

she displays on her vehicle. She stated that these posters reflect her own philosophy and do not represent affiliation with any group. She has no criminal record.

A detailed medical record of Mrs. Teresi was not available. The following information was obtained from the Los Angeles County General Hospital and the Los Angeles County Department of Adoption:

On December 2, 1962, [REDACTED] attempted [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of Los Angeles County General Hospital (PF#1580423). She told the psychiatrist at that time that she could not get along with her mother. She was released to her mother on December 5, 1962.

On April 2, 1963, she was again [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. On May 5, 1963, she was released and referred to the Los Angeles County Department of Adoption.

The Los Angeles County Department of Adoption referred her to a maternity home, and she later gave birth to an illegitimate child which was placed for adoption by that department.

In 1963 the social worker's report stated that Mrs. Teresi was disassociated from life, had no friends, refused to work at school, was disobedient and considered by school authorities to be uneducable. The report further stated that the source of her problems appeared to be the relationship that existed between

her and her mother.

Los Angeles County Hospital records indicate that since 1963 Mrs. Teresi has been treated for minor physical ailments such as headaches, coughs, sore toe etc.

THE GOLDEN GARTER INVESTIGATION

The owners of the Golden Garter Inn, 2605 West Valley Boulevard Alhambra, alleged that Sirhan B. Sirhan was overheard making a threatening type statement in their beer bar during the weeks just prior to the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

The investigation into the allegation identified the person described by witnesses and determined that he was not associated with, but did resemble Sirhan.

The Allegation

Detective B. Aharonian, Alhambra Police Department, received a telephone call from Joseph and Carl Martigani, owners of the Golden Garter Inn, who advised him that Sirhan had visited their bar on a number of occasions in the recent weeks. Aharonian notified the Los Angeles Police Department and arrangements were made for the investigators to use Alhambra Police facilities to conduct interviews.

Joseph Martigani stated that he observed a man who he thought was Sirhan sitting at a table in his bar on May 29, 1968, with a customer named James L. Wilson. When he approached the table he overheard the subject with Wilson say "we'll get him when he comes to Los Angeles." Wilson looked in Martigani's direction and "Cool it, cool it." Martigani discussed Wilson's bar tab with him at that time.

Martigani picked Sirhan's photograph from a group of look-alikes and stated that this man most nearly resembled the man sitting

with Wilson. He could not say it definitely was Sirhan. He reported observing other customers playing pool with the man who looked like Sirhan, including Wilson.

Carl Martigani stated he observed Wilson alight from a vehicle in the parking lot behind his bar. Wilson was accompanied by a man who resembled Sirhan, however, Martigani could not recall observing the man inside his bar. He described the vehicle as a 1959 DeSoto or Chrysler, orange and white or pink and white. He was shown a photograph of Sirhan's car and stated it was not the same vehicle. He could not positively identify Sirhan as the man with Wilson.

Officers Hobert Taylor and Ted Markot, Alhambra Police Department, stated they had observed a person in the Golden Garter playing pool who resembled Sirhan.

The Investigation

James Wilson viewed a photograph of Sirhan and advised investigators that it looked like a man he had worked with, Bob Andrese. He stated that he had gone to the Golden Garter with Andrese each evening for approximately two weeks while they were working together. He recalled the conversation reported by Martigani, but was certain that it occurred on May 28th. Wilson explained that Andrese talked about politics continually and that particular time he was becoming excited, so Wilson told him to "cool it." Wilson stated that was the last time he saw Andrese. He reported that he never observed Sirhan in the Golden Garter or played pool with him. Wilson was administered a polygraph

examination, the results of which indicated he was telling the truth.

Robert Andrese told investigators that he had accompanied James Wilson to the Golden Garter Inn four or five times. During the month of May he gave Wilson a ride to and from work and they stopped at the Golden Garter Inn on their way home. Andrese was driving a 1965 Valiant sedan and denied driving a 1959 DeSoto. Andrese stated that Wilson was not interested in politics, political candidates, or the current election. He doesn't recall seeing Wilson since May 29, 1968 and verifies that his last visit to the Golden Garter Inn was on May 28, 1968. Investigators noted that Andrese had a vague resemblance to Sirhan.

Dorothy Manning was interviewed at her residence where she lives with James Wilson, Edwin Ness and Rhonda Green. She told investigators that she was employed at the Golden Garter Inn during May 1968. She met Robert Andrese during that period of time; and, he drove Wilson and her home from the Golden Garter Inn after she got off work. She stated that the person sitting with Wilson the night Martigani reported seeing Sirhan with him was Andrese. Manning verified Andrese's vehicle to be a 1965 Valiant, She stated that she had ridden in his vehicle on several occasions.

Harold Pitz and Harry Patzman were identified by Joseph and Carl Martigani as the customers who shot pool with the man alleged to be Sirhan. Patzman stated that he was not sure the person he saw in the bar was Sirhan. He told investigators the photograph of Sirhan looked similar to someone he had seen in

the bar but stated this was not the person. Mr. Pitz stated that he thought he had shot pool with Sirhan at the Golden Garter, but was not certain of the identity of this person. He stated he thought the person to be Mexican, approximately twenty-eight years old, with heavy acne marks on his face who spoke broken English with possibly a Spanish accent.

Edwin Ness viewed a photograph of Sirhan and stated that this photograph resembled the individual he knew as Bob (Andrese) with the exception that Bob combed his hair straight back and had a pock-marked face. He stated Bob's car was a Valiant and to the best of Ness's knowledge Bob had accompanied Wilson to the bar on many occasions.

Mr. William T. Woodburn, a customer of the Golden Garter Inn, stated he has played pool on occasion with an individual whose facial features somewhat resemble, but are not identical to those of Sirhan's. Woodburn identified a photograph of Andrese as a man he played pool with.

Steve Steuart stated he shot pool at the Golden Garter Inn with a man resembling Sirhan. He was unable to identify the photograph of Andrese as being in the Golden Garter, but advised investigators that one of the Martigani brothers called him after Senator Kennedy was shot, and told him Sirhan had been in the bar. He stated that it was his opinion that this story was created by the Martigani Brothers who desired attention. He stated he was unable to furnish any factual information concerning Sirhan or any associates in the Golden Garter.

Kathy Venne, a temporary bar maid at Golden Garter, viewed photographs of Andrese, Wilson and Sirhan and stated that she had never seen any of these persons in the Golden Garter. It was noted that she worked there only two nights.

Linda Strugeon, night bar maid at the Golden Garter Inn, readily identified photographs of Wilson and Andrese as customers she had seen at the bar. She was sure that she had not seen Sirhan at that location.

Investigation of Female Seen at the Golden Garter Inn

Officer Don Trumble, Alhambra Police Department, stated that he observed a individual who resembled Sirhan in the Golden Garter Inn on at least one occasion during May 1968. He also recalled seeing a blond female enter the Golden Garter Inn. She was wearing dark horn-rimmed glasses and was described as being very big busted. He recalled a patron remarked that the girl was a friend of "Jims" (Wilson). A photograph of Beverly Corey was shown to Trumble, and he stated she appeared to be the same girl as he saw in the bar, but was unable to make a positive identification.

Beverly Khoury and Barbara Corey went to the Sirhan home on June 5, 1968, to console Adel Sirhan whom they both knew well. Both girls are dancers. They denied that they knew Sirhan Sirhan. Photographs and physical descriptions of these women were used by investigators when interviewing witnesses who alleged that they had seen Sirhan Sirhan with women.

A photograph of Beverly Corey and Barbara Khoury was shown to

witnesses connected with the Golden Garter Inn as a result of the statement by Officer Trumble. Joseph and Carl Martigani and Trumble were the only ones who identified Corey as having been in the bar. None of them stated they were positive in this identification.

Both girls denied ever being at the Golden Garter Inn or being acquainted with any of the principals in this investigation.

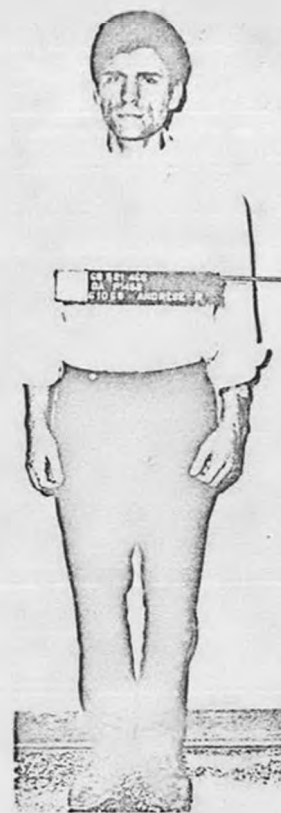
Results of the Investigation

Robert Andrese was identified as the person who resembled Sirhan and was reported being seen in the bar. The reported threatening statement was identified as being part of a heated political discussion and not a threat of bodily injury to anyone.

The allegation that Beverly Corey was seen in the Golden Garter remains unsupported with the following evidence being in direct conflict: Corey is slim and not big busted; she has dark hair, not blond; and she denies ever being in the bar. No witnesses were able to go on record with a positive identification of her being at the bar.



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Robert Andrese

Robert Andrese, on the right, was mistaken for Sirhan by customers of the Golden Garter Inn in Alhambra, California. It was alleged that Sirhan argued with another customer about politics and that he was overheard heatedly saying, "We'll get him when he comes to Los Angeles." The investigation determined that Andrese was the man in question and that the remark was incorrectly interpreted by the informant.

JOHN GEARHART

Subsequent to the announcement of Sirhan's arrest in the Robert Kennedy assassination; John Glenn Gearhart, a 47 year old office worker, contacted the Los Angeles Police Department and made the statement that he had spoken to Sirhan B. Sirhan at a bar in Glendora the night of the shooting. Gearhart alleged that a group of people with Sirhan told him that Sirhan was going to take care of Kennedy. Investigation revealed that Gearhart lied to investigators regarding the incident. An account of the investigation follows:

On July 15, 1968, Gearhart stated to investigators he had attended an American Legion Dinner between 6 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., on Election Day, June 4, 1968. He then drove to a bar, "The Talk of the Town," 5230 North Citrus Avenue, Glendora. He arrived there shortly after 9:30 p.m. and sat next to a young male at the bar. He described this young male as Cuban or Italian, in his early twenties, 5-7/5-8, 135, small build, dark skin, wearing a light blue long sleeve dress shirt with the cuffs turned up, dark trousers, and dark grey swede shoes. He stated that they engaged in a conversation and that he stated, "I hope McCarthy wipes out Kennedy." The young male replied, "You don't have to worry, we have that taken care of." Gearhart introduced himself, and the young man replied, "My name is Sirhan Bishara Sirhan." They spoke about Resurrection City, and later this man stated, "I have plenty of money and a nice car." "I am from Jordan."

Mr. Gearhart observed two young females sitting at the bar and asked one of the two to dance, but she refused. He asked the other and she accepted. After they finished dancing, he observed two males join the women. These men were both described as male Italians between twenty-two and twenty-seven years old, and taller than the man who introduced himself as Sirhan. Gearhart left the bar and the two males and two females followed him. One of the men approached him and asked him why he had been dancing with his girl. Gearhart became apprehensive and pretended to be drunk. They took Gearhart to the Thrifty Drugstore Coffee Shop across the street from the bar. One of the men stated that Gearhart didn't have to worry about Kennedy winning the election "as Sirhan had things taken care of." When Gearhart stated that Sirhan must be pretty big in politics, one of the men looked at his watch and stated, "It's getting late, we have a party to go to in Los Angeles. We have to go back and pick up Sirhan." Gearhart stated that he arrived home at approximately 11:05 p.m., fixed a sandwich, and watched the election returns on television.

Gearhart stated that he had only two drinks at the dinner and two more while at the bar. He stated that he found one of the girl's purses in his vehicle the next morning and during his lunch hour he took the purse to the bartender at the bar.

The investigating officer showed Gearhart photographs including a photo of Sirhan Sirhan and several look-alikes. Gearhart was unable to identify the photo of Sirhan as being the man he spoke to at the bar. The investigating officer advised Gearhart that other witnesses statements conflicted with his as to Sirhan's

whereabouts between 9:30 and 10:30 p.m., the night of June 4th. Gearhart remained adamant and stated that he had not made up his story.

Interview of Bartender George Naumis

The bartender at the "The Talk of the Town", George Naumis, was interviewed on July 15, 1968. He stated he did recall the people being in the bar and Gearhart returning the purse, but was unable to recall the date or the day of the week. Mr. Naumis believed that the people had stayed until the bar closed at 2 a.m., on the day in question and further stated the purse belonged to a Mexican girl who worked for "Ric Car" on Citrus Avenue. Mr. Naumis was unable to identify the photo of Sirhan as a person in his bar that night.

Interview of Dolores Licon

Dolores Diane Licon is employed for "Ric Car", 239 North Citrus, Avenue, Covina. Licon stated that she did not go to "The Talk of the Town" on June 4, 1968; however, she did go there with friends one Thursday night after attending the fights at the Olympic Auditorium. Licon, and her friends, stayed until the bar closed at 2 a.m. When they left the bar they observed a drunk, who she identified as Gearhart, getting into his vehicle. Because of his drunken condition, they took him to a coffee shop across the street from the bar. While in the coffee shop, they discussed hunting, but no one mentioned politics. After Licon left the coffee shop she recalled that she had left her purse in the drunk's vehicle. The next day she picked her purse up at the "Talk of the Town". Licon stated that no one in her party danced with Gearhart.

Additional Interviews

Jane Arrant, William Michael Kirkpatrick, Janet Marie Reinke and John Carl Woods were identified as being the group with Dolores Licon the night in question. They were all interviewed and confirmed Dolores Licon's statement. In addition, Kirkpatrick stated that his attention was first called to Gearhart when Gearhart made a remark to his girlfriend causing him to become angry.

On July 23, 1968, Mr. Gearhart was administered a polygraph examination by Lt. Hernandez in the polygraph facilities of the Scientific Investigation Division. The results of the polygraph examination of Gearhart indicated that he had been untruthful. His responses indicated that he had never talked to or saw Sirhan Sirhan in person. Subsequent to this examination, Mr. Gearhart admitted that he had lied. He stated that he had never seen or talked to Sirhan Sirhan. He said that he was ashamed of himself and could not understand why he had made up the story. His only explanation was that during the second World War, his brothers gave a good account of themselves with the Marines in Guadal-canal and he himself was kept in the United States and never had the opportunity to go overseas. Gearhart stated that he was trying to show that he was being a good citizen and could offer something to his country.

THE BILTMORE HOTEL INVESTIGATION

Miss Veronica De Nier, information clerk at the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, notified the Department that she had observed a registration card bearing the name of Sirhan Sirhan on June 1, 1968. A detailed and complete investigation into the matter exposed the allegation to have been fabricated by two hotel employees.

The Allegation

Miss De Nier was interviewed on June 25, 1968. She stated that she remembered observing a registration card bearing the name of Sirhan Sirhan in the card rack at the Biltmore Hotel on June 1, 1968. She showed the card to a co-employee, Eva Grecco; and the two of them showed the card to hotel typist, Lucy Boothe, remarking that the name was unusual.

De Nier reported that after the assassination she and Grecco discussed the coincidence of Sirhan's stay at the hotel just prior to the shooting. They checked the guest register but were unable to find a record of Sirhan's stay. She stated that the hotel management had removed all records of Sirhan's registration and had admonished employees not to reveal Sirhan's stay at the hotel.

Mrs. Grecco verified De Nier's statement about seeing the registration card on June 1st and about showing the card to Boothe. She added that after seeing Sirhan's photograph on television she recalled giving him a room key on June 1, 1968. She stated that Sirhan was with a man who was sending a telegram.

The two men walked to the stairway and engaged in a conversation, which she could not hear. She remembered the telegram was directed to Loma Linda University and the contents read in part "Arrived from Bagdad."

She stated that she had been cautioned by the hotel management not to reveal any information, but could not remember who admonished her. She reported that she was unable to locate the registration card and suggested that the hotel management had probably removed all records of Sirhan's registration.

The Investigation

Other employees of the hotel were contacted by investigators. Lucy Boothe stated that De Nier and Grecco showed her a card which contained a foreign sounding name, but it was not Sirhan Sirhan. She could not remember the name or the date of the incident. Hotel Resident Manager Thomas O'Hara, Assistant Manager Andrew Martin and Security Officer Mark Hendricks all denied concealing the card or admonishing employees to remain silent concerning Sirhan registering at the Biltmore.

The telegram referred to by Grecco was located. It was sent to Dr. John Peterson, resident physician at Loma Linda University and stated "Arrived yesterday, May 31st from Bagdad, staying Biltmore Hotel. Signed Der Hagopian." Dr. Peterson was interviewed and stated that the person sending the telegram was Dr. Moses Der Hagopian, a medical doctor practicing in Bagdad, who visited him while Hagopian stayed at Loma Linda University. The visit lasted twelve days, during which time Dr. Hagopian did some advance research on the treatment of diabetes.

Investigation revealed that Dr. Hagopian arrived in Los Angeles on June 1, 1968, and returned to Bagdad, Iraq, on June 13, 1968. Hagopian was not interviewed, however, because the Biltmore Hotel investigation did not begin until June 25, 1968.

Investigators reviewed hotel registration records from 1963 through June 1968 and found no registration in the name of Sirhan Sirhan. The Biltmore Hotel's registrations are typed on a continuous roll of paper which is kept as a permanent record. The roll, including guests from May 31, 1968, to June 4, 1968, was examined for cuts, splices or other alterations and none were found. There were no indications that anyone tampered with the records.

Reinterviews with De Nier and Grecco resulted in the following discrepancies: Miss De Nier stated the name on the registration was Sirhan Sirhan; Grecco was insistent that it was Sirhan B. Sirhan. Mrs. Grecco viewed a packet of photographs and identified a photo of Sirhan as the man to whom she gave the room key. It was noted that this was the photograph that received wide circulation via television and the press after the assassination. She was shown a second group of photographs containing two other photographs of Sirhan, and she stated she had not given the key to any of the men in that group.

Conclusions

The allegation that Sirhan registered at the Biltmore Hotel on June 1, 1968, was proven to be false through a check of the hotel records. Investigation into Sirhan's background and

activities indicated that he had not been at the Biltmore Hotel. The persons making the allegation, De Nier and Grecco, would not change their stories or any of the statements they originally made. It could not be determined what prompted them to make the allegation.

JOHN FAHEY

John Fahey became the subject of an investigation by the F.B.I. and this Department after reporting that he had met a woman, prior to the assassination of Robert Kennedy, who told him that the assassination would occur. Fahey described a complicated series of events involving this woman and two males who allegedly threatened and followed him. Fahey identified Munir Sirhan as a man who followed and threatened him. He also identified Sirhan Sirhan as being involved. Fahey became involved with a newspaper writer, Fernando Faura and the Fahey allegations were publicized.

John Fahey was given a polygraph examination by this Department and it was determined that he was being untruthful. Fahey subsequently admitted that he had fabricated his story of a conspiracy. Interviews with witnesses and inconsistencies in his statements repudiated his allegations. An account of the John Fahey investigation follows:

On June 6, 1968, John Fahey described the following events to investigators at the F.B.I. Office in Los Angeles. Fahey stated that on June 4, 1968, at 9 a.m., he was at the Ambassador Hotel Coffee Shop to keep an appointment. His expected appointment did not arrive. He observed two Latin appearing men speaking a foreign language but disregarded their presence.

Fahey met and engaged in conversation an attractive woman whom he noticed outside the coffee shop. He and the woman went into

the shop for breakfast. The woman told Fahey that she needed help obtaining a passport and that she was involved in something that she could not divulge to him. She gave him several first names before stating that her name was Gilderdine Oppenheimer.

The woman agreed to drive to the Oxnard - Ventura area on Fahey's business calls. As they were leaving the restaurant the woman indicated to him that they were being watched and looked toward one of the Latin males Fahey had observed earlier. Fahey subsequently selected a photograph of Munir Sirhan as having a close resemblance to this man.

En route to Oxnard the woman told Fahey that she was involved with a group planning to "take care of" Senator Kennedy. The woman was upset and told Fahey that they were being followed by a blue Volkswagon. He stopped his vehicle near a large boulder in a roadside park and the driver of the blue Volkswagon stopped beside his vehicle and stared at him. This vehicle then drove away.

Fahey continued to Ventura and returned to Los Angeles at 7:30 p.m.. Fahey left the woman at the Ambassador, intending not to become involved with her.

On June 5, 1968, Fahey learned of the assassination of Kennedy and the search for a woman. He gave the above account to the F.B.I.

Subsequent Interviews

John Fahey was subsequently interviewed several times by the F.B.I. and this Department. During these interviews he elaborated upon his original account and gave inconsistent versions of the events.

During an interview by the F.B.I. on June 7, 1968, he asserted that there were two vehicles following him. The other vehicle was a late model Ford which was the first vehicle to follow him. The woman had acknowledged that the vehicles were a part of the "group."

On June 18, 1968, Fahey reported that the blue Volkswagon had followed him again. This allegedly occurred that same day, June 18th. Fahey did not obtain the license number though he had been advised to do so by the F.B.I.

F.B.I. investigators retraced the Oxnard trip with Fahey and he expanded on the incident near the boulder. He stated that the driver of the Volkswagon alighted from the vehicle and stared at him. During this interview he also stated that he had stopped at the same location before the Volkswagon arrived and that he had carried the woman to a deserted life guard station where they talked for ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Ron Smith, Fahey's employer, advised investigators that Fahey told him that the man in the Volkswagon had pulled out a gun and held it in his hand when he stared at Fahey. No other interviewee related that Fahey had described a gun. Fahey denied

to investigators that he made this statement to Smith.

Fahey indicated that he stopped at a gas station and a restaurant with the woman. F.B.I. investigators interviewed witnesses at these locations who indicated that on June 4, 1968, at the times indicated, they did not see Fahey in their business. Vera Walker, a waitress at the Ambassador Hotel, stated that she had not seen Fahey, or a woman fitting the description given by Fahey, at the Coffee Shop; however, she reported that Fahey had questioned her sometime after June 4th to determine her recollection of his being at the Coffee Shop.

Fahey's Involvement with Fernando Faura

On June 19, 1968, Fahey advised the F.B.I. that he had related his story to a free lance writer, Fernando Faura. Fahey told the F.B.I. that after he had told them his story he had read an article by Faura in the Hollywood Citizen News relating to a woman involved in the assassination. He contacted Faura who was very excited about Fahey's story about the woman.

Fahey stated that Faura identified himself with a Los Angeles Police Department "Press Pass" and took him to an office at the San Fernando Police Station. Faura acted very officially and a Lieutenant Stein at the San Fernando Police Department treated Faura as if he were connected with that department.

Faura arranged for a tape recording to be made of Fahey's story. On June 13, 1968, Faura advised the Intelligence Division of this Department that he had a confidential informant who had information regarding the Kennedy assassination. An interview

was arranged with investigators. Fahey was introduced as the informant and the tape was heard. It was found to be an elaborated version of the report previously made to the F.B.I.

As a result of the tape, several statements were found to conflict with the F.B.I. investigation; a thorough investigation was made into the allegations and inconsistencies of Fahey's statement. Fahey subsequently advised investigators, that Faura was a great problem to him during the investigation. Fahey contended that Faura had influenced his thinking greatly, to the extent that he began accepting Faura's theories as fact.

Fahey related several incidents to investigators regarding Faura. On August 24, 1968, Faura took Fahey to a hypnotist, Dr. Ray La Scola, M.D., who had agreed to hypnotize Fahey to learn more of the incident. La Scola stated to investigators that he believed that he was assisting in an official investigation because he was introduced to Faura by a San Fernando Police Department lieutenant.

Fahey stated that he told Faura that he was apprehensive about hypnosis and wanted to observe another man being hypnotized. La Scola hypnotized a Charles Dirks who related incidents about the assassination. La Scola stated to investigators that during this hypnotic session that Fahey became very excited about Dirks' responses and nodded in agreement when Dirks described a girl he had seen at the Ambassador Hotel. La Scola related that after the hypnotic session Fahey told him of the remarks the woman made to Fahey on June 4, 1968. Fahey used words such as

"assassination, shooting and shot" when describing the woman's statement. La Scola also stated that Fahey told him he took the woman to a motel in the valley area. Fahey had denied any sexual activity with the woman to investigators. Though scheduled for an appointment with La Scola, Fahey did not show up for his appointment to be hypnotized.

Charles Dirks had been present at the Ambassador Hotel the night of the assassination. He was questioned immediately after the shooting by investigators and he related no significant observations at the Ambassador Hotel. Subsequently he told Faura, whom he knew previously, that he recalled seeing a man who looked like Sirhan and an unattractive woman dressed like a "student demonstrator" the night of the assassination. Faura became very excited at this information. He introduced Dirks to Fahey and tried to connect the woman Dirks had seen and the woman Fahey was alleged to have met. Dirks felt that Faura was leading him and stated that he did not accept his statements. He did submit to being hypnotized but felt that he never was really under hypnosis.

On August 30, 1968, Mr. Chris Gugas, a licensed polygraph operator, administered a polygraph examination on John Fahey. The examination was arranged by Faura. Mr. Jordan Bonfante, Bureau Chief of Time-Life Magazine in Los Angeles, was present at the test.

Mr. Gugas stated to investigators that he felt that Fahey had been truthful during the examination. He felt that no one could

tell such a convincing story unless he was telling a truthful story. He admitted that his test had not contained sufficient questions to fully evaluate Fahey's truthfulness. He stated that he received a reaction to two questions during the test. These questions had to do with Fahey's being followed on June 4th and whether he felt that his life had been in danger on that date. Gugas could not explain these reactions to investigators.

John Fahey had shown on his salesman's log for June 4, 1968, that he had been at the business of Mr. Paul Woo located in Sun Valley. Mr. Woo stated in his interview that Fahey definitely had not been to his business in the month of June. Woo further stated that the last time he had seen Fahey was around May 15, 1968. At that time Fahey introduced Fernando Faura to Woo. Faura showed Woo his press pass and told Woo that he was gathering information for a story on "China Airlines." This information was the first indication to investigators that Fahey may have known Faura prior to the assassination.

The investigation disclosed several discrepancies which tended to place doubt on the Fahey account.

1. Through an independent investigation it was learned that Munir Sirhan, tentatively identified by Fahey, was at work during the time that Fahey alleged that he saw him.
2. Fahey's addition of a second vehicle to the incident was a significant change in his story. Fahey's retelling of the incident near the boulder contained numerous differences.

3. Fahey changed his story to include carrying the woman to the life guard station, though he denied having sexual relations with the woman.
4. Fahey claimed that he made no account calls on June 4, 1968. Mr. Callahan, of Cal Rod Rambler in Oxnard, recalled that Fahey made a call at noon that day.
5. Witnesses at locations that Fahey claimed to have taken the woman denied seeing either of the two. One witness, a waitress at Trancas Restaurant, admitted that Fahey looked familiar.
6. Fahey's employment history was documented by the F.B.I., Without exception he was described by his previous employers as being emotionally unstable, highly irritable and unreliable. Fahey's current employer, Mr. Ron Smith, described him as only a fair employee.
7. Possible residences of the woman suggested by Fahey were checked and provided no substantiation to his claims.
8. During an interview on June 14, 1968, Fahey advised investigators that one of the two men at the Coffee Shop was definitely Sirhan Sirhan.

Polygraph Examination of John Fahey

Due to the many discrepancies in his statements Fahey was asked to take a polygraph examination. On September 5, 1968, Fahey agreed to an examination to be conducted by Lieutenant Hernandez. During the course of the examination, physiological tracings at points where crucial key questions were asked, strongly indicated that Fahey was not being completely truthful.

Fahey was asked, "Since Senator Kennedy was assassinated, have you lied to any police officer?" He responded "No." He responded "Yes" when asked "Have you ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?" When asked "Did any woman tell you of a plan to assassinate Senator Kennedy on June 4, 1968?" Fahey responded "Yes". In the opinion of the examiner Fahey was being untruthful in his answers.

Fahey answered truthfully when he was later asked the following relevant questions: "Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?" Answer: "No" "Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Munir Sirhan in person?" Answer: "No."

Fahey asked to talk to investigators on September 9, 1968, in order to clarify the situation. Fahey stated that he had actually picked up a woman at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4th and spent the day with her. The rest of the story had been a figment of his imagination. He had elaborated on certain actual events which had occurred but which were not related to the Kennedy assassination. Though Fahey admitted that the story was false he would not accept responsibility for his erroneous report. He advised investigators that he believed that Faura had strongly influenced him into thinking that what he had told the police had actually occurred.

JAMES HOFFA, JR.

Mrs. Anita Stewart contacted Los Angeles County Sheriffs Intelligence Division on June 5, 1968, and stated that she overheard James Hoffa, Jr. make a threatening statement against Senator Robert F. Kennedy eleven months prior to the shooting. An investigation of the allegation proved it to be false.

The Allegation

Mrs. Stewart, a nineteen year old housewife, contacted Sergeant Lee Stahl, Sheriffs Intelligence Division after a visit with her husband James Stewart, who was in County Jail awaiting trial for burglary. She stated that James Hoffa, Jr., son of the imprisoned teamster official, visited the offices of Insurance Broker, Leonard Davis, Anita Stewart's father. The meeting was in the early part of July 1967, and included a man named Tuffy (Theron) Tyson, Davis and a man Stewart described as male Caucasian, early twenties, sun tanned. She never heard his name, but thought he referred to James Hoffa as his father. The meeting involved an insurance program for the Teamsters Union and Stewart was attending it because of her employment at her father's office. A conversation concerning Senator Kennedy's possibility of being elected president resulted in the man Stewart thought to be Hoffa stating something to the effect that if Kennedy were elected, he would be "rubbed out." She could not remember the exact conversation but added that it was mentioned that Senator Kennedy had exerted an unusual amount of harassment against James Hoffa, Sr.

A Second Allegation

Mrs. Stewart alleged that a second suspicious conversation took place during the meeting. The second suspicious conversation concerned a man who had "opened his mouth" to authorities. She stated she did not hear the entire conversation and thought that the men present didn't want her to be aware of it. She stated that during the conversation Davis circled an area in a street guide with a felt tip pen. She observed the area to be in Encino.

The next day she heard on the news that a car bombing had taken place in Encino.

During the interview with Sergeant Stahl, Anita Stewart added that she had received an anonymous telephone call from a man with a deep voice at 4 a.m., on June 5, 1968. The man stated "Forget everything you heard in Lennie's office (Davis) or you won't live to tell about it."

James Stewart advised Sergeant Stahl that he was acquainted with Sirhan, that he knew him as John and had met him at Gazzarri's Hollywood A GoGo Night Club in West Hollywood. Stewart stated that he first saw Sirhan at the nightclub just after Christmas in 1967, where Stewart was parking cars.

Due to the seriousness of the allegation against James Hoffa, Jr., whose father was prosecuted by the Department of Justice while Robert Kennedy was Attorney General, an investigation was begun.

The Investigation

Mr. Leonard Davis stated that he remembered a meeting with Theron

Tyson in July, 1967. The meeting was an effort to secure an insurance loan for the Teamsters Union and Tyson represented the Union. Davis stated there were only three men at the meeting, himself, Tyson and a man with Tyson, whose name Davis couldn't recall. He described the unnamed individual as male Caucasian, in his thirties, short, curly hair, with a very flat nose. The man did not participate in the conversation and Davis does not know why he attended. Davis stated that his daughter was at the meeting. She began employment at his office on June 26, 1967. He denied that James Hoffa, Jr., had ever been in his office or that he had attended the meeting. He stated that he did not circle any street guides, was not involved in a bombing and that a threat was not made against Robert Kennedy in his office.

Mr. Davis advised investigators that his daughter is a pathological liar and has a vivid imagination. He related that she called him at 9 a.m., on June 5, 1968, and stated, "Gee Daddy, I hope they don't investigate you about this Kennedy deal."

When he asked what she meant, she stated, "You know what you and Tuffy were talking about." When he queried her further, she stated, "Never mind, forget about it." Davis stated that Anita Stewart needs psychiatric care but he has been unable to convince her to see a doctor.

Davis stated that Tyson informed him that loans had been difficult to secure since James Hoffa had been jailed and it was the only time Hoffa was mentioned.

Mr. Theron Tyson stated that he was at a meeting in Davis's office during July 1967. He verified the purpose of the meeting

to be an insurance loan venture for the Teamsters Union. He recalled Anita Stewart being present at the meeting.

Tyson stated there were no threats made against Robert Kennedy. The fact that James Hoffa, Sr., was threatened in San Francisco, in 1961, was mentioned during the conversation, but only in an offhand way. Tyson stated that he knows James Hoffa, Jr., personally, and that Hoffa was never present at Davis's office or at any of their business meetings.

Mr. James Hoffa, Jr., stated that he is an attorney and does not work for the Teamsters Union. He had never been in the offices of Leonard Davis and was not in Los Angeles during June or July 1967, or June 1968. He is acquainted with Theron Tyson but not Davis.

Mr. James Stewart was reinterviewed and shown a photograph of Sirhan. He stated that his first identification was in error, that he had not observed Sirhan at Gazzarri's Nightclub.

Mrs. Anita Stewart was reinterviewed and stated that she received the threatening phone call on June 6, 1968, not the day of the shooting. She was shown a photograph of James Hoffa, Jr., and was unable to identify the person in the picture as the person in her father's office.

Summary of the Investigation

The initial identification of James Hoffa, Jr., by Anita Stewart was not positive according to her own statements. She did not hear anyone call him by that name, was not introduced to him and

only inferred that his name was Hoffa because of the conversation. She was not able to identify his photograph as the man she observed at the meeting. She described the man as being in his twenties, Hoffa is thirty-seven.

Mrs. Stewart insisted that she received the reported threatening phone call on June 6, 1968. She made the report to Los Angeles County Sheriff's Intelligence Division on June 5, 1968.

Mrs. Stewart reported the car bombing in Encino took place the day after she reported hearing the conversation in Davis's office. Records show she did not begin her employment at Davis's office until June 26, 1967. The car bombing referred to took place on June 18, 1967 (The Covelli bombing), eight days before she began work.

Due to the inconsistencies in Stewart's statements and the fact that the events referred to by her occurred after she alleged them to have happened, investigators discounted her allegation. The denials of Davis and Tyson that Hoffa was present at the meeting in question substantiated this conclusion. The motive for Stewarts' allegation could not be determined, however, investigators speculated that her personal conflict with her father, Davis may have motivated her to make the statement.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

ANTOINE FOUAD KHOURY

Stanley W. Johnson, 503 North Howard Street, Glendale, called Glendale Chief of Police Duane Baker on November 12, 1968, and advised him that his daughter was acquainted with someone who attended some sort of meetings at the Sirhan residence in Pasadena.

Chief Baker forwarded this information to investigators via the District Attorney's Office, along with information that investigators should use caution when contacting Johnson to avoid letting his daughter find out it was he who had notified the police. The only information Johnson could furnish about the person involved was the name "Tony," and the fact that he was Arabian.

Mr. Johnson was contacted in Glendale on November 13, 1968, at 7 p.m. He advised investigators that a girl named Candace Green, 327 Ivy Street, was dating a man known as "Tony" and that she had accompanied him to the Sirhan home in Pasadena. Johnson stated this information came from his eighteen-year-old daughter, Barbara, and may or may not have been completely factual. Mr. Johnson accompanied investigators while they contacted both Barbara Johnson and Candace Green.

Miss Barbara Ann Johnson, age 18, 503 North Howard Street, was interviewed on November 13, 1968, at 7:40 p.m., in Glendale. She stated that the man Candace Green was dating was Antoine F. Khoury, 405 North Howard Street. Miss Johnson stated that Miss Green had reported going to a residence in Pasadena after

Kennedy assassination and hearing Arabic spoken, but she had not elaborated upon it.

Miss Candace Susan Green, age 19, 327 West Ivy Street, Glendale, was interviewed in Glendale on November 13, 1968, at 8:45 p.m. She stated that she did know and had been dating Antoine Khoury; that he was from the Middle East, had been going to school and was presently working in a department store in Glendale.

She stated that she had accompanied Khoury to a home in Pasadena, where she met two women, an older one, and her forty-year-old daughter. She could not remember where it was or what the people's names were. She stated that this took place approximately one-and-one-half weeks after the assassination. The four of them were the only ones there. It was not a meeting but a social gathering and conversation did not touch upon the Sirhans or the Mid-East situation. She stated the only Arabic spoken was in small amounts which appeared to be expressive phrases or jokes. There was no extended conversation which she could not understand. She stated that she had not met any of the Sirhans, nor were any of them at this location. Khoury told Green that he knew the Sirhan family, but she stated that she did not believe him.

Miss Green stated that she accompanied Khoury to The Fez Restaurant in Hollywood several times. They went on weekends to the upstairs room. She did not overhear any serious discussions while at The Fez.

Interview with Khoury

Antoine Fouad Khoury, 405 North Howard Street, Glendale, was interviewed at his place of business, Webb's Department Store, 119 North Brand, Glendale, on November 14, 1968, at 9:30 a.m. Khoury stated that he knew a Linda Kamakian and had visited her home on several occasions. He had met Saidallah Sirhan at her home approximately six months prior to the assassination. He only met him on the one occasion, but recalled observing the same person playing a musical instrument at The Fez. Khoury did not know or remember observing any other members of the Sirhan family. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, the Kamakians are friends of the Sirhans.

Khoury denied being a member of any organization comprised of people from the Middle East. His only affiliation is with the Glendale International Club, a group sponsored by the Glendale Y.W.C.A. This organization was disbanded in the summer of 1967 and was purely a social club established to assist foreigners to become acquainted with their community. This was verified by Mrs. Betty Lewis, advisor at the Y.W.C.A.

Khoury stated that he went to The Fez Restaurant occasionally for purely social reasons. The last time he went to The Fez was in the middle of October, 1968. Khoury stated that he had no prior knowledge of the Kennedy assassination and was genuinely shocked by it. He had not overheard any conversation since that time that would indicate to him that there was a conspiracy.

Summary

The visit to the home of a friend by Khoury and a small amount of Arabic conversation, coupled with the allegation that the Kamakians were friends of the Sirhan family, caused two teenagers to create a potentially interesting story. Their story, when related to Mr. Johnson, sounded plausible enough to make him suspicious and he notified the authorities.

The investigation disclosed that Linda Kamakian was, in fact, a friend of the Sirhan family. The Kamakians met the Sirhans through a church picnic in 1960. Khoury also knew the Kamakians, but he did not become friends with the Sirhan family. Khoury never met Sirhan Sirhan.

Detective Heatherington, Pasadena Police Department, reported that the officers conducting the twenty-four hour, around-the-clock, security detail at the Sirhan home had not observed any unusual groups, activities or large numbers of visitors.

INCIDENT AT SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COLLEGE

Report of a Bomb Threat

At approximately 7:40 p.m., Wednesday, May 15, 1968, Officer Douglas Hicks, Valley Services Communication Division, received a telephone call from an unknown male. The caller said that his brother had been talking for two weeks about planting some kind of explosive in the "Kennedy thing at Valley College". He said his brother had been talking as if he were going to blow up the Auditorium. His brother left with a paper bag, and the caller had looked for three hours but was unable to locate him. The caller said he did not want a radio car to come to his residence because he didn't want his brother to get into trouble. He just didn't want anyone to get hurt. The caller then hung up.

Valley Services Division notified Sgt. W. Burke, Watch Commander of Van Nuys Patrol. He contacted Lieutenant Courtial at the Business Office Division and Intelligence Division; and, Officer R. D. Bennett was sent to Valley College to contact the security officer. It was learned Senator Kennedy was to arrive at Valley College at 8:15 p.m. Burke assigned four motor units and two "A" units to meet him at Valley College.

While en route, Burke requested four additional "A" units. They were instructed to report to Ethel Street and Campus Drive where the Command Post was to be located. As the officers arrived, they were assigned to clear a walkway overpass, check the route of travel for suspects and watch for problems relative to the

security of Senator Kennedy.

Bennett and the four motor units were assigned to meet the Kennedy Party at Ethel Street and Burbank Boulevard to provide security and an escort into the men's gym. The Kennedy Party arrived and the crowd awaiting his arrival surged forward. The assigned officers attempted to keep the crowd away from Senator Kennedy.

Members of the Kennedy Staff asked the officers in rather crude terms to allow the crowd all the freedom they wanted. They used remarks such as "Gestapo," "Typical L.A. Police gestapo tactics," "Fascists," "We don't need your help!" We don't care if you have received a threat." These remarks were made to Sgt. Mc Mullen and Officers Markowitz, Vreeland, Van Bibber and Johnson who continued to escort the Senator into the gymnasium. Other officers remained in the gymnasium to observe the crowd for suspected assassins.

Small Object Reportedly Strikes Kennedy

Senator Kennedy left the gymnasium at 10 p.m. As the Kennedy Party traveled northbound on Ethel Street beneath the pedestrian overpass, a small missile (possible flash bulb) was reported to have struck Senator Kennedy on the forehead. Officer P. J. Piampiano saw the object and described it as very small. The Kennedy Party continued being escorted by the four motor units. The escort stayed with the Kennedy Party until they reached the Ventura Freeway at Coldwater Canyon. There were no reported injuries by the Kennedy Party.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS RELEASE

The Los Angeles Police Department was advised by Mr. Max Berman that on May 18, 1968 while in Israel, he was told by a hotel employee that Senator Kennedy had been shot. Berman at the time was in the company of twelve other people on a tour. Berman in turn told the other members of the tour. He believed the broadcast originated from the British Broadcasting Corporation and was in French.

Berman checked the local newspapers in Israel and listened to the radio but could find nothing to verify the information. Some of the other members of the tour claimed they heard the news from the tour guide, Jacob Henigan.

Lieutenant Colonel Pullum (Retired) was in Czechoslovakia during May 1968 participating in a shooting match when inquiries were made by the Russian team as to whether he had heard of any plot to assassinate Senator Kennedy.

Three other persons living in various parts of the United States received letters from relatives living in Czechoslovakia inquiring about Senator Kennedy being shot. They claim to have heard the news on the radio in May 1968.

Two other individuals were on a flight in the Middle-East when they heard of an attempted assassination on Senator Kennedy, but this information did not come from a broadcast and was only conversation among the passengers.

An inquiry was made of the British Broadcasting Company regarding

such a broadcast, and after checking their records no such news release could be located. However, it was learned that the Reuter's news agency had teleprinted a story on May 16, 1968, regarding a stone-throwing incident that occurred at Los Angeles Valley College.

red.

16,

Mr. Clifford E. Kerns, the tour director of Brownell Tours who was in Israel accompanying the group, never heard any comment regarding an attempted assassination and feels that if such a thing was said, he would have known. He also denied that any such statement was made by the tour guide, Jacob Henigan.

A total of sixteen persons allegedly heard some comment regarding an attempted assassination, but none of them would state that they actually heard a news broadcast or read it in a newspaper. In each case the information was "secondhand" and was in the form of a rumor.

It was concluded that in all probability the witnesses were referring to an incident that occurred on May 15, 1968, at Los Angeles Valley College.

On that date Senator Kennedy was leaving the men's gym after delivering a campaign speech. While passing under an overpass, a small object fell from overhead and struck him on the forehead. The object was possibly a flashbulb since there were numerous individuals taking pictures from the overpass.

The Senator suffered no injuries and there was no medical treatment required. This occurrence was verified by a statement made

by Senator Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, who commented that a flashbulb had fallen near the Senator but that neither the Senator nor any member of his party was injured.

Information was received from Special Agent R. J. LaJeunesse, F.B.I., that overseas radio broadcasts for the period of May 16, 1968, were checked and that no broadcast was made in any part of Europe regarding Senator Kennedy being shot or injured.

HAROLD WEISBERG

On June 19, 1968, Art Kevin, Special Projects coordinator for KHJ Television and Radio, recorded a telephonic interview with Harold Weisberg. Weisberg stated that he was writing a book dealing with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which reportedly contained information about a conspiracy between Lee Harvey Oswald and the Central Intelligence Agency. Kevin submitted a copy of the tape recording to the Department on June 25, 1968.

The voice on the recording, which Kevin identified as Harold Weisberg, stated that he had an informant who called him on March 9, 1968, and advised him that Senator Robert F. Kennedy had made a speech in the San Fernando Valley a few days prior. The informant also told Weisberg that Kennedy had examined evidence involving the John Kennedy assassination in the National Archives and was satisfied that the Warren Commission findings were correct. He told Weisberg that Kennedy's statement was incorrect and that Senator Kennedy could not have seen the National Archives. The informant stated that there were too many "guns" between the Senator and the White House and implied that there was a C.I.A. conspiracy involved. In the event Senator Kennedy were elected president, the informant stated, Kennedy would be in a position to review the C.I.A. involvement in his brothers death.

Weisberg further stated to Kevin that he saw the same informant in New York on June 10, 1968. He was then advised by

the informant that he had received information in early May that an attempt would be made on Senator Kennedy's life in California and that it would take place in a crowd. The informant stated that he had gotten word to the Kennedy "camp" approximately three weeks prior to the shooting, but that the Kennedy staff was not adequately concerned about the information. The informant stated that he felt that this was probably an extension of Senator Kennedy's attitudes.

Weisberg refused to disclose the identity of his informant to Kevin. He stated that the informant was also involved in reporting the alleged conspiracy surrounding the President Kennedy assassination. Kevin asked Weisberg if the information about the assassination attempt had been received by Senator Kennedy and Weisberg answered that he had no personal knowledge about it.

Investigators contacted Weisberg by telephone on June 27, 1968. He repeated the statement made to Kevin and added that he and his informant had discussed the information with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

The informant would not reveal his source of information about the alleged attempt that was to be made on Senator Kennedy's life, to Weisberg. Weisberg in turn, would not reveal the identity of his informant to investigators, but he did state that his informant was a man in his 40's, with famous show business parents, who shuns publicity.

Weisberg stated several times that he was without funds and requested investigators to arrange some paid television interviews for him in the Los Angeles area. Weisberg was unable to furnish any information resulting from his personal knowledge and refused to allow investigators to contact his informant. Investigators were unable to develop any further information concerning this testimony and the investigation was suspended pending new developments.

CORONA CHECK INVESTIGATION

On December 5, 1968, C.I.I. Agent John Diemel furnished investigators with various reports from the Corona Police Department involving a stolen and forged check. The concerned check was a payroll check dated November 14, 1966, made out to Sirhan Sirhan by the Altfillisch Construction Company and was signed by Laura Krause, bookkeeper at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch. On December 8, 1968, an article appeared in the Los Angeles Times entitled "Sirhan Linked to Bad Check." Other newspaper articles appeared in the Riverside-Corona area and it was inferred that Sirhan was involved in the cashing of a stolen check.

On December 9, 1968, investigators went to the Corona Police Department and interviewed the Assistant Chief of Police, C. B. Biggers. He was shown the newspaper clippings which quoted Corona Chief of Police Joseph Greer as saying, "Sirhan is believed to have endorsed and cashed the check." Biggers denied that the Chief had made such a comment and confirmed the fact that the Corona Police Department had received a forgery report covering the incident. He stated the case was now closed since no identification was taken at the time the check was cashed.

The investigators advised the Chief that they wished to make a follow-up of the circumstances regarding the incident for the purpose of determining any effect the incident might have on our overall investigation. With the approval and complete cooperation of the Corona Police Department, the investigation determined the following:

The check was a regular payroll check made out to Sirhan and stolen from the tackroom at the ranch prior to delivery to him. Various canceled checks of individuals employed at the ranch were checked and one made out to Kenneth Blay (a former employee) and endorsed by him showed similarity to the handwriting of the forged document. Additional samples of Kenneth Blay's handwriting were obtained from the Riverside Sheriff's Department. Detective Purkiss, handwriting expert of that department, examined the documents. He offered the opinion that the writing on the forged instrument was written by the same person who had written on the Kenneth Blay check.

Frances Hatten, owner of Hatten Grocery Store, was interviewed and recalled cashing the forged check but remembered nothing else. She was shown the check by investigators and identified a series of numbers written on the check and identified these as numbers taken off a California Operator's License. This was the store's normal procedure in cashing checks. According to Frances Hatten, no one else was present when the check was cashed.

Kenneth Blay, a resident of Corona, was interviewed at his residence; and after being told that the officers were there solely to investigate the possible connection between the stolen check and the Kennedy assassination, he admitted taking, endorsing and cashing the stolen check. He further added that he was formerly employed at the ranch and that he took the check from the tackroom and cashed it at the Hatten Grocery Store in Corona.

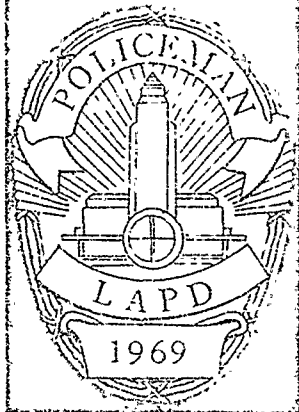
The documents were also checked by Examiner of Questioned Documents Larry Sloan of the District Attorney's Office who offered the opinion that the endorsement was most probably that of Kenneth Blay.

The number R005308 that appears on the rear of the check was checked with the Department of Motor Vehicles. This number was assigned to a Class Three license issued October 3, 1967, to Joyce Marie Peglow, 12817 Tomahawk Lane, Norwalk.

Mrs. Peglow was interviewed and denied any knowledge of the incident and produced a California Operator's License bearing the same number. She further added that at no time did she loan her license to anyone and that she had never lost her license. She did recall that sometime during December 1967, a police officer from Lynwood interviewed her regarding a forged check from Corona.

Lieutenant Ralston, Lynwood Police Department, was interviewed and he stated that he had no knowledge of ever interviewing Mrs. Peglow, and that there was no record of the interview in his files. He commented that if his department had received a request from an outside jurisdiction, it was possible that the information would be telephoned to the requesting jurisdiction and that a official record might not be made.

Chief of Police Joseph W. Greer, Corona Police Department, was apprised of the findings, and he stated that his department is reinvestigating the forgery for possible further action.



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VOLUME V Pages 588-721
DETECTIVE BUREAU LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



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The FINAL REPORT
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SPECIAL UNIT SENATOR
DETECTIVE BUREAU — LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

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