

fighting with other students who teased him about his name and foreign birth. Sirhan Sirhan informed Hornbeck that his mother spoke very little English and that he had taken it upon himself to visit Hornbeck to discuss Munir's difficulties. Hornbeck stated Sirhan continually spoke of the honor of his family and the importance of preserving it. Sirhan appeared to consider Munir's misconduct a threat to the family honor. Hornbeck recalled Sirhan as being very intense and said Sirhan would visit him from time to time for no reason other than to chat with him. The visits ceased after Munir Sirhan left Longfellow. Hornbeck did not recall ever talking to Mrs. Sirhan.

On September 27, 1958, the Sirhan family moved and Sirhan transferred from Marshall to Eliot Junior High School, 2184 North Lake Street, Pasadena. Sirhan fulfilled his Junior High School requirements there and graduated from the tenth grade in June, 1960, with a C+ average. Classes completed included English, Social Studies, General Science, Mathematics, Typing, Advanced Drafting, Crafts, German and Algebra.

Several witnesses were located who recalled Sirhan from his attendance at Eliot Junior High School. Samuel Soghomonian, now a Social Science teacher at Pasadena City College, taught Sirhan Sirhan English and Social Studies ten hours a week during the 1959-1960 school year. He stated that at that time the student body was one-hundred percent Caucasian and Sirhan, being of swarthy complexion and foreign appearance was unique. He appeared to be a loner and seemed very obedient and well behaved. Other students teased Sirhan because of his nationality and did

not associate with him. Soghomonian stated that he was of Armenian extraction and was quite friendly with Sirhan. He felt that he understood Sirhan's problem as a foreigner. Soghomonian stated he had not seen or heard from Sirhan since 1960.

Carol Francis Neal was a classmate of Sirhan in a Social Studies class and an English class. She regarded Sirhan as an odd person; since he did not associate with other students, did not go with the girls and did not attend school dances or games. She recalled that Sirhan had no student body card and did not obtain a school annual. He frequently argued with Soghomonian in class; and, if not called upon during discussions, waved his hand and snapped his fingers to get the teacher's attention. She recalled that Sirhan frequently compared his country with the United States. She thought his country was Syria. He gave the impression he did not care about the United States, and she wondered why he did not return to his own country. She recalled that Soghomonian kept Sirhan's term paper on his country to display to future students as an example of good work.

John Muir High School

Sirhan went to John Muir High School, 1905 Lincoln Avenue, Pasadena, after graduating from Eliot Junior High. He entered in September of 1960 and graduated in June of 1963. School records indicate that he held a slightly higher than a "C" average and was ranked 558 in a graduating class of 829 students. His classes at John Muir included three years of German and California Cadet Corps, two years of Russian and one year of Algebra, History, Psychology and Social Studies. He also

completed one semester of Crafts, Plane Geometry, and United States Government.

William Duane Allen was Sirhan's counselor at John Muir High School from September 1961, to June 1963. Allen stated that Sirhan was not the kind of student who frequented his office. He was neither a very good student nor a very bad student. He remembered Sirhan because of his insistence on taking basic courses in high school with no industrial or business courses in his schedule. Allen had advised Sirhan to take an easy course each semester to obtain better grades, but Sirhan insisted on taking pre-academic courses. Allen believed that Sirhan's language problem hindered him on testing, and that his test scores did not reflect his true ability.

Allen recalled only one conversation and that was in regard to Sirhan's first and last name being the same. Sirhan never discussed anything of a personal nature and the counseling sessions were academically oriented. Allen referred to a form which he called a "Senior Data Sheet." The form had been given to Sirhan to list interests, school activities, honors, positions held, and any other noteworthy high school accomplishments. Allen stated that this form was for the counselor's benefit to provide background information to interested colleges inquiring about a particular student. Sirhan's record shows he did not participate in any high school extracurricular activities. Allen was the sponsor for numerous school activities and could not recall Sirhan's presence at any function, or his participation in any project. The records showed that Sirhan received several

deficiency notices reflecting below average work in a particular course.

Muir High School Cadet Corps

Sirhan took the California Cadet Corps course for three years in high school. A military science course similar to ROTC, it included military history, drill, rifle range practice, and firearm safety. Marcus Le Grand Young was the Commander of the California Cadet Corps during Sirhan's participation. He remembered Sirhan as a better than average cadet, who accepted discipline and showed administrative ability. Sirhan was even-tempered and got along well with his fellow corps members. Cadets on the rifle team practiced with the .22 caliber rifle; however, Sirhan had not been a member of the team. He therefore, did not receive any training in the use of firearms; with the exception of possibly a trip once or twice a year to the National Guard Armory where all of the cadets were permitted to fire a few rounds with the .22 caliber rifle. None of the cadets received any training in the use of handguns.

Recollections of Teachers

John E. Dickerhoff, Sirhan's Crafts teacher in 1960, recalled Sirhan as a quiet mediocre student who did not associate with the other students of the school. Sirhan's German teacher, Jody A. Starbuck, remembered Sirhan as an extremely quiet, good-humored, and proper student. He believed Sirhan had gone to a British school because all his responses were either "Yes, sir" or "No, sir."

Darwin R. Russell had Sirhan in his eleventh grade United States History class in 1962. Russell remembered Sirhan and described him as polite, reserved and sensitive. He recalled another student, Tom Good, as a good friend of Sirhan. He stated Good was very anti-government and the closest to being an anarchist of any boy that age he had taught. Good did not like to abide by the rules and was frequently in difficulty. He considered Good to have been unusually aware politically for his age and believed that if Good had been a close friend of Sirhan's he possibly had influenced his political development.

Carl E. Hedeon, a retired school teacher from Pasadena taught Sirhan Spanish in 1960. Sirhan was very proud of the fact that he was an Arab and had strong nationalistic feelings. Sirhan got along well with the other students but was somewhat reserved.

Joseph P. Zeronian taught English Essentials to Sirhan in 1963. He remembered Sirhan as a polite and quiet student. Zeronian stated he was of Armenian background and occasionally discussed the Middle East with Sirhan. The discussions were not provocative and Sirhan evinced only a general interest in the subject because it was the area of his origin. Zeronian stated he would not have remembered Sirhan except for the fact he was from the Middle East and that his first and last names were the same. Zeronian stated the English class he taught Sirhan was a make-up class and he was surprised by references in the newspaper to the effect that Sirhan was supposedly very bright and intelligent. Sirhan had not exhibited this to Zeronian in his classroom.

Pasadena City College

In September, 1963, Sirhan enrolled at Pasadena City College, 1570 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena and attended until his dismissal May 18, 1965. His grades were below average. In most courses he was either barely passing or failing academically. His dismissal was the result of unsatisfactory attendance in two classes and poor scholarship record.

Sirhan left little or no impression on his instructors. Few had any independent knowledge of him. Ted Banks taught a track and field class at Pasadena City College which Sirhan attended during 1965. He stated that Sirhan was fair athlete but did not attend classes regularly. Sirhan's school records indicate he was in Banks's class in the second semester 1964-1965 year and received an "F."

Nina Tihomirov recalled teaching Russian to Sirhan in the Fall of 1964 and the Spring of 1965. She stated Sirhan was not a very good student, although he appeared to have a natural ear for languages. He was frequently absent from class, and gave his outside job or sister's illness as an excuse. She gave Sirhan a grade of "D" in his first semester of work, and in the second semester dismissed him for lack of attendance.

Sirhan made a few friends among the other students at the college. Janet Neilson met Sirhan Sirhan in 1964 in a freshman Biology class. During the semester, she saw him several times when he had coffee with her and other friends on the campus. He appeared to be a quiet, well-mannered individual. She thought he was intelligent, well spoken and courteous. She did not know his

nationality and did not realize that he was an Arab until she heard his name announced on the television in connection with the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. She realized at that time that this was the individual she had known at school.

Mustafa Ali Sankari met Sirhan Sirhan in the fall semester of 1963. The meeting was the result of his association with Arab students at Pasadena City College. Sankari spoke very little English. He did not have a close association with Sirhan and considered him just a school acquaintance. He did, however, go to the Sirhan home on one occasion and met Sirhan's mother and sister. This was just prior to the death of Sirhan's sister. He said that after the fall semester of 1963, he saw Sirhan only infrequently at school, because Sirhan seemed to avoid the Arab students who did not speak English as well as he. Since Sankari left school in 1966, he has seen Sirhan on one occasion and that was in November 1967, in Pasadena.

James L. Fleming, a student, knew Sirhan in 1963 and 1964. Sirhan took part in informal discussions while he was at Pasadena City College. Although he did not discuss politics he was very pro-Arab and critical of United States support of Israel. After 1964, Fleming saw Sirhan only once, in February 1967 when he spoke to him briefly on a street in Pasadena.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

From 1957 to 1968, Sirhan Sirhan was employed eleven times for varied periods of time. He was employed in various positions including a gas station attendant, racetrack exercise boy and salesman. The following is the result of the background investigation into Sirhan's employment history.

Newspaper Delivery Boy

In 1957, at the age of 13, Sirhan Sirhan worked as a newspaper delivery boy for the Pasadena Star-News-Independent. Two fellow delivery boys remembered Sirhan. Wilbur Crum worked with him for approximately two months. During that time Sirhan never expressed any extremist, radical, or racial feelings and appeared to be a normal person. Davor Pevec knew Sirhan as a polite, well-mannered boy. Sirhan never discussed political or social matters with him and appeared emotionally stable. Sirhan terminated this employment in 1958.

Gardener

Sirhan's next known employment began in November, 1962, at the age of 18. He was hired by William Beveridge, a self-employed gardener, in Pasadena, California. In August 1963 Sirhan quarreled with his mother, left his home and moved into a camper truck owned by Beveridge. Sirhan lived in the camper for seven months; and, in March 1964, he moved into a vacant house owned by Beveridge at 234 North Camello Street, Pasadena. Sirhan lived there for two weeks then returned to his mother's home.

Beveridge was the caretaker of the Theodore Von Karman Estate, 1501 South Marengo Street, Pasadena. Sirhan was employed as a full-time gardener at that location beginning in February 1964.

On August 31, 1964, T. Edward Beehan, executive for Von Karman Estate, demanded that Beveridge fire Sirhan. Beehan informed Beveridge that Sirhan was not performing his work satisfactorily; that on two separate occasions he had found Sirhan sleeping in his car while the water from the sprinkler system was running off the lawn and onto the street. Sirhan was discharged the same day. Beveridge stated that Sirhan worked a second job briefly at night during this period at an East Pasadena hamburger stand.

Waiter and Short Order Cook

Rene Juarez was the manager of Peak's Hamburger House from 1963 to 1967. The stand was sold in July 1967 and is now a Taco Treat. Juarez recalled that Sirhan Sirhan worked part-time at the hamburger stand as a waiter and short order cook from 1963 to the fall of 1964. Sirhan quit to begin the school term at Pasadena City College.

Sirhan was a good worker who got along well with others. Juarez recalled two or three instances where Sirhan became angry and lost his temper but no violence occurred. Juarez did not recall any political comments or observations ever being made by Sirhan.

Service Station Attendant

Sirhan was employed as a service station attendant for Clarence Copping at the Elite Motor Service, 2529 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, from March 30, 1964, until September 28, 1964. He worked the night shift from 4 p.m. to 3 a.m. This was a second job until August 31, 1964, when he was fired from his daytime gardening job. Copping sold the station to Jack Davies on September 28, 1964; Sirhan worked for Davies until June 7, 1965. On that day Sirhan became involved in a verbal dispute with the station manager, Carol O. Lambrecht, and quit his job as a result of an argument over cleaning the station. He was unemployed for a period of ten weeks.

He worked as a service station attendant from August 15, 1965, to September 17, 1965, at the Ivan Milicic Chevron Service Station, 223 North Altadena Street, Pasadena. Sirhan was unemployed for approximately one month after leaving this job.

Stable Hand

On October 15, 1965, at age 21, Sirhan obtained employment at Santa Anita Race Track with Gordon Bowsher, horse owner and trainer. He worked as a stable hand and "hot walker" while learning to ride. John Shear, Sirhan's foreman at the time of his employment with Bowsher, recalled that Sirhan was a poor horse rider and was constantly being thrown or falling from horses that he was working. Shear, on various occasions, loaned Sirhan books and horse equipment and allowed Sirhan to practice his riding on nonthoroughbred ponies. Sirhan quit on March 31, 1966.

Exercise Boy

On January 1, 1966, Sirhan received a "Hot Walkers" license from the California Horse Racing Board. On June 2, 1966, approximately two months after leaving his employment with Bowsher, Sirhan was hired by Burt Altfillisch to work as an exercise boy at th Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch in Corona, California.

On September 25, 1966, Sirhan fell while exercising a horse on the racetrack. He was taken to the Corona Community Hospital and treated by Dr. Richard Nelson. His injuries were diagnosed as minor; however, at the request of Dr. Nelson, X-rays of the spine, skull, left shoulder and left hand were taken. These X-rays were later analyzed by Dr. Paul H. Deeb, M.D., head radiologist at the hospital. The results of the X-rays were all negative, revealing no severe concussion, fractures or internal injuries. Sirhan was hospitalized overnight for observation and was released the following day upon his own insistence. Sirhan returned to work on October 1, 1966, six days after the fall, and assumed his normal duties.

On October 8, 1966, Sirhan again fell while exercising a horse at the racetrack. He was again taken to the Corona Community Hospital where he was treated by Dr. John Schnepfer. Dr. Schnepfer described Sirhan's injuries as minor. Sirhan had reopened an old cut in the area of the left eye which he had sustained from the first accident on September 25, 1966. A minor abrasion on Sirhan's nose was cleansed and medicated. No other damage was evident, and no X-rays were taken due to the

minor nature of his injuries. On November 13, 1966, Sirhan quit his job at the Altfillisch Ranch. He gave no reasons for leaving; but, the consensus of opinion was that Sirhan wanted to be a full-time jockey, and Altfillisch didn't think his horsemanship was good enough. Robert Lynn Wheeler, trainer at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch, recommended Sirhan to his father Robert Lawrence Wheeler, a horse trainer at Del Mar.

On November 16, 1966, Sirhan went to work for Robert Lawrence Wheeler as a free-lance exercise boy. He was paid according to the number of horses he worked each day. Larry Peters, Sirhan's supervisor, recalled that on November 25, 1966, Sirhan fell from a horse. On another occasion a few days later, he almost fell again. Peters decided at that time it would be wiser not to continue using him on the track and informed Sirhan that he could not qualify as a rider. Sirhan insisted that he could gallop horses as well as the other exercise boys, but Peters was still dissatisfied with his work and terminated Sirhan's employment on November 30, 1966. Peters saw Sirhan at the Del Mar Race Track later and assumed Sirhan was free lancing horses for other trainers.

On December 2, 1966, after his brief period of employment with Robert Lawrence Wheeler, Sirhan returned to the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch and was rehired by Burt Altfillisch. He exercised horses at the ranch for ten days. On December 12, 1966, he voluntarily submitted his resignation and left the ranch without giving a reason for his departure. There is no evidence that he confided his reason to anyone.

Salesman-Delivery Man

John Weidner is the owner of a health food store, "Organic Pasadena," 1380 North Lake Street, Pasadena. Since 1964 members of the Sirhan family have patronized his store. In September 1967, Mary Sirhan asked Weidner if he would consider hiring her son, Sirhan. Weidner needed help on Sundays and on September 17, 1967, hired Sirhan on a part-time basis. Sirhan began working full-time on November 27, 1967, and continued working until March 7, 1968.

Weidner described Sirhan as a capable employee who got along well with the other employees. He presented a neat appearance and was courteous to customers. Weidner noted, however, that Sirhan seemed to resent being told what to do and on occasion became aggressive and ill-tempered. In this respect Weidner had the impression that Sirhan resented authority and that he had an inferiority complex resulting from his being physically small.

Shortly before March 7, 1968, Weidner and Sirhan had a disagreement which arose when Sirhan failed to cover a vegetable stand prior to closing time. When Weidner mentioned this incident to him, Sirhan became extremely angry and defensive. Weidner ordered Sirhan out of the store, but Sirhan refused to leave and sat down. Ultimately Weidner called the Pasadena Police Department. When the officers arrived, Weidner told them that he wanted Sirhan ejected, but Sirhan left the store without further incident. This is the last known date of Sirhan's employment with Weidner.

Retta Drake, the store manager, was present during Weidner and Sirhan's disagreement. During the argument, she attempted to ease the situation by talking with Sirhan. Weidner ordered her not to talk to Sirhan and this infuriated her to the extent that she immediately quit her job.

Labor Complaint Filed by Sirhan

On March 7, 1968, Sirhan filed a petition with the California State Division of Labor Law Enforcement in Los Angeles. He claimed that John Weidner was refusing to pay \$156.00 for seventy-eight hours of work performed by him and sought \$180.00 severance pay. On April 23, 1968, Weidner and Sirhan appeared before the Labor Commissioner for a hearing on his case, No. 41397. Weidner stated that he had discharged Sirhan because his work was unsatisfactory. After hearing the statements of both parties, the Labor Commissioner concluded that the evidence was insufficient to find in favor of Sirhan. The case was dismissed without prejudice.

SIRHAN'S EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

| <u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER</u> | <u>SOURCE</u> |
|---|--|---|
| 1957 to 1958 | Newspaper Delivery Boy Pasadena Star News 525 E. Colorado Blvd. Pasadena, 792-4218 | Davor Pevec Wilbur Crum |
| November, 1962 to February 20, 1964 | Gardener William Beveridge 167 N. Sierre Madre Pasadena, 793-6829 | William Beveridge |
| 1963 to September, 1964 | Waiter & Short Order Cook David Alvarez Peak's Hamburger House 3325 E. Foothill Blvd. | Rene Juarez |
| February 20, 1964 to August 31, 1964 | Gardener Theodore Von Karman 1501 So. Marengo St. Pasadena | T. Edward Beehan |
| March 30, 1964 to September 28, 1964 | Gas Station Attendant Elite Motor Service Clarence Copping Manager 2529 E. Foothill Blvd. Pasadena | Clarence Copping Wayne J. Brantley |
| September 28, 1964 to June 7, 1965 | Gas Station Attendant Richfield Gas Station Jack Davies Manager 2529 E. Foothill Blvd. Pasadena | Jack Davies Chester A. Yashuk Sidney Mc Daniel |
| August 15, 1965 to September 17, 1965 | Gas Station Attendant Chevron Gas Station Ivan Milicic Manager 233 N. Altadena, Pasadena | Ivan Milicic |
| October 15, 1965 to March 31, 1966 | Hot Walker Exercise Boy Gordon Bowsher Santa Anita Race Track Arcadia | Gordon Bowsher John Shear Trula Merriman |
| June 2, 1966 to November 13, 1966 | Exercise Boy Burt Altfillisch Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch 13200 Citrus Ave., Corona | Burt Altfillisch Lawrence Heinemann Laura Kraus |

| <u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER</u> | <u>SOURCE</u> |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| November 16, 1966 to November 30, 1966 | Exercise Boy Robert Lynn Wheeler Del Mar Race Track Tack Room #20 Del Mar, California | Robert Wheeler Lawrence J. Peters |
| December 2, 1966 to December 12, 1966 | Exercise Boy Burt Altfillisch Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch 13200 Citrus Ave., Corona | Burt Altfillisch Laura Kraus |
| September 17, 1967 to March 7, 1968 | Salesman, Delivery Man John H. Weidner Organic-Pasadena 1380 N. Lake Street, Pasadena | John H. Weidner Elsie Boyko |

FINANCIAL STATUS

Sirhan Sirhan began earning money at age 13, when he worked as a newspaper delivery boy. The first record of his personal financial status comes in the form of a savings account opened at the Pasadena Branch of The United States Bank, in the name of Mary Sirhan in trust for Sirhan B. Sirhan. The account was opened on March 21, 1960, with a ten dollar deposit. Another eight dollars was added the following week, then the account remained dormant gathering interest until January 31, 1964, when \$20.30 was withdrawn and the account was closed.

On July 6, 1964, Sirhan was employed at two jobs, a short order cook and a service station attendant. On that date he opened a new savings account at the United States Bank, this time in his own name. He deposited \$150 to open the account; \$60 on July 14, 1964; and \$190 on August 14, 1964.

Sirhan began working for Jack Davis on September 28, 1964.

Davis stated that Sirhan enjoyed horse races, and Davis got the impression that he bet most of his salary on the horses. During this same period of time Mohan Goel, a school acquaintance, frequently met Sirhan at Santa Anita Race Track. He described Sirhan as a heavy better, betting as much as sixty to eighty dollars on one race. Sirhan began making withdrawals on his savings account on November 2, 1964, when he withdrew \$350. Three additional withdrawals depleted the account, and it was closed on December 7, 1965.

During 1965, Sirhan began working as a stable hand, and he opened another account at the United States Bank on April 5, 1966, with a deposit of five dollars. This account had no additions or withdrawals between that date and October 19, 1966, when it was closed.

On June 2, 1966, Sirhan began a six-month employment period at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch, as an exercise boy, at \$375 per month. No bank accounts nor records of financial transactions involving Sirhan have been found for this time period.

The investigation disclosed that Sirhan did not work or have any financial dealings between December 12, 1966, and September of 1967. He went to work part-time in September 1967, then full time on November 11, 1967, at Organic Pasadena. He worked 45 hours a week at two dollars per hour until March 7, 1968, making a total of \$1,333.88 during that period of time.

On April 12, 1968, Sirhan received a settlement of \$1,705 from the Argonaut Insurance Company for injuries he suffered falling from a horse on September 25, 1966. He cashed the check at Crocker Citizens National Bank, receiving two \$100 bills, one \$5 bill and the remainder in \$20 bills.

Within a few days after he received the insurance check, Sirhan gave his mother \$1,000 in one hundred dollar bills to keep for him. Investigators interviewed bank employees of all the banks in the immediate area but were unable to locate the person who changed the twenty dollar bills to hundreds. Mrs. Sirhan advised

investigators that she did not know what Sirhan did with the balance of the money but stated that he might have given a portion of it to Adel to buy things for the house. At the time he received the check, Sirhan's car was not running. Mrs. Sirhan stated he used part of the money to make the necessary repairs.

As he needed it, Sirhan asked his mother for money from the \$1,000 she was holding for him. On June 1, 1968, Sirhan asked her for \$300. The total was depleted to \$400 at that time, and Mrs. Sirhan accused Sirhan of wanting the money to bet on the horses. He told her he needed the money to obtain a job, but he didn't tell her the nature of the job. She then threw the \$400 at him, he picked it up, pocketed \$300 and gave her \$100 saying, "This is for you, mother."

A credit investigation disclosed Sirhan to have no credit rating, no prior accounts, no credit cards and that he owned no real property. The only property of value that he owned was a 1956 De Soto, license number JWS 093. He was the sole owner of the vehicle.

All branches of major banking institutions in the Los Angeles area were checked for additional accounts for Sirhan. The results were negative.

The Sirhan home was purchased on September 5, 1962, for \$11,500. Mary and Adel Sirhan each had one-half interest at that time. On August 30, 1963, the grant deed was changed to show Mary Sirhan as the sole owner. Sirhan Sirhan's name has never

appeared on the deed. As of August 11, 1968, \$5,490.03 was the principal on the mortgage.

MEDICAL HISTORY

The investigation of Sirhan's medical history revealed no serious injuries, accidents or illnesses during his life. Due to the heavy news coverage about Sirhan's fall from a horse, this incident is covered in detail in several parts of this report.

Sirhan's First Known Medical Exam

The standard medical examination of visa applicants was given Sirhan on September 1, 1956, in Jerusalem. The report indicates that he was examined for tuberculosis, contagious disease, mental conditions, physical defects, disease or disabilities and minor medical conditions. He was treated for ascariasis, a minor condition consisting of parasites in the small intestine which causes colicky pains and diarrhea. The examination did not reveal evidence or history of a previous attack of insanity.

Sirhan's Health Record

The school records were examined and showed that Sirhan was not absent from high school and college for any extended period of time, which would indicate that he was not seriously ill during this period. Most absences were indicative of a single or half day away from school at a time.

In 1965, the California Department of Motor Vehicles issued him an unrestricted operator's license, indicating that he had no physical impairment at that time. He was not required to take a physical examination as a stipulation for employment for any of the jobs that he held.

Sirhan's Fall From a Horse

On September 25, 1966, in the early morning hours Sirhan, working as an exercise boy, was breezing a filly at a full gallop on the track at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch and fell from the horse. He was taken to Corona Community Hospital by ambulance and treated for multiple contusions, abrasions, lacerations and foreign bodies in his eyes by Dr. Richard A. Nelson. Treatment consisted of an X-ray examination and suturing of the lacerations. He was confined to the hospital overnight for observation and further minor treatment, being released the next day. Sirhan returned to Dr. Nelson a week later and had the stitches removed.

Sirhan made follow-up visits to Dr. Nelson on October 6, 1966, October 26, 1966 and November 8, 1966. On the last visit he complained of a vision problem and was referred to Dr. Paul Nilsson, an ophthalmologist, on November 22, 1966.

Disability Claim

Sirhan made a claim of disabling injury because of the fall. Argonaut Insurance Company were the underwriters of the Granja Vista Del Rio policy and ordered him examined by six doctors.

Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn examined Sirhan on April 3, 1967, and reported that he was not disabled.

Dr. Albert Tashma examined Sirhan and concluded that he did not sustain a permanent disability to his eyes due to the reported injury, and that the condition was not industrially related.

On September 6, 1967, Dr. Robert E. Lewis conducted a radiological (X-ray) examination of Sirhan and found him to have normal skull and lumbar spine formation.

On the same date, Dr. Forrest L. Johnson reported Sirhan to be alert, oriented and cooperative and to have had no signs of any neurological problem. During this examination Sirhan was interviewed concerning his medical history. His statements indicated a history of no prior hospitalizations, no serious illnesses, no accidents or injuries and no known allergies. Dr. Johnson reexamined him on October 10, 1967, and reported that Sirhan complained of discomfort in his lower back from remaining in one position for too long a time. Dr. Johnson stated that this problem should be considered permanent and stationary. He stated he would assess Sirhan's subjective complaints as minimal in degree.

On October 10, 1967, Sirhan told Dr. Maurice W. Nugent that he thought he was thrown into a fence, but due to the fog he and others were unsure of what he hit. He stated he was unconscious and regained consciousness while the doctors were suturing his face. Dr. Nugent found no defect to Sirhan's eye. (Note: Lawrence Heinemann, a horse trainer, reached Sirhan first and stated he was conscious at that time.)

Dr. Leonard J. Yamshow conducted an examination of Sirhan on November 6, 1967. He concluded that Sirhan's injuries for all practical purposes could be considered to be permanent and stationary.

On December 20, 1967, Sirhan was interviewed and examined by Dr. Martin Albori. Sirhan stated that he had no prior industrial claims, significant injury, surgery or significant sickness prior to the accident. He complained of discomfort in his spine, tightening of skin on the inner side of his left eye and the scar on his chin giving a feeling of pressure. He had no impairment of vision. A skull examination showed no points of tenderness, no scars and no signs of residual injuries. He was able to walk and move without difficulty and all reflexes were normal. Dr. Albori made an additional observation that Sirhan has flat feet.

Argonaut Insurance Company forwarded an inquiry to Burt Altfillisch on January 17, 1968, indicating that they had received information that Sirhan did not return to his regular duties after the injuries. Altfillisch answered the inquiry by stating that Sirhan did return to his regular duties and that he worked from October 1, 1966, to November 13, 1966, at a raise in pay. He voluntarily quit his job, left, then returned on December 2, 1966, and worked until December 10, 1966, when he quit permanently.

A surveillance of Sirhan was ordered by the Argonaut Insurance Company and on January 26, 1968, he was observed and photographed running down a sidewalk, reportedly moving in a free and easy manner.

Due to conflicting medical findings, Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn rechecked Sirhan. He reported Hyocine helped relieve the pain in his eye, but it was difficult to separate which complaint was functional and which was real.

Argonaut Insurance Company, computed a sixteen percent disability resulting from the accident and issued a check for \$1,705 to Sirhan on April 5, 1968.

Pre-Booking Treatment

The next known medical treatment received by Sirhan was his treatment at Homicide Division on June 5, 1968. A pre-booking examination by Central Jail duty physician, Dr. E. C. Lanz, diagnosed a swelling of his left ankle, probable sprain, no fracture; a contusion of left index finger; a hematoma of the forehead and minor abrasions on his face. He was advised to limit the weight bearing on his left foot.

He was transferred to the County Jail system on June 5, 1968, and no medical information from that source has been released.

Summary

From all available evidence, Sirhan was medically sound. He was never known to have reported being afflicted with a serious disease or injury. He has not been subjected to surgery or been treated for broken bones. The one injury reported (falling from a horse) did not appear to leave permanent damage.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

The following is the result of an investigation into the criminal background of Sirhan Sirhan. It includes all known contacts with law enforcement and judicial agencies. Sirhan had no criminal arrest record prior to his arrest on June 5, 1968.

The Pasadena Police Department had three prior contacts with Sirhan Sirhan. The first occurred on August 4, 1963, at 10 a.m. A Pasadena officer was called to a family dispute between Sirhan, then 19 years old, and his mother. Officer R. D. Cannow, was at the intersection of Lake and Washington Boulevards when Sirhan approached and stated he had had an argument with his mother and was afraid to return home. Cannow transported Sirhan home and was told by Mary Sirhan that Sirhan was at an age where he would not listen to the advice of his elders. Sirhan and his mother began to argue again and it was recommended by Cannow that Sirhan leave the house and return after he "cooled off." Sirhan left and Cannow took no further action regarding the incident. This occurrence was recorded under Pasadena Police Department Case #381645.

On August 10, 1965, at 10 a.m., Officer Ross, Pasadena Police Department, stopped Sirhan at the corner of Lake Avenue and Rio Grande Street for a routine traffic check. A record check was made and Ross was informed via police radio that Sirhan had an outstanding traffic warrant. Sirhan was transported to Pasadena Police Department where Ross obtained an abstract of the warrant. The warrant was for Munir B. Sirhan and not for Sirhan B. Sirhan. Sirhan was released from custody. This

occurrence was recorded under Pasadena Police Department Case #454 022.

A third incident occurred at Organic Pasadena, 1380 North Lake Avenue, Pasadena on March 7, 1968, at 10:50 a.m. Sirhan was employed at this location by John Weidner. On March 7th, Weidner terminated Sirhan's employment. Sirhan had been insubordinate and refused to leave the store. Weidner had called the Pasadena Police Department. Officer R. E. Reinek responded and was met by Weidner who explained what had transpired between himself and Sirhan. Sirhan was then asked to leave by Officer Reinek and he complied. No further police action was taken on this incident. This occurrence was recorded under Pasadena Police Department Case #556 817.

Sirhan has received two traffic citations, both while driving his 1956 DeSoto. The first occurred on January 9, 1966, in Pasadena. Sirhan was cited for 22350 V.C. (Speeding) and plead guilty on March 9, 1966. The citation indicated he was employed at Santa Anita Race Track and that there were no occupants in the vehicle with him. The second citation was issued on November 8, 1966, in El Monte. The violation was for 21453(a) V.C. (Failing to Stop for a Red Signal). The citation indicated he was unemployed and was alone in the vehicle.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

An extensive investigation into Sirhan's personal background indicated that he indulged in limited social activities. The majority of these activities surrounded his school, work and family. Interviews with persons who contacted Sirhan within these social situations related the following observations and incidents.

Campus Acquaintances

Sirhan's friends from Pasadena City College campus were predominantly casual acquaintances. Investigators concluded that few knew Sirhan well and the majority who did report knowing him were only able to relate his actions and attitudes as they observed him at various local activities.

Ivan Garcia knew Sirhan for four years, having met him in classes at P.C.C. He visited Sirhan's home for dinner on two occasions and met Adel and Mary Sirhan. He described Sirhan as a sensitive and thoughtful person who was generous and unselfish toward his friends. He did not discuss political situations or candidates with Sirhan and describes the majority of his associations with him as "chance meetings."

Michael Haggerty met Sirhan in 1963, at Muir High School. Their acquaintanceship continued through 1964 and 1965, while they both attended P.C.C. Sirhan frequently told jokes or made humorous remarks about his first and last names being the same. The only time Haggerty would see Sirhan in a serious mood was while

discussing the Arab-Israeli situation. Sirhan often stated that Israel would still belong to the Arabs if it wasn't for the United States and Britain. He recalled hearing Sirhan state that he didn't care for the United States Constitution because it didn't do much for the individual. This was the only statement he could recall Sirhan making about United States politics. Haggerty associated with Sirhan off campus but not regularly. The last time he saw Sirhan was May 23, 1968. He was in Denny's Restaurant in Pasadena when Sirhan entered with a group of friends. Haggerty walked over to Sirhan's table, but Sirhan ignored him and left the restaurant without speaking.

John Strathman and Sirhan studied languages together at P.C.C. and formed a close association that continued after graduation. Sirhan became a frequent house guest at the home of Strathman and his wife, Patricia. He was described as an ideal guest. Sirhan became emotional when discussing the Arab-Israeli conflict and was critical of United States policy supporting Israel. However, Sirhan did not discuss personalities involved in United State politics with Strathman. Strathman reported that Sirhan appeared to change after falling from the horse in 1966. He became impatient, nervous and more emotional.

John Strathman introduced Donald Rice and Sirhan to one another in 1966. Sirhan assisted Rice with his study of the Arabic language at Pasadena City College and Rice visited the Sirhan home on one occasion. He described Sirhan as a serious,

intelligent, "student type" individual whom he did not associate with extensively off campus. He did not know any particulars about Sirhan's political background, interests or associates and has not seen him since August or September of 1966.

Robert Comfort, former student at P.C.C. and publisher of a small periodical, knew Sirhan on a very casual basis. He reported that Sirhan asked a few girls for dates but none accepted. He stated that the typical reaction of the girls Sirhan asked out was, "He is a nice guy, but I'd feel funny if I went out with him." Most witnesses indicated to investigators that Sirhan did not date any of the coeds from the campus.

Gwendalee Gum was a contestant for "Carnival Queen" at P.C.C. in 1964 when she first met Sirhan. She was sitting in a booth collecting donations for the carnival. Votes for the contest were counted as a penny donation equal to one vote. Sirhan approached the booth and donated a ten dollar bill. She saw Sirhan on the campus periodically after that and Sirhan asked for dates on several occasions, but she declined.

Walter S. Crowe Jr. knew Sirhan well but stated that Sirhan was not his best friend. They were acquainted from the time they were in the sixth grade until both completed two years at Pasadena City College.

Crowe attempted to organize a chapter of the Students for a

Democratic Society on the P.C.C. campus in 1965. Sirhan was aware of Crowe's activities but did not support him or voice any interest in the formation of the club. Crowe recalled Sirhan as erratic in his philosophy, but essentially liberal. Crowe reported that he felt he could have been partly responsible for Sirhan's state of mind at the time of the assassination because of their talks about the Communist Party. Crowe stated that he never discussed Senator Kennedy with Sirhan.

Crowe stated that he saw Sirhan one time since 1965, on May 2, 1968. At that time they met and went "out on the town" for the evening. Crowe stated that Sirhan dated some girls, but the two had never double dated. A description of Crowe's activities with the Communist Party and his friendship with Sirhan is a separate part of this report.

Casual Acquaintances in Pasadena

Sirhan was not known to frequent a large number of local hang-outs in the Pasadena area. Marilyn Hunt, a cocktail waitress at the "Hi-Life" bar recalled seeing him in the bar several times over the year preceeding the assassination. He always seemed to sit very quietly alone at the bar and never caused any trouble.

The only other bar that Sirhan was known to frequent was Shap's Bar, 2565 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena. Peter Selfe, a frequent customer at the bar, reported that Sirhan placed his horseracing bets with a handbook at this location.

Two witnesses reported observing Sirhan playing pool at locations

in Pasadena. Howard Rice, an employee of "Jerry's Family Billiard Center" reported seeing Sirhan on infrequent occasions. He occasionally played pool and other times would stand and talk with other patrons.

Sirhan was reported to have played pool at the Poodle Steak Tavern by William Mc Caughey, a frequent customer. John O'Hanian also known as "John the Jew" reported that he was a frequent customer at that location. O'Hanian stated that he felt that he must have been mistaken for Sirhan. He had never seen Sirhan in the bar or played pool with him. Investigators noted a distinct resemblance between Sirhan and O'Hanian.

Co-Employees

In 1966, Sirhan and Terry Welch met during the course of their employment as exercise boys at the Granja Vista Del Rio Horse Ranch in Corona. Welch considered Sirhan to be his best friend and described him as a neat, clean, intelligent gentleman who was both thrifty and generous with his friends. According to Welch, Sirhan did not drink but would accompany his co-employees to local bars and often purchase drinks for everyone present.

Sirhan was known by the name of "Sol" by his fellow employees and race track acquaintances. He spoke English with little noticeable accent and was an avid reader of law, frequently discussing cases which he had read with Welch. Sirhan habitually kept his wallet in the glove compartment of his car, a common practice among many race track employees.

Sirhan told Welch he had been expelled from school when the administrators became aware of a romantic relationship between him and a math teacher. Welch stated that he never saw or heard of Sirhan dating and thought that he had made up the story for the benefit of co-employees who used to rib him about his lack of girlfriends.

Another employee of the ranch, Peggy Osterkamp, first entered the investigation as a name in Sirhan's diary. She stated that she met Sirhan in 1966 and had a short conversation with him about horses. The only other time she could remember meeting Sirhan was at a Corona restaurant. Sirhan picked up her check and paid it after she had lunch with a friend. Osterkamp reported that she had very little conversation with Sirhan, he did not call or write to her and they did not date. She was introduced to Sirhan as Sol.

Edward Van Antwerp and Sirhan shared the same motel room in the Norco-Corona area during the year of 1966. Sirhan at the time was working at the Corona Del Mar Race Track as an exercise boy and Van Antwerp was working for Taylor Rentals. They did not socialize since Sirhan would frequently return to his home in Pasadena on weekends, and during the week Sirhan would go to work at the stables in the early morning hours and not return until evening. While at the motel, Sirhan would remain in the room and drink large quantities of tea. Van Antwerp told investigators that Sirhan felt he was being treated unfairly since he was poor. Sirhan did not set forth any of his political

views or make comments indicating anything extraordinary in his personality. Van Antwerp had no knowledge of Sirhan's associates, organizational affiliations, political beliefs, ethnic background, or anything of a personal nature.

Mrs. Carol Burgess met Sirhan during her employment at Organic Pasadena from November 1967 to January 1968. He was introduced to her as "Sol" but told her he had changed his first name to Sirhan so he would have two similar names. Sirhan was always by himself and no one came to the store to visit him. He told Burgess that he was close to his brother and had "nice" parents. He never spoke of a girlfriend and at one time made the statement that he had "bad luck" with girls. He did not explain the remark.

Neighbors

Observations by Sirhan's neighbors were limited. Jane Lamont described him as a quiet, shy individual who would not speak unless spoken to first. She never saw him with any person other than a member of his family. Emelia Pulito only spoke to Sirhan about gardening and added that Sirhan kept the family's yard in excellent shape.

Miss Ann Sylvan and Olive Blakeslee, both spinsters well above retirement age, report that Sirhan occasionally stopped at their home to play Chinese checkers with them. They thought it unusual that he would prefer their company to that of a younger person. He had only dropped in once in the months just before the assassination.

Family Friends

Sirhan met several persons who were friends of his brothers. None of them formed lasting friendships with Sirhan but would see him occasionally when he stopped by to visit one of his brothers at their places of employment.

A friend who met the Sirhan family at a church picnic, Linda Damakian, described Sirhan as a polite, sensitive and kind person. Damakian was a great deal older than Sirhan and did not become close friends or engage in personal discussions with him. The last time she saw Sirhan was in March 1968 when she gave him a ride in her car. Sirhan had just returned from a job interview where he was turned down due to lack of educational background. He expressed disappointment about not getting the job.

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Investigation into Sirhan's religious experiences revealed that Sirhan and his family contacted several churches during the years they lived in Pasadena. Few witnesses recalled great detail about Sirhan and his religious attitudes. The investigation that follows was made through interviews with witnesses who remembered Sirhan in conjunction with various church activities.

According to intelligence sources in the Near East, the Sirhan family belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church prior to leaving Jordan. Although assisted in their immigration to the United States in 1957 by a member of the Church of the Nazarene, the family began attending the First Baptist Church of Pasadena at 75 North Marengo Avenue. Dr. Charles R. Bell, Jr., pastor of the church, stated that the Sirhan family attended church regularly, including various club functions of the church; but they never became official members. Dr. Bell placed Sharif Sirhan in an accounting job with the Southern California Baptist Convention in Los Angeles. Sharif was employed for over a year, then was dismissed after an arrest for felonious assault against his girl friend. The Sirhan family blamed Dr. Bell for Sharif's dismissal and left the church in January 1964.

Dr. Bell had little contact with Sirhan Sirhan and recalled that he was in his mid-teens during his church attendance. He considered the family unstable and attributed this instability to the father's absence from the home.

Sirhan Professed Atheism

James Burn was Dr. Bell's associate pastor with the First Baptist Church of Pasadena between 1960 and 1965. He had several talks with Sirhan regarding Sirhan's belief in God. He reported that Sirhan appeared to be a very intense atheist and could see no logical reason to believe in God. Burn stated that he believed that Sirhan was very close to one of his Junior High School teachers and that he was receiving a great deal of literature reinforcing his atheistic beliefs from him. Burn did not know who the teacher was, and investigators were unable to determine the identity of the teacher from other sources.

Deborah D. Mokharian met Mary Sirhan at the First Baptist Church in 1957. She recalled that the family attended church sporadically in 1957 and 1958. She believed that the Sirhans were Moslems and was of the opinion that they were probably using the First Baptist Church to secure material things in the United States. She stated that the only one of the boys that she could recall by name was Sirhan Sirhan. Her contacts with him consisted of accidental meetings at a bus stop between 1958 and 1962. She recalled that Sirhan was extremely bitter and unhappy. He constantly complained that he did not like the laws of the United States and felt there was no justice in the educational system.

Sirhan Received Seventh Day Adventist Training

On December 25, 1967, Henry F. Peters was employed by his nephew, John Weidner, at his health food store at 1380 North Lake Street, Pasadena. Peters met Sirhan who also worked for Weidner. Sirhan

frequently asked him questions pertaining to religion, and Peters answered with information regarding his own religion and told him of meetings at his church, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, 1280 East Washington Boulevard, Pasadena. He invited Sirhan to attend these meetings and on one occasion Sirhan and his mother came to the church. Sirhan asked Peters if he would explain some of the Bible studies being offered by the church. Peters began visiting Sirhan's home, the first visit being March 5, 1968. The meetings took place in the dining room of the Sirhan home during the evening hours and always on a Tuesday evening.

Sirhan frequently remarked that if a person had to live his life the way God wanted, he would have to be a good Christian. On one occasion when Peters suggested changing the meeting date from Tuesday to Friday, Sirhan stated this could not be done because he had other studies on Friday nights which dealt with mysticism. Peters stated that he believed Sirhan had been motivated in his Bible studies by his mother and based this opinion on statements made by Mrs. Sirhan.

Peters stated that Sirhan appeared happy and satisfied with his life, and during his contacts with him, Sirhan never displayed any temper or irritability. Sirhan never expressed feelings or problems relating to his Arabic descent or traumatic experiences suffered during his childhood. Peters was unable to increase Sirhan's degree of acceptance of the religious concepts discussed during their meetings. Peters planned to return to his home in Milwaukee in April of 1968, and he asked his pastor, Charles Mitchell, to assign someone to continue the Bible lessons with Sirhan.

Mitchell asked another member, Leo Heacock, to continue studying with Sirhan. Heacock was unable to undertake the assignment due to conflict with his employment; and his wife, Margaret Heacock, made arrangements to study with Sirhan the last week of March 1968. She went to the house on two occasions, and Sirhan was absent both times. On the second visit she left a lesson inside the mailbox for him and called the following week on the phone. She met with him at his home a week later and the meeting lasted for approximately one hour. They discussed religion and Sirhan also related his feelings toward his former employer, John Weidner, indicating a dislike for him. At the end of the meeting Sirhan told Mrs. Heacock he wished to discontinue the Bible lessons. She attempted to change his mind, but he insisted on discontinuing the lessons. Investigation into Sirhan's religious history showed no other known exposure to religious organizations between March 1968 and June 1968.

THE ROSICRUCIAN ORDER

Sirhan's Application for Membership

In June 1966, Sirhan Sirhan applied for membership in the Ancient Mystical Order of the Rosy Cross (AMORC) also known as the Rosicrucian Order. Ralph Lewis, Executive Officer of the Rosicrucian Order in San Jose, furnished a copy of the membership application of Sirhan which indicated it was received June 23, 1966. In completing the form Sirhan indicated he was born [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in Jerusalem, Jordan, and currently resided at 696 East Howard Street, Pasadena, California. Sirhan also indicated he had been a student of Metaphysics, Psychology or Philosophy for three years. He gave as his motive for applying, "By reading your book Mastery of Life, I have discovered how much I do not know about myself despite all the philosophical works that I have been reading. I sincerely want to better myself, and on that basis I submit my application."

In April 1967, Sirhan was dropped as a member when he failed to pay his four dollar monthly dues. On February 5, 1968, a money order for sixteen dollars was received from Sirhan. On March 26, 1968, a second money order of twenty dollars was received from Sirhan. Receipt of these money orders reinstated Sirhan as an active member of the Order, which began mailing literature and magazines to him.

Cecil A. Poole, Vice-president and Treasurer of the Rosicrucian Order, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California, furnished the following information regarding the Order: "It is a world-wide

fraternal organization established and operating on a lodge system." It is nonsectarian and nonreligious although the ethics of the Order adhere to the principles of Christianity. The teachings of the organization do not interfere with the religious freedom of its members. Any law-abiding citizen of either sex and over 21 years of age, of good repute, and having a firm conviction in a supreme being, is eligible for membership in the Order. The organization includes in its membership a cross section of all classes of people. The Order is nonpolitical and is not aligned or associated with any movement, system, or group having political activities."

Frances Holland is the Southern California Grand Counselor of the Rosicrucian Order. The State and International Headquarters of the Order designated her to handle inquiries concerning Sirhan's membership. She stated Sirhan was a member of the Supreme Grand Lodge in San Jose, which is a corresponding membership. To her knowledge, Sirhan did not attend meetings but received correspondence and instructions by mail and in turn submitted his lessons by mail. Mrs. Holland stated that membership in a local chapter is not required and that Sirhan was not a member of any local chapter or lodge.

Attendance at Meeting in Pasadena

On May 28, 1968, Sirhan attended a weekly meeting of the Akhnaton Chapter, 2031 East Villa Street, Pasadena. The guest register showed the signature, Sirhan Sirhan, 696 East Howard, Pasadena, Membership #3-413-477. On the date column of the form, Sirhan entered April 16, 1968. His entry was in error. He apparently

used this entry because the previous entry was on that date. Theodore Stevens, Master of the Chapter remembered Sirhan's attendance at the meeting. Sirhan arrived at 7:30 p.m., showed his membership card to the secretary, Eilene Skipworth, and signed the guest registration. Sherman Livingston, an official of the Order, arrived at 7:45 p.m. and was introduced to Sirhan who told him that this was his first meeting. Sirhan indicated that he wished to speak with him at length, presumably regarding the Order, and Livingston told Sirhan that he would speak with him following the meeting. Sirhan left after the meeting before Livingston had an opportunity to speak to him.

██████████, age 14, a Colombe of the Chapter, arrived at the lodge May 28, 1968, shortly before 8 p.m. She donned her robe and went to the anteroom where refreshments are served and various books, documents and literature relating to the Order are kept. A Colombe in the Order is a teen-age girl, usually the daughter of a member, who participates in the various rituals of the lodge and assists new members at the meetings. Luana's grandmother, Wilamay Harrison, introduced her to Sirhan who was looking through the literature with great interest. ██████████ asked Sirhan if he had a shorter name or nickname, and he said, "No, just call me Sirhan." Sirhan told her he had been a member of the Order for over one year but was unaware of the Pasadena Chapter.

She led Sirhan into the lodge room and they sat near the front on the left side. As the meeting started, he asked her questions regarding the function of the officers and other individuals

participating in the rites. Sirhan paid close attention to the ceremony although he apparently did not know how to respond to the various phases, needing [REDACTED]'s help as to the proper signs and responses.

During the meeting, another officer, the Inner Guard, collected an offering from the members and Sirhan donated one dollar. As the meeting progressed, the Master, Ted Stevens, asked for volunteers for an experiment regarding touch sensations. Sirhan asked [REDACTED] why she did not volunteer, and she answered by asking Sirhan why he did not volunteer. Sirhan then volunteered for the experiment and proceeded to the center of the room. He started to cross in front of the center altar which is called the Schakine and the Master stopped him and had him approach the center of the room from another side. Sirhan was then seated in a chair and blindfolded. Stevens touched his skin with different objects and Sirhan attempted to identify the number of objects. Following the experiment, Sirhan took a seat on the right side of the lodge where he remained until the meeting was over.

[REDACTED] and Sirhan then went to the refreshment room and Sirhan again looked at the literature, then indicated he had to leave. He said goodbye to [REDACTED] and left the lodge. He appeared to be in a hurry, and she did not attempt to detain him. The time was approximately 9:15 p.m.

Interest in Cults and Mysticsms

Sirhan requested two books after his confinement in the County Jail, "The Secret Doctrine" by Madame Helena P. Blavatsky and

"Talks on the Path of Occultism, Volume I - At the Feet of the Master" by Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater. A memorandum received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided a very scholarly and thorough review of the books. The books deal with theosophy, a doctrine which give its adherents the knowledge to master nature and guide their destiny. The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky. The organization prospered and by 1891, the year of Madame Blavatsky's death, had nearly 100,000 followers throughout the world. Annie Besant, a devoted pupil of Blavatsky, became president of the Society in 1907 and in 1926 collaborated with Charles Leadbeater in the book on occultism:

Without attempting to attach any particular significance to Sirhan's interest in the books, the book reviewer noted that the books contained no mystical theories concerning assassination or acts of violence. On the contrary, the theosophical concept is based on the brotherhood of man.

Sirhan's interest in the books was given widespread coverage by news media resulting in considerable speculation by individuals knowledgeable or interested in the field of theosophy. Roger Staples, Department of English Language and Literature, Eastern Michigan University, addressed a letter to Sheriff Peter Pitchess and speculated that the request for the books suggested that the assassination was a ritual murder. He added that the defense might use this theory to prove insanity of some sort or religious compulsion.

Sam Campbell, Editor of the Anaheim Bulletin, in a newspaper article appearing June 24, 1968, described Madame Blavatsky's organization as a "Lucifer Cult."

A 61 page book titled "Robert F. Kennedy - The Man - The Mysticism - The Murder" by John Steinbacher quoted columnist Walter Winchell, "The book that dares rip aside the mask that hides the hideous face of the killer cult." Steinbacher dealt harshly with Madame Blavatsky in his book, describing her as "one of the most evil and immoral women who ever lived." Steinbacher concluded that Sirhan's actions were influenced by the doctrines and writings of Madame Blavatsky and her associates.

Two friends and a former book store employee attested to Sirhan's interest in the field of theosophy. Walter Thomas Rathke met Sirhan Sirhan in 1965 when both worked for Gordon Bowsher at the Yellow King Ranch, Chino, California. Shortly after they met, Sirhan gave him some Rosicrucian literature consisting of a half-dozen pages on meditation. Rathke compared meditation by the Rosicrucian Order to praying in the Christian religion. He saw Sirhan again in Pasadena in June 1967, and told Sirhan he was joining the Theosophical Society. Sirhan stated he no longer belonged to the Rosicrucian Order since he had been unable to pay his dues. He has not seen Sirhan since that meeting. Rathke commented that the Theosophical Society and Rosicrucian Order have nothing in common. He described the Rosicrucian Order as a mystic or occult type organization which directs its followers while the Theosophical Society's only purpose was the brotherhood of man.

Patricia Alice Strathmann, whose husband, John H. Strathmann, is a friend of Sirhan, recalled a conversation regarding mysticism. Sirhan expressed a desire to control a person's mind through extrasensory perception. He told her of one occasion when he conducted an experiment on his mother. He was home one evening studying a book on mysticism and his mother was sleeping in the next room. He related to Mrs. Strathmann that through concentration, he successfully persuaded his mother to get out of bed and walk to the bathroom.

Henry J. Ruthhardt, former employee of the Broughton Book Store, 20 North Lake, Pasadena, recalled Sirhan as a customer. Broughton saw him on five or six occasions in the store and he was always alone. Sirhan invariably looked for books on metaphysics, cultism, and Eastern religious teachings; and, on one occasion asked for books on black magic. Although Ruthhardt attempted several times to engage Sirhan in conversation by asking questions, Sirhan would answer the question briefly, then terminate the conversation. The last time Ruthhardt remembered seeing Sirhan in the store was approximately three weeks prior to the shooting.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Sirhan was not a known member of or affiliated with any political party. He never expressed his preference regarding political parties and as an alien was unable to vote.

Louis Shelby, owner of The Fez Restaurant, stated that Sirhan was concerned about the United States and the direction it was taking especially in the area of foreign policy. Sirhan expressed feelings that the present United States foreign policy was not stopping a world-wide Zionist plot and that the United States was responsible for the establishment of the State of Israel.

Shelby stated that he and Sirhan discussed the problems of youth in America, the hippie movement and civil disobedience. Sirhan was described by Shelby as being "definitely" unhappy with the establishment and "frustrated" in his political feelings.

Shelby added that Sirhan was extremely politically oriented with his primary concern being the Israeli-Arab problem.

The mailmen who delivered mail to the Sirhan residence were interviewed in an effort to determine if Sirhan or any other member of the family received mail of a political nature. Robert J. Licher delivered mail to the Sirhans from early 1962 to April 1967.

Licher worked out of Station "C" at 760 East Washington Avenue, Pasadena. The Sirhans did not receive a large amount of mail, and most of it was addressed to Sirhan B. Sirhan or Mrs. Sirhan.

Mrs. Sirhan had a post office box at Postal Station "C" in Pasadena for the five years that Licher delivered mail to the

Sirhans. She demanded that mail addressed to her be placed in the post office box. Licher was of the opinion that Mr. Sirhan was sending money and did not want the sons to get the letters. He recalled that Mrs. Sirhan received a registered letter each month from a country somewhere in the Middle East. Prior to Licher leaving the route, Mrs. Sirhan ceased renting the post office box and all of her mail was delivered to her residence.

Licher recalled delivering what he considered pro-Communist mail addressed to Sirhan Sirhan. The literature was in a white paper envelope, open at one end and Licher perused the contents. The return address was the "Arab Student League." Licher thought it came from outside the United States and recalled that it concerned Nasser.

He assumed the literature came from Egypt and was therefore pro-Communist in nature. The literature contained many inflammatory cartoons which were anti-American; one cartoon depicted Nasser stepping on President Johnson's throat with these words, "these people should be eliminated." Licher could not remember whether the publication was weekly or monthly, but it came often enough that it irritated him. Sirhan received other literature, but Licher was not sure of the source. This mail was always addressed to Sirhan Sirhan or Sirhan B. Sirhan. Licher said that many Arab students from Pasadena City College received literature from the Arab Student League. He had many Arab students on his mail route. The literature was printed in English.

Licher offered the opinion that this type of material might be highly influential upon an impressionable young man. The investigator who interviewed Licher was of the opinion that Licher's concern over the nature of the mail received by Sirhan had been accentuated by the assassination.

Anthony Gazo delivered mail to the Sirhan residence from April 1967 to the time of the investigation. He said that Licher, while delivering mail to the Sirhan residence, never complained about any anti-American hate literature. He stated that postmen did not discuss the type of mail they deliver to residences. During the time that Gazo delivered mail to the Sirhan family, he could not remember delivering any type of literature that could be construed as hate literature or anti-American. The Sirhans received very little mail, going several days at a time without mail. The only periodical that Gazo could remember delivering to the Sirhan family was a small paper, printed in a foreign language, which was delivered monthly to Mrs. Sirhan.

Two former students at P.C.C., Faz'l Inayat'Khan and Faizullah Khan, reported meeting Sirhan at the home of another student, Omar Ramzi. They participated in discussions of current topics during the 1966 school year. The discussions included various political situations in the United States and Middle East. Inayat'Khan stated that Sirhan and others in the group supported the Baath Party, a Middle Eastern political party supporting pro-Jordanian and Syrian philosophies. During one discussion the topic of conversation centered on the Committees of the United States Senate, The House of Representatives and the key

positions that certain members of the committees had in influencing policies such as foreign aid. He stated that Sirhan became quite agitated during the discussion and expressed the feeling that the committee system was unfair and undemocratic especially when the wrong people control the committees.

Faizullah Khan added that he observed Sirhan at several political lectures at Los Angeles State College. Kahan Hamzch, a former acquaintance of Sirhan's, stated that Sirhan and his brother Saidallah were both unhappy and unable to adjust to the social and political atmosphere of the United States.

The investigation concluded that Sirhan was not formally associated with any political organizations. Sirhan was reported to have been involved in many political discussions with friends and acquaintances, and these are reported in other sections of this report.