the Hall of Justice. Inspector Howe assigned two-man teams in vehicles from Metropolitan Division at each corner between Parker Center and the Hall of Justice.

The Arraignment

At 6:45 a.m., Sirhan was taken down the inside stairway to the Central Jail yard by Sgt. Jordan, Officers Louis Estrella, Amador Ramirez and Marion Pearse. Sirhan was then placed in the enclosed rear section of a truck camper borrowed from Sgt. Donald Day, Detective Headquarters Division. Sirhan was accompanied in the camper by Sgt. Jordan, Officers Pearse, Ramirez and Estrella. Sgt. Day drove the vehicle. The camper left the jail yard, proceeded on San Pedro north to Temple Street and west on Temple to the Hall of Justice. Powers and Howe followed in a second vehicle.

The vehicles, upon reaching the Hall of Justice, drove to the rear of the parking lot, and into the fenced driveway leading to the passageway in the basement. Sirhan was escorted to the elevator and the group, accompanied by George Stoner, George Murphy and other District Attorney's Investigators, went directly to the seventh floor and Division 40.

Sirhan was placed in the prisoners section of Division 40, guarded by four officers. Deputy Sheriffs sealed off Division 40 and the hallway outside and checked the identification of everyone present. At 7:25 a.m., Sirhan was arraigned by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. At that time the Los Angeles County Sheriffs took custody of Sirhan.

IDENTIFICATION OF SIRHAN

GUN PROVIDED LINK TO SIRHAN

The gun used by Sirhan to shoot Senator Kennedy was taken from him by Roosevelt Grier during the struggle after the shooting. Grier gave the gun to Rafer Johnson, who took it to Rampart Station, at 1:45 a.m. on June 5, 1968; and he gave it to Sergeant R. L. Calkins, Homicide Division.

As the investigation progressed into the morning hours, a check was made with CII in Sacramento to determine the registered owner of the gun. The return information indicated that the gun was registered to Albert Leslie Hertz of 77 East Valley Boulevard, Alhambra, California. It had been purchased on August 10, 1965, at the Pasadena Gun Shop.

Albert and Sara Hertz were interviewed in their home at 3:15 a.m. Albert Hertz verified that he had purchased the gun; however, he no longer had the gun. Mrs. Hertz stated that she had given the gun to her daughter, Dana Westlake.

Investigators contacted the Marin County Sheriff's Department who interviewed Mrs. Westlake at her home at 349 Redwood Drive in Woodacre, California. She confirmed that she had owned the gun at one time, but she had given it to an ex-neighbor, George Erhard, around the first part of December 1967. She gave investigators the address of Erhard.

George Erhard was interviewed in the early morning hours of June 5, 1968, at his home at 1978 Olive Way in Pasadena, California. Erhard stated that he had been given a gun by Dana

Westlake, but that to the best of his knowledge it was in the early part of January 1968. Investigators subsequently learned that Mrs. Westlake moved from Pasadena on February 12, 1968.

Erhard told investigators that he had sold the gun to a co-employee at Nash's Department Store in Pasadena, whom he knew only as "Joe." He said that he sold the gun around February 15, 1968, and that a friend, William Price, was present during the sale.

At approximately 8:00 a.m., investigators went to Nash's Department Store to determine the identity of "Joe." They spoke to the supervisor, Mr. Vernon Most, who told them that an employee, Munir Sirhan, had come to the store earlier that morning and borrowed his car. Munir Sirhan told Most that he thought that his brother had shot Senator Kennedy.

Munir Sirhan returned to the department store while the investigators were there. Investigators took Munir Sirhan into custody and took him to the Pasadena Police Station. Adel Sirhan had just arrived to tell the police that he believed his brother, Sirhan, to be the man who shot Senator Kennedy.

George Erhard subsequently identified Munir Sirhan as the "Joe" to whom he sold the gun. The investigation of Munir Sirhan's possible involvement in the assassination is covered in a separate section of this report. This investigation disclosed that Sirhan Sirhan was present when Munir Sirhan purchased the gun.

ADEL SIRHAN AT THE PASADENA POLICE DEPARTMENT

On June 5, 1968, 9:35 a.m., Adel Sirhan contacted Sergeant D. J. James, Pasadena Police Department Detective Bureau. Adel Sirhan presented a copy of the June 5, 1968, Herald Examiner newspaper that contained a photograph depicting the man suspected of shooting Senator Robert Kennedy.

Adel Sirhan told Sgt. James that he and his brother, Munir Sirhan, were positive that the photograph in the newspaper was that of their brother Sirhan B. Sirhan. No further questioning was done by Pasadena Police Department.

Lt. G. E. Wright of the Pasadena Police Department, notified Rampart Division Detectives. Adel Sirhan was requested to await the arrival of the Los Angeles Police Department Officers for further interviewing. He agreed, stating that he had come to the police to be of assistance in the case, if possible.

FOLLOW-UP AT PASADENA (SEARCH OF SIRHAN'S HOUSE)

FOLLOW-UP AT PASADENA

On June 5, 1968, 8 a.m., Sgt. W. E. Brandt and Officer D. A. Lodolo, Rampart Detectives, were instructed by Lt. C. F. Hughes, Commander Rampart Detectives, to proceed to a location in Pasadena in an attempt to identify the person who shot Senator Kennedy. After making several unsuccessful interviews, Lt. Hughes directed them to Nash's Department Store, 141 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena to join the Homicide officer investigating information concerning the weapon. This weapon had allegedly been furnished by an employee of Nash's Department Store known only as "Joe."

The officers proceeded to Nash's Department Store and spoke to the supervisor, Vernon Most, who told them that Munir Sirhan had asked to borrow his car because Munir thought his brother had shot Senator Kennedy. Mr. Most advised them that the Sirhan family lived at 696 East Howard Street in Pasadena.

The officers were advised to call their office, and were directed by Lt. Hughes to proceed to Pasadena Police Department to interview Adel Sirhan who had come there voluntarily to identify a picture of his brother that he had seen in a newspaper.

At approximately 10:15 a.m., Brandt and Lodolo proceeded to the Pasadena Police Department. On their arrival they were met by Sgt. D. J. James and Lt. G. E. Wright of the Pasadena Police Department. Adel Sirhan was waiting in Wright's office.

The officers identified themselves to Adel Sirhan. Before commencing the interview, Brandt admonished Sirhan of his constitutional rights by reading them from the cover of the officer's

field notebook. He was further advised that he was not under arrest nor compelled to converse or cooperate with the officers in any manner. Sirhan stated that he fully understood his rights and did not wish to consult with an attorney prior to conversing with the officers. The officers were joined in the interview by J. R. Sullivan, F.B.I. resident agent in Pasadena.

Adel Sirhan was questioned regarding his brother Sirhan B. Sirhan and other members of his family. He was asked for permission to search the family home for possible evidence pertaining to the Kennedy shooting. Sirhan replied, "As far as I'm concerned you may search the house." He further stated, that he resided at 696 East Howard Street, Pasadena, with his mother Mary Sirhan and two brothers, Munir and Sirhan B. Sirhan. He agreed to accompany the officers during the search of the search of the residence.

Shortly after the interview with Adel Sirhan had commenced, Officer J. D. Evans and Sgt. G. R. Harrison arrived at the Pasadena Police Department with Munir Sirhan, who they picked up at Nash's Department Store when he returned with Most's car.

Harrison and Lodolo advised Munir Sirhan of his constitutional rights and requested permission to search the Sirhan home. He replied in the affirmative, but only on the condition the officers didn't say anything about the shooting to his mother. Munir Sirhan was transported to Rampart Detectives at 11:30 a.m., by Harrison and Lodolo.

Search of the Sirhan Home

At approximately 11 a.m., Brandt, Evans, and Sullivan took Adel Sirhan to his home to conduct a search, arriving at 11:15 a.m.

They were met at the location by Lt. M. P. King, Sgt. W. G. Sherriff, Sgt. E. D. Willis Jr., and Sgt. F. H. Mecklenberg. Sherriff positioned himself at the front door of the home to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the home. Mecklenberg positioned himself at the rear of the home.

Evans and Brandt conducted the search of the home. Adel Sirhan, Lt. King and F.B.I. Agent Sullivan observed, but did not participate.

In Sirhan B. Sirhan's bedroom, near the bed, Evans found a wire bound notebook, Simpson Brand #9804, green in color.

In the same bedroom on top of the dressing table, another notebook was found by Brandt. This book was titled PASADENA CITY COLLEGE, Simpson Letter Paper Co., green in color.

In the dresser drawer, another wire bound notebook was found by Brandt. This book was approximately 3" X 5" and brown in color.

Also in the dresser drawer Brandt found the following items:

A 4" X 9" U.S. Treasury envelope which contained a handwritten statement on the front, "RFK must be disposed of like his brother..... Reactionary.

Two business cards; appointment reminders, Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn M.D. Eye Physician and Surgeon, 48 North El Molino Avenue, Suite 203, Pasadena. Appointment for Sirhan Sirhan Friday,

November 10, at nine o'clock; Dr. Paul Nilsson M.D., 824 South Main Street, Corona, appointment for Sirhan Monday, November 14, at three o'clock.

One box Hoppe's Gun Cleaning patches containing twenty-nine 22-270 caliber patches, white in color.

One box Hoppe's Nitro Powder Solvent #9-202 bottle.

One .22 caliber cartridge with a mutilated bullet.

A strip photo containing three pictures of a person identified by Adel Sirhan as his brother Sirhan Sirhan, was removed from a wall by Brandt.

Under a chair cushion in the bedroom Brandt found a torn piece of cardboard which contained handwriting.

From the bedroom the officers took a California Cadet Corp Discharge for Sirhan B. Sirhan. Reason for discharge, Graduated John Muir High School, June 13, 1963.

Sergeant Willis searched the garage and found twelve sheets of paper, two christian Science Monitor newspapers and three .22 caliber bullets on the workbench. One bullet appeared to have been mutilated. Two empty casings were also found. With Adel Sirhan's permission Brandt took custody of all the items and took them to Rampart Police Station. Adel Sirhan accompanied the officers to Rampart Station where the items were booked as evidence (June 5, 1968, 2 p.m.).

Immediately after booking, the items were released to F.B.I.

Agent E. R. Richards Jr., who transported them to the F.B.I. laboratory in Washington D.C. for analysis.

An Analysis F.B.I. Report of the Identification Division, Latent Print Section, dated June 17, 1968, F.B.I. File #62-587, Latent Case #93302, reflects that numerous latent fingerprints and palm prints were developed from three notebooks, one Treasury Department envelope, a Cadet Corp Discharge paper, and two papers recovered in the garage. These items had prints which were identified as the fingerprints of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

At the time Sirhan was booked he refused to complete a handwriting exemplar card. Subsequent to the identification of Sirhan B. Sirhan handwriting exemplars were obtained from Adel Sirhan, Saidallah Sirhan, Sharif Sirhan and Munir Sirhan. These exemplars were sent to the F.B.I. laboratory for examination. The F.B.I. Report indicated that the handwriting on the exemplars was compared with the notebooks recovered at the Sirhan residence. It was examiners' opinion that the majority of the questioned writings on pages fifteen and forty-seven of the spiral notebook (Cover Caption Pasadena City College) were not written by Saidallah Sirhan, Sharif Sirhan, or Munir Sirhan. While the writings of Saidallah, Sharif, and Munir Sirhan were too limited and not sufficiently comparable for adequate comparison with other questioned writings on the specimens submitted previously, many differences in handwriting characteristics were found.

Due to the limited nature and lack of comparable handwriting, the writing of Adel Sirhan could not be adequately compared with

the questioned writing, although some differences were found in the writing of Adel Sirhan and the questioned writing.

The Evidence

The F.B.I. transported the below listed purported writings by Sirhan B. Sirhan to their laboratory for analysis, and numbered them as follows:

K-1, Residence Statement from Pasadena City College bearing purported handwriting of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-2, Application for license, California Horse Racing Board, signed Sirhan Sirhan.

K-3, 1966 Alien Address Report dated January 25, 1966, and a 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Sirhan Sirhan.

K-4, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 22, 1968, signed Saidallah Airhan.

K-5, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Mary Sirhan.

K-6, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Adel Sirhan.

K-7, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Munir Sirhan.

K-8, Information Blank, Pasadena City Schools dated October 28, 1958, with purported handwriting and printing of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

K-9, Argonaut Insurance Co., Check #262013 dated April 5, 1968, in the amount of \$1,705.00, payable to Sirhan Sirhan and endorsed in name of payee.

K-14, Application for Rosicrucian membership bearing purported handwriting and printing of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-15, two program cards, Pasadena City Schools, bearing signature of Mrs. Mary Sirhan.

K-16, Cashiers Check #174775, drawn on Crockers Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, California, dated April 12, 1968, payable to Sirhan Sirhan in amount of \$1,705.00 and endorsed in the name of payee.

K-17, Pasadena Public Library Card #C13359, bearing handwriting of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-18, Burroughs Corp employment application dated November 7, 1967, bearing handwriting and signature of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-19, Register of the Rosicrucian Order, bearing on line 6 the signature of Sirhan Sirhan.

The results of the handwriting examination were as follows:

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the writers of the Alien Cards K-4,5,6, and 7, wrote any of the questioned writings on the specimens submitted previously.

The conclusion was reached that Sirhan Sirhan whose writings and whose purported writings appear on the specimens, K-1,2,3,8,9,14, 16 and 18, wrote the handprinted address in the lower portion of page 1, and the handprinted address and names "Sirhan Sirhan" in the upper portion of page 32 in the Spiral notebook with the green cover captioned, "Pasadena City College."

The available writing of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was too limited and not sufficiently comparable with the remaining questioned

the custody of the Los Angeles Police Department.

The samples of writings by Sirhan B. Sirhan were obtained from various locations and persons. These samples, the notebooks found in the Sirhan home, and the envelope found by Officer Young were submitted for analysis to the Questioned Documents Sections, Scientific Investigation Division of the Los Angeles Police Department where they were examined by Officer F. Franck.

On July 25, 1968, Franck submitted a three page opinion. He, examined the material for a total of 22 hours. He arrived at an inconclusive opinion: (1) In all probability one person wrote all of the questioned writings. This opinion only pertains to the writings in English. (2) Whoever wrote the exemplar handwriting probably wrote the questioned writing. This is based on evidence strong enough to establish presumption, but not proof.

May 18 9.45 AM - 68

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RFK Must be disposed of like his brother was



46 *reactionary*

D-680606001 Q4 AT

FBI
LABORATORY

Envelope found in Sirhan's room.

SIRHAN'S VEHICLE (LOCATION AND SEARCH)

SIRHAN'S VEHICLE

Sirhan B. Sirhan was taken to Rampart Detectives on June 5, 1968, 12:35 a.m. and was searched by Officer T. R. White. A key similar to that used in Chrysler products was found in Sirhan's front pocket. Lt. Charles E. Hughes, Commander, Rampart Detectives, instructed Officer A. Placencia and White to check the area of the Ambassador Hotel for a possible vehicle belonging to Sirhan.

The "Wrong" Car

At 4:00 a.m. White and Placencia located a 1958 Chrysler, blue and white, California license JPT 343, parked on Alexandria Avenue between 6th Street and Wilshire Boulevard approximately one-half block north of the Ambassador Hotel. The door to this vehicle was unlocked and when Placencia inserted the key into the ignition, he was able to start the car. They then returned to Rampart Detectives and informed Hughes of their findings. Lt. Albin S. Hegge, Rampart Detectives, went to Homicide Division, Parker Center, where an affidavit in support of a search warrant was completed.

At 8:30 a.m. on June 5, 1968, a Search Warrant No. 1791 was obtained from Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, Division No. 40, Los Angeles Municipal Court.

Hegge then returned to the 1958 Chrysler, searched the vehicle, but did not find any of the personal property authorized to be seized. Hegge determined through the search that this vehicle was owned by Robert Jean Gindroz, who was employed as a cook

at the Ambassador Hotel. Gindroz was later eliminated as a suspect in the assassination.

No property was removed from the vehicle as reflected in the Return to Search Warrant No. 1791 dated June 17, 1968. It was determined that this was not the correct vehicle although the key did activate the ignition. This is a common characteristic of Chrysler products in that one key may activate ignitions on several vehicles of Chrysler manufacture.

Sirhan's Vehicle Located

On June 5, 1968, at 4:00 p.m., Special Agent Joseph A. Hanlon, F.B.I., located a 1956 De Soto, two-door sedan, pink and white, bearing a California license JWS 093. This vehicle was parked on the east side of New Hampshire Avenue, 200 feet south of Wilshire Boulevard and two blocks from the Ambassador Hotel at parking meter No. 436. Hanlon had checked Sirhan's name through the Department of Motor Vehicles learning that Sirhan did own a 1956 De Soto, California license JWS 093. Hanlon could observe the vehicle registration certificate through the window noting it was registered to Sirhan B. Sirhan. At the time Hanlon and his partner, William Bourque, located the vehicle, they observed a parking violation citation affixed to the windshield. This citation, No. 3943559M, for a violation of Section 88.13b of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, was issued on June 5, 1968, at 8:35 a.m. Lt. Hegge, Rampart Detectives, was notified and he dispatched Officers R. W. Johnstone and L. D. Yant to protect the vehicle. Hegge met Hanlon at the location and found that the key opened the passenger door. The vehicle was relocked

and no entry was made. Hegge then proceeded to the Hall of Justice and obtained Search Warrant No. 1793 signed by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein:

Lieutenant Hegge returned to the location at 5:30 p.m. and supervised the search of the vehicle. The physical search of the vehicle was conducted by Officer J. E. Claborn, Latent Prints Section, Scientific Investigation Division, Los Angeles Police Department in the presence of Officers S. B. Pfalzgraf, C. D. White and Special Agent F. C. Becker, F.B.I. Below is a complete list of all evidence removed as listed on the Evidence Report and Return to Search and Warrant No. 1973 dated June 17, 1968.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
1	2	Projectiles, spent.
2	1	Bullet, .22 caliber.
3	1	Wallet, black leather, with driver's license and miscellaneous identification of Sirhan B. Sirhan.
4	1	Dollar, Canada P/M 6310501.
5	1	Key ring containing 6 keys and a tag with license JWS 093.
6	1	Business card, Lock Stock 'N Barrel Fine Guns. 8972 East Huntington Dr., San Gabriel.
7	1	Book, small pocket type, written in foreign language.
8	1	Book, <u>The Devine Art of Healing</u> by Manley Palmer Hall.
9	1	Bag, paper, labeled "Jack in Box."
10	1	Receipt, Sales, No. 2372, Lock Stock 'N Barrel, dated 6-1-68.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
11	1	Receipt, Sales, Allied Auto Supply.
12	1	Ammunition, box, empty, labeled Mini-mag .22 long rifle H.P.
13	1	Receipt No. 59600, Auto Park.
14	5	Matchbooks, labeled "Shakey Pizza Parlor," 2180 East Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, California.
15	1	Bag, brown paper, empty.
16	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated February 29.
17	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated May 2, stamped "Core deposit \$1.00."
18	1	Coupon, Powerine cash value.
19	1	Ticket, #37583, St. Elizabeth Western Fiesta May 20 and 21, Grand Prize-1967 Pontiac Firebird, Donation 25 cents.
20	2	Half tickets #114147 and 8 labeled Bruce's Signal Service, 1595 N.Lake (no city).
21	1	Receipt #F 342060, Richfield Service dated 5-2-68 issued at G. Ayer 248, Baldwin Park, Credit Card #8101 692 005, Veh Lic JWS 093, charges for outside bearing \$3.60 plus tax 17 cents, a total of \$3.77. (no signature visible).
23	150	Stamps, Blue Chip, 50 bearing GGT181, 50 bearing CGT173, 50 bearing CGU953.
24	3	Photos, two of a man on horseback, one of several sheep.
25	6	Newspapers, two L.A. Times dated June 4 and 5, 1968; two Christian Science Monitors dated June 2 and 4, 1968; two Pasadena Independent Star Newspapers, dated June 2 and 4, 1968.

Item #1 recovered from right front seat of vehicle.

Items #2 through 7 and 10 through 24 recovered from glove compartment.

Item #8 recovered from left rear seat.

Item #9 recovered from left rear floorboard.

Item #25 recovered from right front seat and floorboard.

The vehicle was subsequently impounded and stored at Viertel's Automotive Services, 1155 West Temple Street, by Officer W. A. Krempels, Rampart Division.

The parking citation affixed to the vehicle was booked evidence by Krempels and subsequently was processed. On August 8, 1968, a Warrant No. 50-3559M was issued, charging violation 88.13b, Los Angeles Municipal Code, \$5.00 bail.

Latent Print Phase of Investigation

The following latent fingerprints identified as belonging to Sirhan Sirhan were obtained from the vehicle by Claborn.

1. Left middle and ring finger from inside wind-wing on driver's side.
2. Left thumb (two times) from metal portion of right door panel.
3. Right middle and right ring finger from outside the glove compartment door.
4. Right thumb from face of rear view mirror.
5. Left middle finger from inside the left door window.

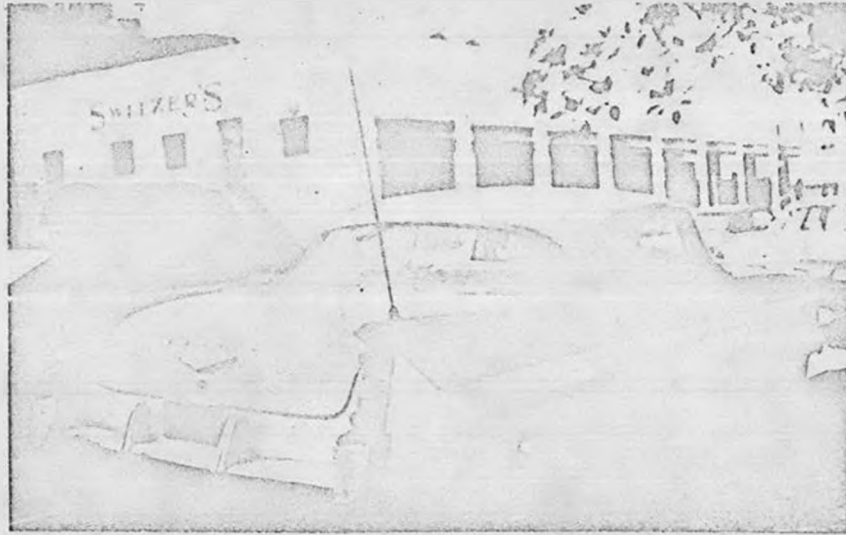
The following latent prints identified as belonging to Sirhan were obtained from the items removed from the vehicle.

1. Left middle finger from face, left middle and ring finger reverse side of sales receipt, Lock Stock 'N Barrel No. 2372.
2. Left index finger from Allied Auto Supply receipt No. 157704.

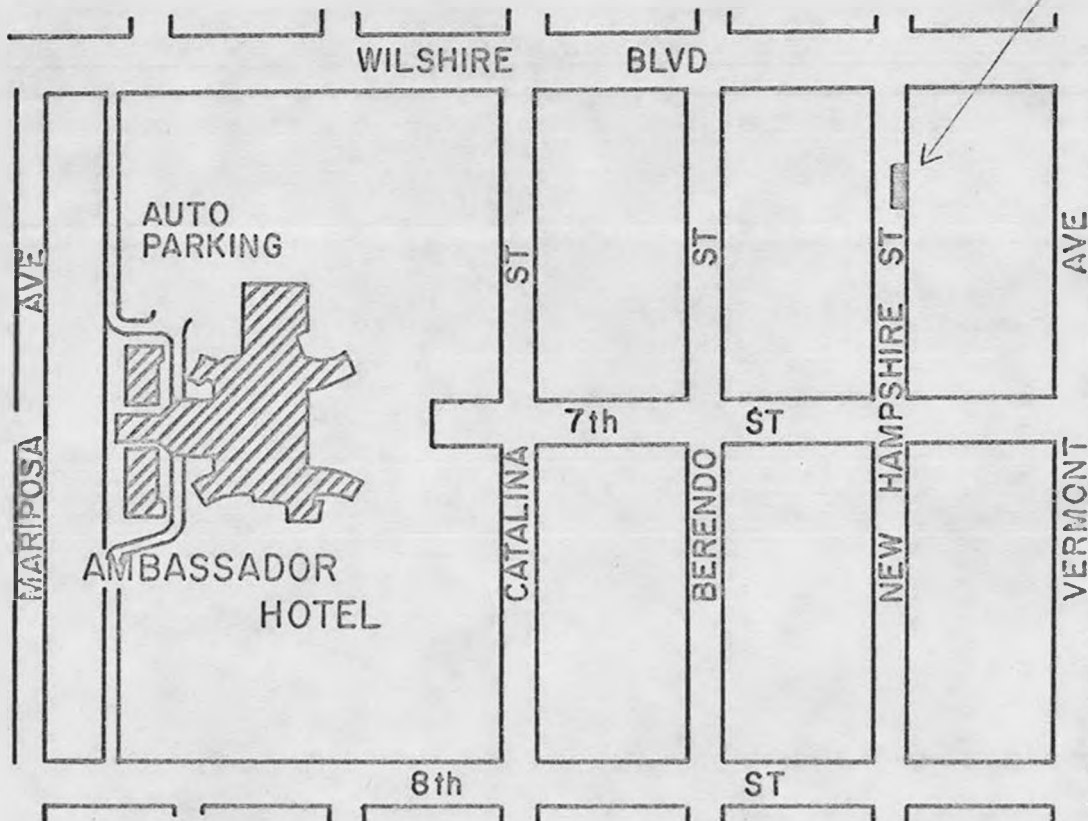
3. Left thumb from photograph of sheep.
4. Two left thumb, two right index, one right middle, one right little, right palm, and one left little from the Christian Science Monitor newspapers.
5. Right index finger from the Independent Star News dated June 2, 1968.

The following latent prints obtained from items removed from the 1956 De Soto are unidentified.

1. Three fingerprints obtained from the Christian Science Monitor Newspaper.
2. One fingerprint from the picture of a horseback rider.
3. Two fingerprints from a quiz paper.



Sirhan's vehicle, a 1956 De Soto two-door sedan, pink and white, California license JWS 093, was found on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. 200 feet south of Wilshire Blvd.



Scale 1 inch = 400 feet

SURVEY OF AREA IN AN ATTEMPT TO
LOCATE WITNESSES TO PARKING OF VEHICLE

An investigation was conducted in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue for the purpose of locating witnesses who might have seen Sirhan park his vehicle prior to the assassination. With the exception of two residences, the property on New Hampshire Avenue between Wilshire Boulevard and 7th Street consists of private parking areas. On the east side of the street, a large parking lot extends from the I. Magnin and Co. Building on Wilshire Boulevard to 7th Street, one block south. Switzer's Fashions & Furs is located on the west side of the street at the corner of Wilshire Boulevard. These two stores close at 5:30 p.m. as do most businesses along Wilshire Boulevard in this area. The parking area behind Switzer's extends in a southerly direction to mid-block where it adjoins a large boarding house at 677 South New Hampshire Avenue.

The owner of the boarding house, May Brestjean, was shown several color photographs of Sirhan's vehicle. Brestjean advised investigators that the boarders at her house had discussed the assassination at the dinner table sometime after June 5, 1968. May Brestjean, Allen Schroeder, John W. Leonard, Charles Hegler, Ronald Rone, Sidney Carter, Elinor Miklos, Ruth Austin and Royce Keller, all residents of the boarding house, were interviewed regarding Sirhan's vehicle. They all stated that they did not recall seeing Sirhan nor his vehicle parked on their street on June 4, 1968. Several of the witnesses did recall seeing the

police around a vehicle when it was impounded. They did not make the connection that the vehicle was Sirhan's.

A hedge separates the premises at 677 South New Hampshire Avenue from the parking lot behind Switzer's. This obstructs the view from the boarding house to the street where Sirhan parked the vehicle. It would be very difficult for residents in the boarding house to see from the house to the area where Sirhan parked his vehicle.

The other residence in the block is located at 685 South New Hampshire Avenue. The owner of this property was identified as Robert Johnson, an attorney, who stated that the premises were vacant from May 1968 until August 1968. Between Johnson's residence and 7th Street is an additional private parking area. No witnesses were located who had seen Sirhan or his vehicle in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue on June 4, 1968.

SIRHAN'S BACKGROUND (PROFILE ANALYSIS)

EARLY YEARS IN JERUSALEM

Bishara Salameh Ghattas Sirhan and Mary Bishara Salameh Masher, both age 17, were married in 1930. Bishara Sirhan was born in El Taiybeh, Palestine; Mary Sirhan was born in Jerusalem. They were both of the Greek Orthodox Faith. Bishara worked as a mechanic in the Municipal Sanitary Department of Jerusalem, and he had seven years of schooling.

Their second son, Saidallah, was born [REDACTED]; their third son, Sharif, was born on [REDACTED]. The fourth child was a girl, Aida, born [REDACTED]. Another son, Adel, was born [REDACTED]. These children were all born in Jerusalem, Palestine (now Israel).

In 1939 a document to become known as the British "White Paper" established Palestine as an independent state to be governed by both Arabs and Jews. The Mid-East was troubled over this issue but no actual fighting was reported in the area.

Birth of Sirhan Sirhan

The Sirhan family established their residence at El Quatamon, Jerusalem, Palestine, between 1940 and 1942. In 1943 and 1944, they lived at Beit Safafa in Jerusalem. No Arab-Israeli fighting was reported in that area during that time.

The Sirhan family's sixth child, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was born [REDACTED], in Jerusalem, Palestine. The family had moved to Khaldis House in Tabah, New City Jerusalem. The United States Embassy reported there was no fighting of a

major scale in this area during that time.

Bishara Sirhan stated to news reporters in Jordan that in 1946 the Sirhan family's oldest child, Munir, was run over by an automobile and killed in Jerusalem. Bishara Sirhan reportedly received 500 Dinars compensation as a result of the accident. He later reported donating the money to churches. No record of this child's birth or death was available to investigators. The exact age of the victim or his existence could not be verified.

Between 1946 and 1948, the Sirhan family lived in three locations. The first was on St. Paul Street near the St. George School. The United States Embassy reported heavy fighting and much destruction just west of that location during that time. Their second abode was on Murara Street and the third on Mimilla Street. There was sporadic sniping and terrorist activity in this area. During this period, 250 Arabs were massacred by "Irgun," a Jewish terrorist group.

On [REDACTED], the seventh Sirhan child, Munir, was born. By this time violence had grown to such proportions that Palestine was close to a state of anarchy, and British authorities asked the United Nations to study the Palestine problem and submit their recommendations. On November 26, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly approved the recommendations of the special committee on Palestine which called for the partition of Palestine into a Jewish State and an Arab State. The Jerusalem area, including Bethlehem, because of its great

importance, was to be internationalized and placed under the direct administration of the United Nations. The Jewish agency with some reluctance accepted the plan, but the Arab States refused to accept it.

United Nations Commission Established

The United Nations Palestine Commission could only send a small number of representatives to Jerusalem to observe and report events. The United Kingdom announced that it would end its mandate effective May 15, 1948, and would not thereafter be responsible for order. In the following months a scramble for strategic positions took place between the Arabs and Jews, and violence continued unabated. Five thousand casualties were reported from December 1947 to May 1948, and damage to property was estimated in the millions of dollars.

The last of the British forces began their withdrawal from Palestine on May 14, 1948. The Sirhan family, seeking safety, left their home in New City Jerusalem and took refuge in the Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. The Sirhan family and other refugees were taken into the homes of friends or were allowed to live in church buildings rent free. Food and water was rationed in the fifteen refugee villages and housing consisted of tents, buildings made of rubble and caves.

In his book, "Between Arabia and Israel," Lt. General E. L. M. Burns makes observations about the situation at that time. His book is considered by the United States Department of State as one of the more factual accounts of events in the area. Burns

stated that in 1948, the most intense fighting was in the Jerusalem area. Artillery bombardment and firing incidents continued between Arab and Israeli sectors of Jerusalem from 1948 through 1957. By March 1948, the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Road was closed because of Arab ambushes. Arab artillery shelled the Jewish part of Jerusalem, and the Jews returned the fire with a locally manufactured six-inch mortar called the "Davidka."

On July 11, 1948, Arab forces subjected the Israeli sector of Jerusalem to its first air bombardment in history. The Jews retaliated by bombing the Arab sector. Joseph Tabbello, who later lived across the street from the Sirhan's, stated his house was among the first destroyed by these raids. Tabbello reported that he heard that Sirhan Sirhan witnessed an Israeli soldier kill an Arab in front of his home when he was a small child. Between 1951 and 1953, Tabbello did carpentry work with Adel Sirhan. He described the Sirhan family as being in the lower socioeconomic class at that time.

The hostilities continued for the next five years with no major incidents reported in the Jerusalem area. On April 22, 1953, firing broke out in Jerusalem. Jordanian casualties were ten killed and fifteen wounded. Israel reported six wounded. Mary Sirhan advised investigators that Sirhan witnessed much shooting and bombing by Israeli planes during that time.

On June 30, 1954, open hostilities began in Jerusalem and continued for four days. The sixty-one casualties on both

sides were predominantly civilians. Heavy construction of buildings in the area was credited with alleviating a higher casualty rate.

Sirhan Family Immigrated to U.S.

More permanent homes were built in the area of Old Jerusalem between 1954 and 1955; however, hostilities did not abate and in 1955 riots took place in Jerusalem and other cities throughout Jordan. The Sirhan family applied for visas to the United States in 1956. They qualified as Palestinian refugees able to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

Security checks showed that none of the Sirhan family had records of military experience, criminal or political records, history of foreign travel or organizational affiliations. They were given approval to enter the United States and Bishara, Mary, Adel, Munir, Aida and Sirhan Sirhan immigrated to the United States aboard the vessel "C. Columbo," arriving at the New York port of entry on January 12, 1957.

Dr. Haldor Lillenas, a minister of the Church World Service of New York, sponsored the Sirhan family for entry into the United States. Lillenas handled the Sirhan family's responsibilities until his death in 1959. His wife, Mrs. Lola Lillenas, presently lives in Mission, Kansas.

Bishara Sirhan was unable to adjust to life in the United States and returned to Jerusalem in 1959. Sharif and Saidallah originally remained in Jerusalem and did not come to the United States until June 27, 1960.

A United States Government source in the Mid-East reported that the Sirhan family was very poor and long dependent upon the church charities for their livelihood. Sirhan Sirhan attended schools in both Old and New Jerusalem.

During February 1965, it was discovered that Aida Sirhan was afflicted with leukemia. She died on March 20, 1965, at the age of 29 from leukemia and acute aplastic crisis.

CHRONICLE OF SIRHAN'S FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

Pasadena Minister Arranges Immigration

During the summer of 1955, Reverend Haldor Lillenas, an ordained minister of the Church of The Nazarene, met Bishara Sirhan while traveling in Jerusalem. Sirhan told Lillenas that he and his family were good Christians, refugees of the Arab-Israeli war and were forced to live under terrifying conditions in a perpetual wartime no-man's land. Lillenas refused to assist Sirhan at that time but was contacted by him numerous times by mail in the next few months. Each letter contained a plea, to Lillenas, to help Sirhan and his family escape their plight by sponsoring their application to enter the United States. Lillenas agreed to sponsor Sirhan, his wife and the four youngest children. He refused to sponsor Saidallah and Sharif because they were of legal age and not subject to Bishara's control.

Lillenas coordinated with the Church World Service and the United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization to arrange for the immigration of the Sirhans. The families request was processed during the latter months of 1956; and on January 12, 1957, Bishara Sirhan and his family entered the port of New York, telephoned Lillenas and boarded a train that took them directly to Pasadena. At the time they entered the United States, Bishara and Mary were forty-four, Ayda was twenty, Adel was eighteen, Sirhan was twelve and Munir was nine.

The Sirhans Begin Adjusting to The United States

The Sirhan family moved into the Lillenas residence for three

months while they became settled. Lillenas obtained two jobs for Bishara, neither of which satisfied him and he was dismissed from both of them.

With the help of the church Mary obtained employment as a housekeeper at the Westminster Nursery School in Pasadena. Ayda enrolled at Pasadena City College and Sirhan and Munir were enrolled in the Pasadena City school system to continue their education.

Reverend Lillenas, with the help of his congregation, rented and furnished a house for the Sirhans. They moved into their first home at 1321 N. Mentor, Pasadena, during the early months of 1957.

Bishara Returns to Jordan

Bishara Sirhan advised Lillenas that he was unhappy in the United States. He felt that living in the United States did not allow him to control his family as he had in the past. He had lived in Pasadena for seven months, making several trips to New York City, but he could not hold a job for an appreciable length of time during this period. On July 27, 1957, he applied for a reentry permit to the United States and flew to Jordan on July 30, 1957, without advising his family of his intentions. He stated his reason for visiting Jordan was the need to care for his critically ill mother.

On August 31, 1957, Lillenas wrote a letter to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, informing him that Bishara Sirhan had left the country under false pretenses

and had written threatening letters to Mary Sirhan, demanding that she and the children return to Jordan. Lillenas stated that Bishara was an "Undesirable Alien" and requested the immigration service to prevent him from reentering the United States.

1959

Bishara Sirhan reentered the United States on May 14, 1959, and moved to 156 Allen Street, New York City. He went to work as a driller for Welbilt Construction Corporation and worked for them until 1962. Mary Sirhan wrote to Immigration Service and requested his location. She was advised that he was in the United States but his location was unknown.

Munir Sirhan was involved with his first of many contacts with the police on June 10, 1959, when he was contacted after a Malicious Mischief complaint was made by a neighbor.

1960

Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan applied for immigration visas at the United States Embassy, Amman Jordan on March 23, 1960. Their applications were accompanied by a letter of sponsorship from The Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York. They qualified as refugees under Section 15(a) (3) of the 1957 refugee act and their visas were issued. They entered the United States on June 27, 1960, at New York.

The Sirhan family moved to a larger house at 1647 Lake Avenue, Pasadena, and both Sharif and Saidallah moved in with their mother, sister and three brothers when they arrived from New York.

During 1960, both Adel and Ayda were victims of crimes. Adel's 1953 Cadillac was stolen in May and recovered the same day with no apparent damage. Ayda left her purse in a dressing room at the "House of Nine" in Pasadena, and reported it missing upon her return.

1961

Munir enrolled at Eliot Junior High School in September, 1961. Saidallah Sirhan went to work for Miller Dial and Name Plate Company in El Monte in July, 1961.

1962

In January 1962, Saidallah Sirhan was employed by Instrument Enameling Company in Pasadena as a spray painter. He moved out of the family residence in June 1962, and went to 128 Sierra Bonita Avenue, where he lived alone or with Sharif part of the time. In August 1962, Saidallah began working at B & B Enameling Company as a spray painter. He was arrested three times in 1962; twice for 23102 V.C. (DUI), in January and October and once for 647f P.C. (Drunk) in November.

On September 28, 1962, Saidallah Sirhan made a 415 P.C. report to Pasadena Police Department, stating that his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, had run off with his car keys and refused to return them. Mary Sirhan returned home and settled the dispute before the police were required to take action.

In 1962, Ayda married Herbert Mennell and moved to 356 Ridge Road, Palm Springs, California.

1963

During 1963, Adel Sirhan began working at the Fez nightclub in Hollywood as an oud player. Bishara Sirhan left New York City and returned to Jordan on May 27, 1963.

Munir Sirhan enrolled at Washington Junior High School and had three additional police contacts during 1963; during October he was reported missing and later found sleeping in a neighbor's garage. In November the California Highway Patrol chased him in a high speed pursuit through Pasadena which resulted in Munir crashing Saidallah's car into a tree. Munir was knocked unconscious in the crash and the pursuing officers found several lewd photographs which precipitated a Pasadena Police Department juvenile investigation.

Sharif Sirhan was arrested for attempt murder on December 18, 1963, after he and his girlfriend stopped seeing one another and a brake line on her car was found cut in two. The charge was reduced to 10852 V.C. (Tampering). At the time he was arrested he stated that he was a bookkeeper, but it is unknown where he was working. He was placed on probation, a condition which was to seek psychiatric assistance.

1964

Bishara Sirhan reentered the United States on May 5, 1964, and returned to work in New York. Munir, then 16, enrolled at continuation High School during 1964 and had three additional police contacts; on March 26, 1964, he became the subject of a juvenile investigation involving an alleged sex and homosexual

party. He was reported missing on September 1, 1964, and again on November 5, 1964. Sharif Sirhan moved to 121 N. Sierra Bonita Avenue during 1964.

1965

Sharif's wallet was taken during a burglary of his apartment on March 6, 1965. On September 2, 1965, he was employed by the ITT Cannon Electric Company as a material handler where he remained for three years, at which time he was a multiple spindle machine operator with a salary of \$492.00 per month.

In May 1965, Saidallah Sirhan moved to 308 Burton Court and opened his own painting business. In December 1965, he moved to 1080 N. Lake Avenue and on December 31, 1965, he opened an account at United California Bank with a deposit of \$460.00.

Ayda Sirhan was found to have leukemia in February 1965 and she moved back to the Sirhan home. Sirhan Sirhan remained home from school for the next month and cared for her. Ayda died on March 20, 1965, at Huntington Memorial Hospital and was buried at Forest Lawn Park on March 23, 1965. On December 16, 1965, Sirhan Sirhan applied to the State Horse Racing Board for a Hot Walker's license and his fingerprints and photograph were taken for the first time by an agency in the United States.

1966

On March 11, 1966, Bishara Sirhan left the United States for the last time. His family did not receive any type of communication from him during the time he was in the country.

Saidallah Sirhan went to work for Michael Ganguin Incorporated in Pasadena as a machinist in April 1966. During the same month he moved to 1659 N. Lake Avenue. While he was moving he lost a .38 caliber revolver belonging to a friend, Abe Alex, and reported its loss to the Pasadena Police Department. He was arrested for 415 P.C (Disturbing the Peace) and 647f P.C. (Drunk) on August 17, 1966.

Munir Sirhan had three more police contacts in 1966. On April 8, 1966, he became a suspect in a marijuana possession and sales case with John O'Hanian as the informant. On May 26, 1966, he was arrested Flagstaff, Arizona and served fifteen days in jail on a vagrancy charge. He was arrested in Pasadena on June 10, 1966 for 11531 H&S Code (Sale of Marijuana), for selling marijuana to a state narcotics agent. He was subsequently convicted of the crime.

On January 11, 1967, Munir Sirhan was ordered to show cause why he should not be deported as an undesirable alien and was ordered deported on July 11, 1967. On July 24, 1967, he filed a motion for reconsideration, which was denied on September 7, 1967. He was employed by F. C. Nash Department Store in Pasadena as a stock clerk on October 4, 1967, and has worked there since. On March 27, 1968, the Board of Immigration appeals remanded his case to a special inquiry officer to examine a motion to certify Munir to Juvenile Court. The case was still pending as of January 15, 1969.

1967 - 1968

during 1967, Sharif Sirhan moved to 1711 Corson Street in Pasadena and began employment with the Southern Baptist Church in Pasadena. Adel Sirhan terminated his employment at the Fez on June 28, 1967, and began playing the oud at the Shaker's Oasis Club in Hollywood.

Saidallah Sirhan applied for United States citizenship in 1967. On June 7, 1968, he was notified that his citizenship hearing was postponed indefinitely. During the period of November 1967 to February 1968, Saidallah purchased a total of \$800.00 worth of foreign drafts made out to Bishara Sirhan. He terminated his employment at the Ganguin Company on May 22, 1968 "Under conditions not subject to rehiring." His bank balance on June 7, 1968, was \$557.29. Sharif Sirhan obtained a loan of \$500.00 on February 6, 1968. He made two payments on March 18, 1968 and paid off the balance on March 21, 1968.

In January 1968, Adel Sirhan reported to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization that he was working at United Picture Frame Company in Pasadena as a part-time picture framer.

The five Sirhan brothers are all single and none of the family have become United States citizens. Sirhan and Ayda were the only Sirhans to attend college. Adel is the only brother without an arrest record. Bishara left the United States voluntarily and one son, Munir is involved in deportation proceedings.



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Mary Sirhan



Saidallah Sirhan



Sharif Sirhan



Adel Sirhan



Munir Sirhan

SCHOOL HISTORY IN UNITED STATES

Grammar School

On January 21, 1957, shortly after arriving in the United States, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 13 years old, enrolled in the sixth grade at Longfellow Grammar School, 1065 East Washington Boulevard, Pasadena. He attended for one semester and graduated in June, 1957. Floyd Fraley, Sirhan's sixth grade teacher, could recall nothing of Sirhan except his unique name. Fraley had, however, made notations on Sirhan's school achievement records dated January 1957, and June, 1957. These notes reflected that Sirhan had a language handicap, tried hard and was showing improvement in all areas. He was cooperative, well-mannered, well-liked and made many new friends. Sirhan's personnel record shows that he maintained a C+ average at Longfellow and after graduating enrolled at Marshall Junior High School, 990 North Allen Avenue, Pasadena.

Junior High School

Sirhan attended Marshall Junior High School from September 1957, to June 1958. He completed General Shop classes, Basic English, Arithmetic, Music and Art with a grade average of C+. None of the teachers at Marshall during that year remembered Sirhan from his attendance at the school. Mr. Ralph W. Hornbeck, Assistant Superintendent for Instruction, Pasadena Unified School District, was the principal at Longfellow Grammar School when Sirhan, was in the seventh grade at Marshall Junior High School. Munir Sirhan, the youngest Sirhan boy, was a student at Longfellow and occasionally came to Hornbeck's attention for