

JOSE DUARTE - CUBAN GROUP

On June 11, 1968, an article about Sirhan Sirhan appeared in two Orange County newspapers. The articles related that Jose Duarte, a leader of an anti-Castro Cuban group, had seen Sirhan at a Peace and Freedom Party meeting on May 21, 1968. Duarte subsequently alleged that he and Sirhan had become involved in an argument at that meeting and a slight altercation had ensued. Sirhan allegedly supported the Castro government policies.

The investigation of Duarte's allegation was complicated due to the presence at the meeting of several Persians, one of whom looked a great deal like Sirhan. Duarte insisted throughout the investigation that Sirhan had been at the meeting. He attempted to gain as much publicity as possible regarding his claims.

The resultant investigation revealed that Duarte and his associates either lied or were mistaken regarding Sirhan's presence at the meeting. A polygraph examination of Duarte indicated that he had never seen Sirhan. Numerous witnesses repudiated Duarte's allegation. A detailed account of the Duarte investigation follows:

On July 19, 1968, Jose Duarte was interviewed by investigators in his home and he gave the following account of a confrontation with Sirhan Sirhan. Duarte stated that he was the leader of an exiled anti-Castro group called UNARE (Unidad Nacional Revolucionaria). He stated that until 1960, he was a Major in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army. He severed his association with

Castro due to increasing communist influence within the movement. He stated that since that time he had devoted his time to the anti-Castro movement and a book about Cuba which he was writing.

On May 21, 1968, Duarte and six of his followers attended a meeting sponsored by the Los Feliz Chapter of the Peace and Freedom Party at 3800 Amesbury Road, Los Angeles. Duarte stated that his group attended this meeting, as they did others, to speak in opposition to pro-Castro speeches which were announced as part of the meeting. More than 1000 leaflets were distributed to Peace and Freedom Party members announcing the meeting. Announcements were also distributed at Los Angeles City College and one appeared in the Los Angeles Free Press.

The hosts of the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Laemmle, both members of the Peace and Freedom Party. The meeting was attended by 40 to 50 persons of various political, religious and ethnic groups. Duarte's group attended the meeting to hear the speech of Mr. Paul Shinoff, an organizer for the Students for a Democratic Society. Shinoff gave a speech and presented slides depicting the Cuban revolution and its effect on the economic, social cultural and political life of Cuba.

At the end of Shinoff's presentation Duarte made a speech in opposition to Shinoff's statements. Duarte was heckled by various persons and a man in the audience argued with him about denouncing Castro. He identified this person as Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan allegedly called Duarte a C.I.A. agent and asked him how much the C.I.A. was paying him. A very heated argument ensued

and they began to push at one another. Other persons at the meeting intervened to stop the argument.

Investigation of Persians Present at the Meeting

Investigating officers received information from the F.B.I. that a roster had been signed by several persons at the meeting. The names of three persons from that list were provided by Mr. Ron Scheinder, a member of the Peace and Freedom Party. After initially refusing to give the list or a copy of it to investigators, Schneider provided the complete list for investigators. Vanik Salmasizadhe, one of the three names initially provided investigators, provided more names of a group of Persians who had attended the meeting on May 21, 1968.

Salmasizadhe stated that after Paul Shinoff completed his presentation, a dark complexioned Cuban, identified as Jose Duarte, requested to speak. He was allowed to talk and several members of the audience heckled him.

One of the hecklers, Reza Jalalipour, and Duarte got into a very heated argument. No pushing or fighting occurred though the two men were close to one another. The Persian group, including Jalalipour, left shortly after the argument ended. Salmasizadhe stated that he did not see Sirhan at the meeting and that the only argument he saw was between Duarte and Jalalipour.

Investigators interviewed Jalalipour and Ali Khan Bouzmand who were present at the meeting. Jalalipour stated to investigators that he and Duarte had had an argument at the meeting; however,

He minimized the severity of the argument. He agreed to have his photograph taken for identification purposes.

Jalalipour furnished investigators with a handwriting exemplar for comparison with the roster he had signed at the meeting. The signature on the roster was Ray D. Pour. Jalalipour admitted signing that name. Sgt. R. F. Kiser, Scientific Investigation Division examined the two examples and gave his opinion that Reza Jalalipour had probably signed the name Ray D. Pour to the roster.

Ali Bouzmand was Jalalipour's roommate, and he attended the meeting with him and other Persians. He substantiated Jalalipour's account of the argument and stated that he did not see Sirhan at the meeting. Bouzmand fit the description of a man wearing a Van Dyke style beard whom Duarte stated he saw with Sirhan at the meeting.

Bouzmand was taken to the home of Jose Duarte for the purpose of identification. After looking closely at Bouzmand, Duarte winked at investigators and stated, "That's the man that was with Sirhan Sirhan."

Reinterview of Jose Duarte

The following day Duarte was reinterviewed and shown a photograph of Jalalipour. He stated that Jalalipour and Sirhan looked alike, but he insisted that Sirhan was the man he had argued with at the meeting. He explained that after the assassination he saw photographs of Sirhan on television and in the newspapers. Sirhan resembled the man he had argued with so he had contacted

several newspapers. In the articles in the newspapers and on radio broadcasts, he requested that the man he had argued with come forward and identify himself. Duarte felt that because no one came forward that the man he argued with must have been Sirhan. Duarte concluded this interview by stating, "I would rather die than lose face."

Interviews with Duarte's Cuban Associates

Investigators interviewed Alberto Velazco, Frank Martinez, Frank Gutierrez, Albert Barco and Esteban Fernandez; all of whom were associated with Duarte's anti-Castro group and were present at the meeting on May 21, 1968. Investigators sought to find a witness close to Duarte who could clarify the conflict developing in the allegation.

Velazco's account of the Shinoff speech and Duarte's attempt to speak to the meeting was essentially the same as that of other witnesses. He recalled that the man who argued with Duarte had asked Duarte how much the C.I.A. was paying him. Velazco stated that the argument did not result in any physical contact between the two. He was shown photographs of Jalalipour and Sirhan. He said that Jalalipour looked like Sirhan but he identified the picture of Sirhan as being the man who argued with Duarte. Velazco stated that he was not sure why he identified Sirhan except that Duarte had told him that Sirhan was the man he had argued with.

Frank Martinez substantiated Velazco's support of Duarte's allegation. When shown the photographs of Jalalipour and Sirhan, he stated that they looked like the same person. When it was

explained which was which, Martinez then stated that the picture of Sirhan was a picture of the man who argued with Duarte at the meeting.

Frank Gutierrez was also present at the meeting. He had accompanied Duarte and the Cuban group but stated that he was not a close friend of Duarte. The others in the anti-Castro group, he stated, were close friends of Duarte. Gutierrez verified that an argument between Duarte and another male took place; however, when shown pictures of Sirhan and Jalalipour, he could identify neither of them as being the man involved in the argument. When told of Duarte's claim that Sirhan was the man he had argued with, Gutierrez stated, "I think Duarte's imagination is running away with him." He felt that Duarte was attempting to gain publicity for himself from the incident. Investigators had learned that Duarte had traveled to Florida and in the Los Angeles area to speak to groups about his confrontation with the man he identified as Sirhan.

Investigators believed that Duarte had not seen Sirhan at the meeting and that he had argued instead with Reza Jalalipour. Specific statements of witnesses made this conclusion the most probable. Each of the Persian group denied that they saw Sirhan and each identified Jalalipour as being the person arguing with Duarte. Duarte himself, when confronted personally with Ali Bouzmand, identified him as the man with Sirhan the night of the meeting. Bouzmand, Jalalipour's roommate, had described the events at the meeting and verified that Jalalipour had argued with Duarte.

Three other witnesses, Mr. Allen Pinson, Mr. Chuck Smith and Miss Alene Bullock, had been guests present at the meeting. Pinson and Smith both recalled that Jalalipour and Duarte had argued at the meeting. Miss Bullock recalled seeing Jalalipour and she remembered the argument, but she was not sure whether Jalalipour was the one arguing with Duarte.

The only verification of Duarte's allegation came from members of his own group. One associate of his, Frank Gutierrez, denied that Duarte had argued with Sirhan though he could not state that the other party was Jalalipour.

Polygraph Examination of Duarte

Investigators arranged a meeting between Duarte and Jalalipour. Jalalipour restated, for Duarte's benefit, that he had been at the May 21st meeting and that he had argued with Duarte during Duarte's anti-Castro speech. Duarte admitted that Jalalipour looked like the man he had argued with. Investigators advised Duarte of Frank Gutierrez's denial that Duarte had argued with Sirhan. Duarte stated, "No matter if all the Cubans that were with me say it was not Sirhan Sirhan, I still say it was Sirhan Sirhan." Duarte was asked at that time if he would submit to a polygraph examination. He agreed to do so.

Duarte was administered a polygraph examination by Lieutenant Hernandez on August 9, 1968, at the Scientific Investigation Division. At points where crucial key questions were asked during the examination, Duarte's responses indicated quite strongly that he was being untruthful. He was specifically

asked the following questions, to which his physiological responses at each salient point suggested that his answers were ^{UN-}truthful.

Q If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?

A Yes.

Q When you told the police that you and Sirhan almost had a fight, did you tell them the truth?

A Yes.

Q Can you truthfully say that you have seen or talked to Sirhan in person?

A Yes.

Q Have you lied to any of my questions about Sirhan?

A No.

Q Have you honestly ever seen Sirhan in person?

A Yes.

Q Was the person that argued with you at the meeting Sirhan?

A Yes.

Duarte was informed that his responses to many questions clearly indicated that he was either honestly mistaken or deliberately being untruthful. During the examination Duarte answered, "No," when asked whether the person who argued with him had pushed him with his hands. This conflicted with his earlier account of the incident.

It was the examiner's opinion that Duarte had never seen, talked

with nor been in the same room with Sirhan. When informed of this conclusion, Duarte made a lengthy and broad rationalization as to why he had made his statements to the police. He stated that he must maintain the same statement that he had made prior to taking the examination. He indicated that this was necessary so that he would be made a liar in open court; that in this way the Communistic elements working within our society might possibly be found and made known to the public.



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Reza Jalalipour

Sirhan was alleged to have been involved in an argument at a Peace and Freedom Party meeting on May 21, 1968. Jose Duarte, an ex-Cuban Major and anti-Castro activist stated that Sirhan started an argument with him while he was speaking at the meeting. The investigation determined that Duarte mistook Sirhan for Reza Jalalipour, pictured on the right.

MINUTEMAN. - MICHAEL VEJVODDA

On Wednesday, June 12, 1968, Mrs. Ruth Foster was interviewed by investigators. She stated that she was acquainted with a man named Michael Vejvodda whom she reported to be a militant and a member of the San Diego Minutemen. Mrs. Foster stated that she believed that Vejvodda and Sirhan were associated and that Vejvodda had a part in the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

The investigation determined that Michael Vejvodda was not associated with Sirhan nor was he connected with the assassination. The San Diego Police Department assisted this Department with the investigation.

Interview with Mrs. Foster

Foster stated during her interview that Vejvodda had visited her home shortly after the assassination of Martin Luther King. He was jubilant and told Foster that this assassination was only the beginning. He said that something big was going to happen on June 2, 1968, but he would not elaborate.

Foster stated that Vejvodda visited her home again on May 13, 1968, and he told her of a young man he had just met who lived in Pasadena. He said the young man "thinks the same way I do, and he is going to be good for the cause." Vejvodda showed Foster a map of the United States with most of the states outlined in red. He said that sometime in November those states would be blown up. This would occur when the Master Prophet who lived in Salt Lake City gave the order. He later changed

the date to sometime after the first of the year. Vejvodda said the only safe place would be the Rocky Mountain Basin.

On June 10, 1968, after the Kennedy assassination, Vejvodda visited Foster's home again. He was very jubilant and stated that Vice-President Humphrey would be next. He told Foster that he was in San Diego when Kennedy was shot, and he received a phone call shortly after the shooting. The caller allegedly said, "It has been done; Kennedy has been shot." Vejvodda left Long Beach on June 11, 1968, the next day, and went to San Diego.

Foster told investigators that she believed that Vejvodda was a courier for a militant organization, probably the Minutemen. She allegedly saw him with large amounts of money and that he had told her it was his job to buy guns, ammunition and food for this organization. He allegedly said that he had purchased hand grenades and explosives in Los Angeles. Foster stated that Vejvodda was a health food addict and that she believed he met Sirhan while he was working in a health food store in Pasadena. She believed that the man Vejvodda stated that he met in Pasadena was Sirhan.

On June 19, 1968, Michael Vejvodda was arrested at his apartment in San Diego by the San Diego Police Department for burglary. His arrest came as a result of information provided by a confidential informant. Vejvodda was in possession of a carbine rifle and a large amount of ammunition when he was arrested.

San Diego officers had been advised by Intelligence Division of the allegation made against Vejvodda. They assisted this Department by interviewing Vejvodda and determining that he was not involved with Sirhan. San Diego investigators determined Vejvodda's prior residences and information about his political background. This information was received from Vejvodda in the post-arrest interview by San Diego Police Lieutenant Cochran and Sergeant J. W. Kennedy.

Vejvodda stated that he lived primarily in the Omaha-Minneapolis area until 1962. He lived in San Francisco and Long Beach, California, from February 1962 to September 1962. He traveled around the United States from 1963 to 1964 and lived in Long Beach from January 1964 to March 1967. From March 1967 to the date of the interview, he lived in San Diego.

Vejvodda admitted to some militant activities, citing an incident in Long Beach where he and others threw a brick through a window of the United Nations office window. He stated that his associates during that incident might have been members of the American Nazi Party. He readily admitted that he disliked Robert Kennedy and that he was at one time a member of the John Birch Society.

Vejvodda was asked if he would submit to a polygraph examination. Sergeant R. E. Prouty conducted the examination. The test sought to determine Vejvodda's involvement in San Diego burglaries as well as his involvement with Sirhan.

When Vejvodda was asked the following eight questions, there

was no deception noted.

Q Have you committed thefts in San Diego?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the American Nazi Party?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the Minutemen?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the Communist Party?

A No.

Q Do you now belong to the John Birch Society?

A No.

Q Have you lied to the investigating officers, besides what you have told me about?

A No.

Q Are you withholding any information that you know we should find out?

A No.

There were slight indications of deception when Vejvodda answered the following question: "Have you ever conspired with anyone else to take another person's life?" He answered, "No."

Vejvodda's background was completely unrelated to Sirhan's. No association could be established between Sirhan and Vejvodda. The polygraph examination revealed that Vejvodda had never known Sirhan. Though the test showed that he was not associated with militant groups such as the American Nazi Party or the Minutemen, Vejvodda admitted previous contact with right-wing and militant

demonstration groups.

Investigator's determined that Mrs. Foster, the informant, had learned about Sirhan's employment in a Pasadena health food store from a television broadcast the night of the assassination. Long Beach Police Department Intelligence Division reported that Mrs. Foster was an informant for their Department but that her information was not always reliable and that she occasionally made hysterical statements.

Investigators could not determine why Mrs. Foster believed that Vejvodda knew Sirhan, but they concluded that she magnified the statements Vejvodda had made to her.

POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNISTS

On the day following the assassination of Robert Kennedy, information was received from a confidential and reliable source that a man named Walter S. Crowe, Jr. had been talking to people about his long-standing acquaintance with Sirhan Sirhan.

Crowe had told the informant that he had been with Sirhan a few weeks before the assassination and that the two had discussed Crowe's activities with the Communist Party. Walter Crowe subsequently told investigators that he feared that he might have influenced Sirhan's decision to kill Senator Kennedy because he attempted to interest Sirhan in the Communist movement.

The F.B.I. report of Crowe's remarks also described a 1961 Volkswagen sedan registered to Adel B. Sirhan, brother of Sirhan Sirhan, which was observed parked in the vicinity of Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont, Los Angeles. The vehicle was observed on two occasions, December 5, 1963, and January 16, 1966, while meetings of the "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms" and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club were in progress at that location. The occupant of the vehicle was not seen on either occasion.

A confidential source also reported that members of the Southern California District Communist Party were greatly concerned that an association between Sirhan and the Communist Party might be created. This fear apparently developed after

remarks regarding Sirhan's possible Communist or left-wing associations were made on television by Mayor Yorty.

Investigators were responsible for ascertaining the validity of Sirhan's alleged association with Communists and to determine the extent to which Sirhan's relationship with Walter Crowe had influenced Sirhan's behavior. The investigation concluded that neither Sirhan nor his brother Adel were involved in left-wing meetings at the Baces Hall in Los Angeles. It was determined that Adel Sirhan was employed at The Fez Restaurant near Baces Hall, and his vehicle was parked there the nights he worked at the restaurant.

The investigation of Walter Crowe's association with Sirhan remained open at the time this report was completed. It was determined that Crowe had been closely associated with Sirhan for a few years while they were in school together. Crowe did relate to investigators that he felt responsible for instilling Sirhan with ideas which may have stimulated him to kill Senator Kennedy. Additionally, polygraph examination of Walter Crowe, Jr. caused investigators to believe that Crowe had possible knowledge that Sirhan was planning to attempt the assassination of Senator Kennedy. There was, however, no substantive evidence available to investigators to indicate that Crowe actively attempted to influence Sirhan in his plans to assassinate Kennedy. An account of the investigation into the allegation regarding Sirhan's association with Communists is reported below.

Interviews and Polygraph Examination of Walter Crowe

On June 7, 1968 and June 14, 1968, F.B.I. special agents interviewed Walter S. Crowe, Jr. They determined that Crowe had known Sirhan and that the two had spent an evening together on May 2, 1968. Crowe related to the agents that he felt a certain responsibility for the death of Senator Kennedy.

On July 8, 1968, Walter Crowe was interviewed by investigators of this Department and a polygraph examination was administered. A lengthy discussion took place regarding the events that occurred on May 2. Crowe stated that he and Sirhan discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and that Sirhan asked him questions about his political activities. Crowe told Sirhan that he had been an active member of the Communist Party in 1966 and 1967. Crowe stated that he might have tried to interest Sirhan in the Communist Party, but it appeared to him that Sirhan was "turned off" and the subject was dropped.

Crowe and Sirhan discussed Arab terrorism and "Al Fatah," an Arab terrorist group. Sirhan made statements that Hitler was a hero because of his anti-Jewish attitudes. Crowe stated that to the best of his knowledge Sirhan made no mention of assassinating, shooting or killing anyone; however, he was not sure whether Kennedy's name might not have been mentioned in some other context.

Crowe voluntarily agreed to submit to a polygraph examination, and he was told that he could ask questions during the test. A Zone Control Test was given containing twelve questions, seven

of which were irrelevant and five of which were relevant to the issue of the assassination.

During the course of the examination, Crowe emitted deceptive physiological responses at these three crucial key questions:

Q. If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q.. When you talked with Sirhan, did he tell you he was planning to shoot Senator Kennedy?

A. No.

Q. Did Sirhan ever tell you he was planning to shoot Kennedy?

A. No.

Lieutenant Hernandez, who was administering the test, told Crowe of the deception in his answers.. Crowe reiterated that he had not discussed Kennedy with Sirhan. Crowe then said that Sirhan may have said something about Kennedy. Something like "Well, Walt, you know, Walter, if somebody should shoot that bastard." Crowe then said that he was afraid investigators might ask him to what degree he had influenced Sirhan. Crowe stated that because of Sirhan's actions and demeanor and the discussion of "Al Fatah" at their meeting, that Sirhan may have seen himself as a revolutionary who had decided to commit an act of terrorism.

At this point Crowe stated that he had decided not to continue the examination because he felt it against his interest to say anything further until he had time to consult with an attorney.

Ideally, more questions should have been asked to acquire sufficient comparative data. There was no opportunity to make this evaluation due to Crowe's decision not to continue. Based on the available polygrams, the only sound conclusion that could be made was that Sirhan made some statement to Crowe regarding his intent to kill Kennedy. Whether or not this was a casual remark or a detailed discussion could not be ascertained from the test. Crowe agreed to return on July 12 after consulting with an attorney.

On July 12, 1968, Crowe was reinterviewed by investigators of this Department. Little more could be elicited from Crowe as to whether he knew if Sirhan planned to kill Kennedy. Crowe stated definitely that he had not discussed shooting Kennedy with Sirhan at their meeting on May 2, 1968. The following was Crowe's version of the history of his association with Sirhan:

Relationship Between Crowe and Sirhan

Crowe and Sirhan were casual friends from the time that they were in grammar school together. Their casual friendship continued on to Pasadena City College where they both enrolled in an Arabic language class. They then became fairly close friends and frequently visited each other's home. Crowe stated that he was active in left-wing student groups at P.C.C.; but that Sirhan seemed uninterested, though sympathetic, when Crowe tried to interest him in joining the groups. This friendship continued until 1965 when Crowe enrolled at U.C.L.A. and moved to West Los Angeles.

Crowe did not see Sirhan during the time that he was attending U.C.L.A. Sirhan worked at various jobs during this period after leaving P.C.C. in 1965.

Crowe stated that after moving back into his parents' home in Pasadena in 1968, his mother suggested that he call Sirhan as a friendly gesture. She worked with Mrs. Mary Sirhan, Sirhan's mother, and was concerned about her. After many reminders Crowe called Sirhan and arranged an evening out. On May 2, 1968, Sirhan came to the Crowe home, and the two left together in Sirhan's vehicle, a Volkswagen sedan.

The two went to the Bob's Restaurant at 1616 East Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena; then to a "topless" bar on Foothill Boulevard; later to another "topless" bar called the "Black Cat"; and, they concluded the evening at Ernie's Taco Restaurant, on Colorado Boulevard. Crowe stated that they were together for about two hours and that two other men went with them to the "topless" bars from Bob's Restaurant. Crowe could not identify the two men other than to state that they attended P.C.C. about the same time that he and Sirhan went there. A check of P.C.C. yearbooks did not assist Crowe in remembering the individuals.

Crowe stated that the conversation during the evening centered about their political beliefs and their career goals. Crowe later told his mother that he felt that Sirhan had seemed withdrawn and that he acted as if he resented Crowe's superior educational attainments.

At the conclusion of his July 12 interview, Crowe had told investigators very little more about specific conversations with Sirhan. Investigators believed that Crowe was overly impressed with the possible impact that he had upon Sirhan's state of mind. Crowe had also stated that he felt that he had affected Sirhan during their school days at P.C.C. and that he felt that those experiences may have influenced Sirhan to kill Senator Kennedy. This appeared improbable to investigators.

Crowe obtained an attorney, John T. McTernan, who contacted investigators after Crowe's interview on July 12, 1968. He advised investigators that Crowe did not want to be interviewed further except in the presence of an attorney.

McTernan was identified as a member of the Communist Party by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1952. Intelligence Division files have over 1000 separate reference cards on his activities.

Investigation of Crowe's Meeting with Sirhan

Investigators contacted various witnesses at locations which Crowe stated that he and Sirhan stopped at the night of May 2, 1968. The consensus of witnesses' statements was that they did not remember Sirhan or Crowe being in their establishment on May 2, 1968. Several of the witnesses recognized pictures of Sirhan from the newspaper accounts of the assassination but most had never seen Sirhan or Crowe in person.

Mr. Robert Roose, manager of Bob's Restaurant, remembered Sirhan from his days as a student at P.C.C. He had never seen Crowe

and had not seen Sirhan for about one year.

Miss Marilyn Hunt, a waitress at the "Hi Life" bar on Colorado Boulevard, was working at the bar on May 2, 1968. This bar was identified by Crowe as being one of the locations that he and Sirhan stopped. Hunt recalled Sirhan as an occasional patron who came to the bar alone. She did not recognize Walter Crowe, Jr.

Crow told investigators that he and Sirhan went to a "topless" bar called the "Black Cat" on Foothill Boulevard. There is only one bar in Pasadena called the "Black Cat" and it is not "topless." A "topless" bar called the "Cat-Patch Bar" is located on Foothill Boulevard.

Thomas Enlow, the owner of the "Black Cat," did not recognize Crowe and only recognized Sirhan from photographs from the newspapers. He stated that neither man had been in his bar.

Dennis Gorman, the manager, and three waitresses of the Cat-Patch Bar did not recall ever seeing Crowe or Sirhan in person, specifically on May 2, 1968. They did recognize Sirhan from newspaper photographs.

Mr. Fred Chibly, manager of Ernie Jr's Taco House in Pasadena, did not recognize photographs of Walter Crowe; however, he remembered Sirhan as a patron of the restaurant who came there with other Arab students.

Miss Marian Modjallaly, a cashier at the restaurant, attended P.C.C. at the same time as Sirhan but did not know him

personally. She recognized his photograph but did not recognize Crowe's photograph, and she could not recall either man ever being a patron of the restaurant.

Crowe subsequently told investigators that he told a friend, William Divale, about his meeting with Sirhan. Crowe told Divale about his previous friendship with Sirhan and that Sirhan seemed more disoriented than he had ever seen him. Such a gulf existed between their thoughts that Crowe had no desire to renew their old friendship. Divale reported to investigators that on the day of the assassination he recognized Sirhan's name and attempted to contact Crowe. He was unable to do so because he did not have Crowe's business phone number.

Investigation of Crowe's Background

Walter Crowe, Jr. was born in Pasadena, California, on August 3, 1945. Crowe and his family moved to 1300 Topeka, Pasadena, in 1948 and his parents still reside there. He graduated from John Muir High School in 1963; Pasadena City College in 1965; and, he obtained a bachelor's degree in history from U.C.L.A. in the spring of 1968.

Crowe's employment record was not lengthy, consisting of jobs as a parking lot attendant and laboratory assistant. Both jobs occurred while Crowe attended U.C.L.A. At the time of the investigation, Crowe was employed as a social worker with the Los Angeles County Welfare Department.

Investigators' concern about Crowe's association with Sirhan centered upon Crowe's open admission that he was a Communist.

Crowe's involvement with leftist groups apparently began while he attended P.C.C. He attempted to organize a chapter of the "Students for a Democratic Society," and he helped to form the "Ad Hoc Committee for Negro Rights." Neither organization was listed as a bona fide students club at the college according to the Administrative Dean at P.C.C.

Howard Gross was a roommate of Walter Crowe when both resided at a co-op housing project located at 500 Landfair Street, West Los Angeles. He shared the apartment with Crowe and a South Korean, Mr. Rak'heum Yun. Gross recalled that Crowe kept Marxist literature, a Russian flag and a Du Bois Club hat in his room. Crowe also expounded Communistic philosophy occasionally. Gross did not recognize a photograph of Sirhan and stated that he had never seen Sirhan at the apartment.

Mr. Yun stated during an interview that he never became friendly with Crowe when he lived in the apartment. Yun is an exchange student from South Korea and stated that he is an anti-Communist. He likewise had never seen Sirhan at the apartment.

Walter Crowe, Sr. and Margaret Crowe, parents of Walter Crowe, Jr., related to investigators that Sirhan and their son were close friends until their son went to U.C.L.A. The friendship was closest when both men were taking an Arabic language course together at P.C.C. The Crowes had no personal opinion regarding Sirhan's political attitudes and were surprised to learn that their son was a self-professed Communist. They dismissed the matter as an attempt by their son to express himself and gain

notoriety as an intellectual. They believed that their son's attitudes probably developed from a political science course taken in high school.

Investigators interviewed Mrs. Marilyn Brunton, Crowe's older sister, who was a teacher in Stockton, California. She recalled Sirhan's visits to the Crowe home and remembers him as a quiet, neat, well-mannered boy. The only political remarks she recalled him making were occasional anti-Israeli statements.

Investigation of Crowe's Associates

Investigators next began a check of the known associates of Walter Crowe to determine if they could establish further contacts between Sirhan and persons connected with left-wing activities or the Communist Party.

Thomas Good

Thomas Daniel Good was a fellow student of Sirhan and Crowe in high school and at Pasadena City College. Good was mentioned by Crowe as having possibly influenced Sirhan during their school years.

Darwin R. Russell, an eleventh grade United States History teacher of Sirhan and Good, remembered the two as good friends. He recalled that Good was frequently a problem in class. He felt that Good was very anti-government and the closest to being an anarchist that Russell had ever had in a class. He considered Good fully aware politically for his age and believed that Good could have influenced Sirhan had they been friends.

Good was interviewed on June 14, 1968, by F.B.I. investigators in the San Francisco Office of the F.B.I. Good's attorney, Aubrey Grossman, was present during the interview. Good remembered Sirhan from school but stated that he considered him an acquaintance rather than a friend. He visited the Sirhan home on three occasions and once went on a picnic with the Sirhan family. Good recalled last seeing Sirhan sometime in 1964, when both were attending P.C.C.

Good could not recall Sirhan expressing any political views except that he made anti-Israeli remarks. He never heard Sirhan make anti-Kennedy remarks, nor did he ever detect a strain of violence in him. Good recalled that Sirhan did associate with other Arab students at P.C.C. but that Sirhan appeared the most nationalistic of the Arabs he knew. Good stated that Walter Crowe seemed to be Sirhan's only friend.

Mrs. Margaret Crowe stated to investigators that Good and Crowe had been friends while the two were in school together. She stated that she did not believe they had seen one another since Good went to San Jose in 1965 to go to college.

Intelligence Division files show that Crowe and Good participated in an anti-Vietnam war demonstration on August 26, 1965, at the Biltmore Hotel.

William Divale

Crowe met William Divale when both were attending a history class at P.C.C. They discovered that they had an interest in Marxist theory and became close friends. They enrolled at

U.C.L.A. and shared an apartment together at 2540 South Barrington Avenue, Los Angeles, until July 1967. Divale stated to investigators that he was admittedly a Communist and that he recruited Crowe into the Communist Party. Crowe would only admit to investigators that he was a dues-paying member in the students club of the Communist Party. This subject said he recalled Crowe making reference to the Sirhan family in conversation, but he had never met any of the family in person.

Surveillance of Walter Crowe

On November 25, 1968, a surveillance was begun of Walter Crowe in an attempt to establish an undercover operator as a Crowe associate. The surveillance continued until December 7, 1968, when it was concluded with unsuccessful results.

The undercover operator attempted to follow Crowe from his home to local hangouts and bars. All attempts to follow Crowe were unsuccessful due to heavy traffic in the Pasadena area. Additional investigators joined the surveillance, but a completed contact could not be made by the operator with Crowe. It appeared to investigators that on one or two occasions Crowe purposely gauged traffic signal lights to prevent a successful surveillance. It was not known whether Crowe was simply being careful or if he knew that he was being followed.

Although the operation was unsuccessful, it was revealing insofar as it provided information as to Crowe's habits, activities and associates. Names and vehicles of previously unknown contacts of Crowe were processed for possible association with

Sirhan or subversive activities.

Department Intelligence Division sources indicated an extensive record of Crowe's political activity from August 30, 1965, to June 1, 1968. Thirty-eight file cards from confidential sources showed a progression of association with Communist front organizations, such as the "Students for a Democratic Society" and the "W.E.B. Du Bois Club." Sources also indicated that Crowe was a member of the Communist Party while he attended U.C.L.A. Crowe was registered as a member of the Peace and Freedom Party at the time of the investigation.

A similar check of Crowe's known associates revealed that many had information cards in the file of Intelligence Division. Sirhan Sirhan's name did not appear anywhere in the Department's Intelligence Division file. A further check of the known associates was made of the F.B.I. intelligence files. A check of Sirhan's name there proved negative.

A total of 148 names of possible known associates of Walter Crowe, many with left-wing and Communist backgrounds, were checked through local, state and federal intelligence files for an association with Sirhan. The results in all cases were negative.

To date no Communist or left-wing connection with Crowe, any of his associates, or other unrelated subversive elements has been established with Sirhan Sirhan. Due to the unsatisfactory results of Crowe's polygraph examination and the reticence of witnesses to make complete statements during the investigation,

the truth or falsity of Sirhan's possible connections with subversive elements could not be completely established.

Du Bois Club Allegation Cleared

An investigation into the possibility of Sirhan's involvement with the Du Bois Club was prompted by information found in Los Angeles Police Department intelligence files. The information involved a vehicle registered to Adel Sirhan, brother of the accused assassin, which had been observed parked in front of Baces Hall at 1528 North Vermont on the same night that a Du Bois Club meeting was held at the same address.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that Adel Sirhan was employed at The Fez Restaurant at 1508 North Vermont, which is located next door to this meeting hall. Examination of the records of the restaurant revealed that Adel Sirhan was working on the night of the meeting in question, January 16, 1966.

William T. Divale, former roommate of Walter Crowe, Jr., was also contacted in this matter by investigators. He stated that he was the former head of the Los Angeles Central W.E.B. Du Bois Club. He stated that Sirhan Sirhan was not a member of this organization.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH ARABIC GROUPS

INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING THE FEZ RESTAURANT

There were two allegations involving the Fez Restaurant. One, that Sirhan B. Sirhan often frequented The Fez and talked quite openly about politics and his political beliefs. Second, it has been alleged that Sirhan became angered by a female in The Fez and cut her with a broken bottle.

In an effort to determine the validity of these allegations, investigators interviewed the owners, the employees, and patrons of the Fez. The investigation that follows revealed that Sirhan Sirhan had only been in the Fez on one or two occasions and that Sirhan was not the individual involved in the incident with the broken bottle. Information gained at the Fez aided investigators in determining that Sirhan had not attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club in a building near the Fez.

The Investigation

The Fez Restaurant, located at 1508 North Vermont, is co-owned and managed by two brothers, Louis and Fred Shelby. There are two rooms that are used by the patrons. The restaurant caters to Shriner groups, church groups, and numerous school district meetings. It is a family type restaurant downstairs, and the dress is semi-formal. The upstairs room is informal and used by students and young adults. Lou Shelby stated that the clientele at his restaurant is composed of 70 percent non-Arabian individuals and 30 percent of individuals of Arabian descent. Shelby stated that activities in the upstairs room were directed more towards drinking and entertainment and the customers were

predominantly Arabian and other foreign nationality students. Entertainment is supplied by the patrons and one or two musicians. After the Kennedy assassination, the upstairs room was open only on Friday and Saturday nights. Lou Shelby stated that because of numerous arguments and fights, he has been forced to close it except on the weekends. Investigators ascertained that the majority of the political and religious arguments and fights at The Fez took place upstairs.

Louis Shelby Interview

Lou Shelby disclosed that his initial contact with the Sirhan family came through his connection with a former employee, Adel Sirhan. His records revealed that Adel Sirhan was employed periodically as a musician from January 1, 1962, through June, 1967.

Shelby disclosed that Adel Sirhan, worked night hours at his club. He stated to the best of his knowledge, Adel Sirhan would usually park his vehicle on North Vermont Avenue or in a nearby parking lot.

Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan could best be described as an extremely practical pragmatist who was positively not connected with any communist causes. Shelby stated that he felt certain that Adel Sirhan was in no way connected with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) which he understood held meetings in a hall located north of The Fez Restaurant. Shelby continued that he knew of no other member of the Sirhan family that was connected with the DCA.

Shelby disclosed that Adel Sirhan terminated his employment at The Fez in June of 1967, due to personal reasons involving Adel's feeling that he would be looked down on for marrying a girl who was a dancer. Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan was at that time going with a Mylene Kay, an exotic dancer at The Fez.

Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan never discussed politics. He was not the serious type. He believed in having a good time. He had many girl friends while working at The Fez.

Shelby disclosed that Sirhan Sirhan came to The Fez on one or two occasions but at no time created an incident there.

Shelby stated that his only detailed conversation with Sirhan Sirhan occurred during Easter 1968, when Shelby and his family were traveling to the homes of family friends. He stated that he and Sirhan B. Sirhan engaged in a lengthy political discussion at the Sirhan family home. Sirhan was interested in his opinions because he had graduated from U.C.L.A. with a Political Science degree and had completed a year and a half of graduate work at U.C. at Berkeley, specializing in International Relations and Middle East politics.

Shelby stated that he and Sirhan had a heated argument about the United States Government and its policies in the Mid-East. Sirhan was violently against the United States and was a follower of Egyptian President Nasser and his policies and beliefs.

He and Sirhan Sirhan discussed the problems of youth in America, the hippie movement, and civil disobedience. Shelby stated that

Sirhan was definitely unhappy with "the establishment" and was extremely politically oriented. His primary concern was in connection with the Israeli-Arab problem.

Sirhan was concerned about America and the direction it was taking as governed by its foreign policy. Shelby stated that Sirhan talked to him of how the American foreign policy affected Americans as individuals and advised him that he felt conclusively that the American foreign policy was responsible for the establishment of the State of Israel.

Shelby advised that the word "frustrated" would best describe Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan expressed feelings that Arabs, as well as nations, were powerless to do anything about the worldwide Zionist plot. Shelby advised that he would describe Sirhan Sirhan as confused, idealistic, and somewhat "left wing" in his political philosophies.

Shelby stated that he also knew Sirhan's brother, Sharif Sirhan, who recently had been visiting The Fez once or twice a week.

Interview With Frederick Shelby

Frederick Shelby advised officers that he is a co-owner of The Fez Restaurant. Fred Shelby stated that to his knowledge during the five years that Adel Sirhan worked at The Fez, Sirhan Sirhan had been to the restaurant on one occasion. Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan introduced him to Sirhan Sirhan and Mary Sirhan at that time.

Shelby told investigators that during Adel Sirhan's employment at The Fez, he was an outstanding and sincere worker.

Zareh Boujigian Denied Holding Political Conversations With Sirhan

It was alleged that Zareh Boujigian, an assistant manager at The Fez, knew Sirhan Sirhan and that he had numerous political conversations with Sirhan.

Boujigian related to officers that he worked approximately three or four years at The Fez as an assistant to Lou Shelby. Boujigian was introduced to Sirhan Sirhan through Adel Sirhan. Boujigian learned from Adel Sirhan that Sirhan Sirhan wanted to be a jockey. Boujigian had seen Sirhan three or four times since they were introduced. He saw Sirhan at Santa Anita Race Track in 1966. He had never discussed politics or political beliefs with Sirhan and had, in fact, never had any lengthy conversations with him.

Boujigian stated he had had numerous conversations with Sharif Sirhan prior to and after the assassination. During these conversations, Sharif had talked about his frustration with Robert Kennedy and his policies. On one occasion Boujigian asked Sharif why Sirhan shot Kennedy, and Sharif answered that, in his opinion, Sirhan had become so agitated by Kennedy's pro-Israeli tendencies that he took it upon himself to kill him.

Interview with Mike Siam Regarding Sirhan Fighting in The Fez

Mike Siam was employed as the manager of The Fez Restaurant during the time Adel Sirhan worked there as a musician. He met the whole Sirhan family at the time Sirhan's sister died.

On Monday, December 26, 1967, Siam opened The Fez Restaurant for the day. During the evening there was a dispute between a female, Jamila Sellem, and a male whom he positively identified

as Ahmad Yamni. Siam told investigators that he was in the upper room of The Fez and an argument ensued between Sellem and Yamni. Yamni broke a beer glass and attempted to strike Sellem with it. Siam intervened and stopped the fight. The police were not called.

Siam told investigators that Yamni has frequented The Fez Restaurant on numerous occasions. Many times he had been mistaken for one of the Sirhan brothers as he closely resembles Sharif Sirhan. Siam said this is positively the person that had the fight with Sellem, and no member of the Sirhan family was involved in this altercation.

Siam recalled that Sirhan Sirhan came into The Fez on only one occasion. That was during the time Adel Sirhan was employed as a musician. Sirhan Sirhan sat by himself except when Adel Sirhan would sit with him during the band breaks.

Siam had seen and talked to Sirhan Sirhan several times during the year 1967, when Sirhan was employed at the Santa Anita Race Track. He stated that he saw him around Christmas 1967, when he had dinner at the Sirhan home. During this visit to the family home, he had no discussion whatsoever with Sirhan, and he found him to be a very quiet, serious individual who spoke very little.

On the occasions when he saw Sirhan at the racetrack in 1967, their only discussions were concerning either horses or their families and that they never at anytime discussed any politics or ideologies. The visits at the racetrack always occurred on

Saturdays. He said that Sirhan never impressed him as having a violent nature and that he seemed to be a quiet, reserved individual who had always been polite and well mannered.

Siam advised that he had not seen Sirhan since the Christmas season of 1967, when he had dinner with the Sirhan family, but he occasionally saw Adel and Sharif, two of Sirhan's brothers, when they visited The Fez Restaurant from time to time.

Jamila Sellem Account of Attack in The Fez

Jamila Sellem has been a regular customer of The Fez Restaurant. She was an acquaintance of Adel Sirhan and was introduced to one of his brothers on one occasion, but she could not identify which one. She stated that in the latter part of December 1967, or the first part of January 1968, she was in the upstairs room of The Fez Restaurant with a group of people. She noticed a person whom she thought was Adel Sirhan who was drunk and in a very stuporous condition. This person approached her and asked her for a date. She stated, "No, I don't want to go out with you." This person asked, "Why?" and she stated, "Because I am Jewish and you are an Arabian." With this, the unidentified person broke a glass and lunged at her becoming violently angry. At this time Mike Siam, the manager of The Fez Restaurant, intervened and prevented the attack. Everybody calmed down, and the police were not called. Mike Siam identified the man as Ahmad Yamni. Sellem told investigators that she could not positively identify the attacker.

Phyllis Young Interview

Phyllis H. Young was a cocktail waitress and part-time dancer formerly employed by The Fez Restaurant. The day after the Kennedy assassination she resigned her position because as she stated, "I was in fear of my life after what happened the night of the assassination." Mrs. Young related that she was working in The Fez the night of the assassination. Mike Siam and a man by the name of Sam were bartenders on duty that night. When Mike and Sam heard of the assassination, they danced and sang. One of them stated, "It's a great thing that Kennedy has been shot."

Mrs. Young stated she is of Jewish descent, and as long as she had worked at The Fez, which is about two and a half years, there has always been a certain amount of friction between her and the Arab employees. Young does not understand Arabic, and because it was spoken frequently by the Arab patrons, she cannot state whether or not politics was discussed at the restaurant.

Mrs. Young denied that she knew Sirhan Sirhan and to her knowledge had never met him.

Investigators asked Young about the alleged fight between Jamila Sellem and an unidentified male Arabian which took place at The Fez Restaurant in late December of 1967, or early January of 1968. She told them she was not aware of that particular fight, but there had been several arguments and fights in The Fez Restaurant while she was employed there and the police were not usually called.

Elsa Butler Report of Reaction to News of Shooting

Elsa Marie Butler worked as a belly dancer at The Fez. Many of the employees and customers have been vociferous in their animosity towards Israel.

On the night of June 4, 1968, Miss Butler came to work at 8 p.m. At about 1 a.m., June 5, 1968, customers entering the restaurant mentioned that Senator Kennedy had been shot. There is no television nor radio in this restaurant, and all information obtained was furnished by customers. When Butler verified the fact that a shooting had taken place, she became very despondent and terminated her act. At about the same time, she observed the manager of the restaurant, Mike Siam, who appeared to be very elated about the news. She said that he was clapping his hands and encouraging singing in Arabic. She could not understand the meaning but noted that the song ended with the Arabic work "Yehudi" which means "Jewish." In addition, Siam stated in English that he was glad that the shooting had occurred and made a statement that he believed the Jewish people had done this.

Miss Butler said that although a number of Jordanians have frequented this restaurant, she has never known Sirhan Sirhan to be a customer. Butler expressed the opinion that because of the intense nationalism expressed by the customers and employees, the atmosphere of The Fez had been most conducive to fights.

Joyce Stone Report of Meeting Sirhan Brothers

Joyce Cecelia Stone telephoned investigators and requested an interview. She had become acquainted with members of the Sirhan

family at The Fez Cafe. Mrs. Stone said that approximately five years ago she met Adel Sirhan when he was employed at The Fez as a musician. To the best of her knowledge, she was introduced to Sharif Sirhan in October or November of 1967 and saw him at The Fez approximately two or three times. Sometime during the fall of 1967, she was introduced to Sirhan Sirhan. She isn't sure how many times she saw him in The Fez but states it may have been only once.

During the five years she knew Adel Sirhan, she never knew him to discuss politics. She never heard Sharif Sirhan speak politically and is of the opinion he did not frequent The Fez. She was there on many occasions and seldom saw him. She stated that she had casual conversations with Sirhan Sirhan, that he was a moderate beer drinker, never loud nor boisterous, he never danced, he made no mention of his physical health, his employment, and he never spoke of his family. On one occasion Sirhan became angry at the United States for assisting Israel in the last Egypt-Israel War. Sirhan claimed that the United States provided radio cover from United States ships for the benefit of Israel. This is the only mention Sirhan ever made to her of a political nature.

Results of the Investigation

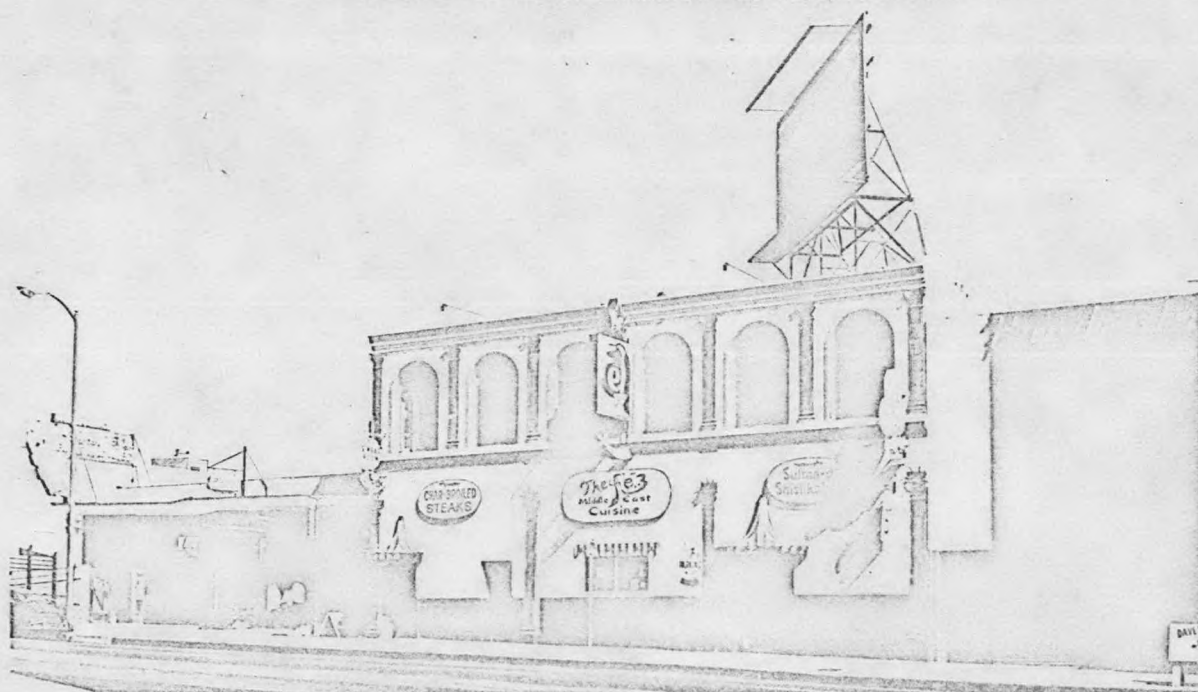
Investigators, through their interviews, were able to place Sirhan B. Sirhan in the restaurant on only one occasion. This was in 1966 or 1967, during Adel Sirhan's employment. Sirhan, accompanied by his mother, Mary Sirhan, apparently came for the

purpose of watching Adel play the oud. Investigators determined that Sirhan was not involved or even on the premises during the alleged altercation.

Investigators have been unable to discover any evidence of a conspiracy originating at The Fez Restaurant and have found no connection between The Fez Restaurant and Sirhan B. Sirhan regarding a conspiracy.



Press releases after the arrest of Sirhan referred to Sirhan's vehicle which was observed parked near the Baces Hall (white two-story building, left side of upper picture) where left-wing groups allegedly held meetings. The investigation into the allegation revealed that the vehicle belonged to Sirhan's brother, Adel, who worked at the nearby Fez Restaurant (lower picture). Neither Sirhan nor Adel Sirhan attended the meetings held at the Baces Hall.



ARAB STUDENT GROUPS

Sirhan B. Sirhan attended Pasadena City College from September, 1963 until May 18, 1965. During this period Sirhan allegedly belonged to two Arab groups on campus, "The International Club" and the "Organization of Arab Students in the United States of America and Canada."

It was determined that Sirhan was involved with one of the groups and not the other.

Organization of Arab Students

Kanan Abdul Latif Hamzeh first met Sirhan around 1965, while he (Hamzeh) was enrolled at Pasadena City College. While at the college, he was president of the Organization of Arab Students in the United States of America and Canada, with headquarters at 2929 Broadway, New York City, New York, 10025. This organization was formed in 1952 to assist Arab students in adjusting to academic life away from home. Sharif Sirhan, who was a student at Pasadena City College and a member of the above organization, introduced Sirhan Sirhan to Hamzeh. Sirhan became a de facto member of this organization, but did not pay dues to the parent organization. Although active, the group was not recognized by Pasadena City College since such organizations are prohibited. It was also not recognized as a formal local organization by the parent organization in New York City since the college did not give it authorization to operate. In spite of the above technicalities, Hamzeh stated this organization operated as all organizations of its kind on other campuses.

While Sirhan Sirhan was a member of the Organization of Arab Students he would volunteer for some of the less desirous work for preparing meetings. He set up the chairs, arranged for a tape recorder, and procured various refreshments for the group.

Hamzeh had helped Sirhan Sirhan with some math problems and Sirhan had visited his apartment to tape some Arabian music. He recalled Sirhan was accompanied by one of his brothers and a sister. In conversations with several of the Sirhan brothers Hamzeh learned that Sirhan Sirhan had constant arguments with them as well as his mother. He was not told what the arguments were about, but surmised they were strictly of a family nature. He recalled that Sirhan and one other brother stated they were unhappy living in the United States. Hamzeh believes that both brothers were unable to adjust to the social and political atmosphere in this country. When he knew Sirhan he did not think that he was capable of any major crime since school seemed to be foremost in his mind. At that time Sirhan did not appear to be interested in politics. But, Hamzeh felt that Sirhan could easily have been influenced by any Arab Nationalist cause since he had intense feelings against the Israelis.

Hamzeh did not know the identity of Sirhan's associates. However, he believed that Sirhan was more forward than most Arabian students with respect to meeting female companions. He would often talk to them in the student lounge at Pasadena City College. He does not know of Sirhan's other interests and he was surprised to read in the newspaper his interest in philosophy.

Hamzeh stated that he must have changed since their acquaintance three years before.

Safouh Al-Akhtass was interviewed by F.B.I. investigators and stated that he was a national officer of the Organization of Arab Students, whose headquarters are located in New York. He stated that the organization has seven national officers and approximately one hundred and twenty local chapters. All local chapters which are affiliated with the national office have their membership on file with them. A few of the local chapters are not affiliated with the national organization.

Al-Akhtass contacted both the national and Pasadena chapter presidents who advised him that they had no record or knowledge of Sirhan being connected with the OAS.

Fawwaz H. Zedan is currently chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Organization of Arab Students. He described it as a social group largely composed of Arab graduates from Pasadena City College. His chapter is not recognized or affiliated with the college. Zedan stated that Sirhan was not a member of the Pasadena chapter of the OAS.

Bassam Houalla, the chairman of the OAS chapter at California State College at Los Angeles, stated that Sirhan was not a member of his chapter and was not on their mailing list.

The International Club

Mrs. Alice Mothershead, Director, Community Liaison Center, Pasadena City College, was in charge of the activities of the

International Club on the campus. She stated her department was a volunteer service group, and she was not a part of the school faculty. To her knowledge, there was no Organization of Arab Students, or any clubs recognized on the campus comprised of foreign students of one nationality. She had checked her records and had no record nor knowledge of Sirhan Sirhan belonging to the International Club.

Allegations of Membership in Additional Organizations

Ex-postman, Robert J. Licher, reported delivering mail to the Sirhan residence from an organization named the Arab Student League. He described the material as pro-Nasser, which in his mind made it pro-Communist. Licher had not delivered mail to the Sirhan home for one and one half years at the time of the shooting.

Investigators were unable to locate records of an organization named the Arab Student League on or off the Pasadena City College campus. It does not appear in the Intelligence Division Subversive files.

Michael Slomich, one time student at P.C.C. and friend of Walter Crowe Jr., stated that he may have seen Sirhan at a meeting in the Syrian-Lebanese Cultural Center in Hollywood. Telephone company and Intelligence Division files do not reflect any location by this name.

ARAB PHARMACIST SAYEGH

Mr. Spear S. Sayegh came to the attention of this investigation when a witness overheard him discussing the Sirhan case on the telephone at his place of business. Mr. Sayegh is an Arab and is active in the Los Angeles Arabic community.

Investigation into the matter revealed that the telephone call to Sayegh was probably a request from Mr. John Lawrence, in New York, for Sayegh to assist in Sirhan's defense. Indications are that the witness overheard an innocent conversation and was mistaken in the inference which she made. The following is an account of that investigation.

Mrs. Lois Garner entered the GPS Pharmacy in Temple City on approximately June 7, 1968, and observed the pharmacist on the telephone. She stated she overheard him say, "But, I had to. We will have to call an emergency meeting. We must band together and stand behind him." The pharmacist observed Mrs. Garner and said, "I have to go now," and he hung up the phone. Mrs. Garner believed the conversation was related in some way to Sirhan Sirhan and reported the incident to the Department.

On July 8, 1968, F.B.I. Agent Lloyd Johnson interviewed Spear Sayegh at his place of business. A subsequent interview was made by Department investigators on July 19, 1968. Mr. Sayegh stated that he had never met Sirhan Sirhan and knew nothing of him. He stated that he was acquainted with most Arabs in the Los Angeles area and that he had met Adel Sirhan when he had seen him as a musician at the Shaker's Oasis Bar and The Fez

Bar. Sayegh has been president of the American Jordanian Society, which he formed, for two years. He is presently president of the United States Organization of Medical and Educational Needs. The organizations are both charitable and not political in nature.

Sayegh stated that he and most Arabs of his acquaintance had warm feelings for both John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. He said that it was the opinion of many Arabs that Zionists had induced Sirhan to assassinate Robert Kennedy. He personally did not have evidence of this belief.

Sayegh does not recall the specific conversation Mrs. Garner referred to, but stated that it could have been any number of people due to his involvement with different organizations. He did recall several calls from Mr. John Lawrence requesting that he (Sayegh) arrange a defense for Sirhan. Sayegh stated that he declined because he thought that Sirhan was guilty and should be executed. Lawrence was identified as the executive secretary of the "Organizing Committee for Clemency for Sirhan" in New York City.

Mrs. Leila Sayegh's statement was essentially the same as her husband's. She also stated that she had never known or seen Sirhan Sirhan.

CONSPIRACIES INFERRED FROM SIRHAN'S ACTIVITIES