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of Allegiance for a short-lived (three issues) underground campus paper, called The Opinion. While I enjoyed the shock-effect I could produce in classes and among friends by arguing such issues as the Pledge, I was surprised when people I knew began referring to me as a "Communist", which I certainly wasn't. How things have changed! A young man in high school today would never be called a Communist for arguing against nationalism and for supporting the U.N. That was only eight years ago!

In my last year of high school I made my most important intellectual discovery--C. Wright Mills. I read his book, Listen Yankee and became a supporter of the Cuban Revolution. In an opinion poll for the school newspaper, I described the Cuban Revolution as "an independent socialist revolution . . . which will determine its own destiny outside of either bloc." Next I read Mills' The Causes of World War Three, and bought myself a ban-the-bomb button. I and the most political of my friends, who influenced me the most, practically hero-worshipped Mills, and tape recorded a two hour program off of KPFF on Mills' life by Saul Landau, his secretary. Two periodicals, both now defunct, were originally intended to continue Mills' work: Root and Branch and Studies on the Left. Mills showed us the basic relevance of radical politics, and predicted the development of a New Left in America.

He explained that private problems are not really private problems at all, but are actually public issues, confronting privatized, compartmentalized and powerless individuals.

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These individuals, naturally, can only see great issues as nothing more than the private problems which mess up their lives. Mills taught us that to be radical meant to go to the root of the problems, (rather than merely dealing with just their effects) and to therefore seek fundamental rather than superficial solutions. Mills described the basic problem in American society as the inability of the individual to meaningfully effect or control those institutions with which he is in direct daily contact with and which determine the course of his life. Mills located the root of this problem in the development of elitism (corporate, political and military) in American society.

This seemed to explain our own middle class problems in the same way that Marxism had explained the problems which confronted preceding generations of workingmen--as part of a basic flaw in the whole social system. One of my friends had Mills' photograph framed, like some icon, on his bedroom wall.

My twelfth grade World History class was another really meaningful experience. It helped me to acquire analytical tools and notions that I did not have before this. Also, this course was the first which got me beyond the "history as-memorization-of-facts" syndrome. Rather than just recounting facts, we studied history from the standpoint of the questions and problems which it poses to the historian today.

The main problem which we studied was the "economic origins of the French Revolution." We began this study using one of the Asherst booklets entitled: "The Economic Origins of the French

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Revolution." This booklet consisted of selections from authors in the field who held conflicting opinions on this subject. We began by reading and mastering each of these selections. I still remember our characterizations of some of these authors: Mathiez--the "Marxist view," Michelet--a "Romantic view," Lefevre--"political liberalism." The end of the book contained essays attacking these earlier authors and putting forth a "many equally-important factors" explanation of the problem.

After this, we began our own debate on the origins of the French Revolution. Using a mimeographed map of France showing pre-1789 provinces, we examined the harvests in each of these provinces for the century. With this we attacked Michelet's interpretation of the revolution as a result of increasing economic recession. It was found that the worst harvest years occurred earlier in the century, for example. We also attacked Mathiez's interpretation of bourgeois economic ascendancy as the factor compelling the need for a revolution against the nobility and crown. We found that the main growth of the merchant and manufacturing bourgeoisie came in the 17th century. We found that the class composition of the signers of the Tennis Court Oath revealed that the clergy and new nobility played key roles--indicating that either a political nodal point in the Revolution had to be seen as the work of "mixed class types", or the term "class" itself could not be regarded as politically meaningful.

In the second semester we did shorter studies on the English

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Civil War and the Origins of World War One. Our teacher attempted to show us how to recognize generalizations and how to attack them. He stressed the complexity of each problem. He wanted us to learn how to ask significant questions, rather than how to provide pat answers. Our examination was an individual study. Mine was based on Lefebure's book, The Coming of the French Revolution. My grade was based on my ability to dissect, debate and raise questions about Lefebure's interpretation. Later on, when I was in the University, I began to react negatively to this "many equally-important factors" approach. Not to its substance, but to its sum--to what it added up to. It seemed to me that it was a part of an overall political neutralization of intellectuals in this society. It appeared to be so totally eclectic and agnostic as to be irrelevant and meaningless in terms of the contemporary world.

That summer I enrolled in Pasadena City College "Freedom Summer", 1963, was the summer in which the Civil Rights movement ceased to be a movement composed of militant minority and became a "mass" movement of the Negro community. It was at this time that I discovered "the movement". Up to then I had only read about such things as voter registration in the South, Selma, Alabama and S.N.C.C. But now the Civil Rights Movement had arrived in Los Angeles and was available to me. I went on three Civil Rights marches that summer in Los Angeles and on one in Pasadena. This was not easy for me to do and marked a real turning point in my development. Teachers and students I knew in school acted as if I were engaged in

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some kind of deviate behavior. My parents were becoming increasingly antagonistic, fearful and racist. As a middle-class person, I also had distinct feelings that politics wasn't properly something you parade around and force on people--it was something involving private opinion and personal preference. That summer I worked through a lot of my feelings about being stigmatized and about political expression.

In junior college, political activity was the basis for my social life. It was also a catalyst for my formal education in school. It meant that I always had my own little going "intellectual concern" and intellectual life, based on my social interaction with my peers (which was mainly political activity and discussion). The fact that my private and social lives had some intellectual kernel made me more open to and interested in my school work--unlike many other students whose social and private lives were almost totally non-intellectual.

At this time I began reading several new political publications such as Studies On the Left, The New Left Review and Root and Branch, all publications devoted to developing a new socialist analysis of contemporary capitalism. I was continuing my own private study of French and was wading through Albert Camus' L'homme revolte, which took me a year to finish. I was taking Spanish in school and reading a Mexican political journal called Panaromas. I had been interested in Arab culture and politics since high school and began studying the Arabic language in extension school. My first year at P.C.C. I was part of a left clique within the campus Young Democrats

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and was treasurer of that organization that year. I read

Mills' three most important books: The Power Elite, White Collar and The Sociological Imagination. In this last book, Mills described his notebooks, in which his personal and intellectual life merged. He said that topics would begin to arise out of these writings, and that as he began to subdivide them and develop them, "releases" or more or less self-contained areas of study would emerge. He described his books as "releases" from these notebooks.

The notebook which I kept in junior college helped me to clarify and develop a lot of the ideas I was in contact with at that time. It also became a place where I recorded a lot of good information and analysis from the books I read. After junior college I had little time for this, and contented myself with filing notes from books I read in it.

In my second year at P.C.C. I joined Students for a Democratic Society and began attending their meetings in Los Angeles. The most important things I read at that time included Paul Baran's Political Economy of Growth, Herbert Marcuse's One Dimensional Man, Reason and Revolution and Eros and Civilization and also, two volumes from Issac Deutscher's trilogy on the life of Trotsky. I had the pleasure of meeting Deutscher, a minor hero of mine, in Berkeley during the Spring 1965 "Vietnam Day" teach-in, where I subjected him to a five minute critique of his books. When my parents found out that I had been in Berkeley, they threw me out of the house for a week.

The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, the effectiveness

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of direct confrontation and the moral strength ~~that~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ positions in the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements then enjoyed were compelling reasons for the tiny left-wing at P.C.C. to take action at that time. We failed to realize that generations and years of organizing had gone into politicizing the Berkeley campus as a prerequisite for the movement there. We formed an Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination at P.C.C. around the issue of the selection of the Rose Queen and Court which was held on campus every year (no minority group person had ever been included in the court in over seventy years of Tournament of Roses Parades.) We began leafletting and organizing for a sit-in, and announced a date. The response was so poor that we would have given up except for one thing--the Administration made the same mistake as we. The administration also assumed that this was Berkeley, that the campus was seething with discontent. They moved quickly to head off a confrontation and negotiated with the Committee for the entire next semester. The Tournament of Roses Association, with pressure from the school administration eventually removed the control from the campus.

Then I was accepted into UCLA. On my first trip to the campus I got lost and ended up on the Pacific Coast Highway going north. I wandered around the perimeter of the campus for two hours before I finally gave up and asked somebody where the Administration Building was. Then, there were all those forms and cards I had to fill in to be admitted! I took all history classes my first two semesters at UCLA. I was frankly

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disappointed because all these, with the exception of the courses on Intellectual and Cultural history of Europe, were purely empirical in approach and "dry as dust" in content. I remember a paper I wrote called: The Beginnings of the Middle Ages Under Rome. It was not, of course, good scholarship. I explained the transition from the old to the new society using crude economic determinism. But for me it was a real educational experience. My professor's reaction surprised me. He wanted to discourage me from that kind of analysis and would have preferred a more factual paper on a better defined topic such as "Arrianism."

My classes in Cultural and Intellectual History lived up to my expectations for three reasons: The first was the content of the courses. In order to understand how cultural change had arisen, how certain ideas had come to the fore in lieu of others, the kind of wholistic social analysis which my political background had made me used to was required. Secondly, the rise of the secular bourgeois culture and the estrangement on the intellectual from that culture were themes with which I could identify. The selection of reading was broad enough so that I could pick and choose and find something I was really interested in. I also enjoyed the fact that we were not expected to parrot the teacher, but were allowed to go on our own hook and to develop our own explanations.

Even though most of my expectations were disappointed, I stayed in history, which only goes to show that one good experience can outweigh ten bad ones. And what were my ex-

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pectations? First of all, I saw history as a way of thinking, a style of analysis based on facts, rather than the mere compilation of facts. Mills called history "the shank of all other thought." Sociology, political science, philosophy etc., if they are to be meaningful, coherent and relevant in terms of the present must carry on their discussions in terms of an historical rather than an a-historical framework. If not, they tend to degenerate into irrelevant statistical micro-studies, or abstract, non-historical "Grand Theories." Secondly, it seemed to me that history becomes most coherent and understandable to the present, when it is based on a comparative method of analysis (of defined historical entities, such as epochs, cultures, events, etc.) It seemed to me that an historical entity could be best understood, defined and made meaningful not as a compartmentalized and isolated unit of study, but rather only in the light of a much broader historical context. If history is "the shank" of other knowledge, it should exist for the enrichment of other areas of human knowledge, rather than for its own sake. I felt that what I was being taught was a "history for its own sake," whose sole justification was that for the historian as an individual; it was more satisfying than fiction or poetry.

That year I was also attending an experimental school at night, organized by several political groups in Los Angeles, called the "New Left School." Outside of a couple of books I had read, this was my first real exposure to Marxism. I took two "fundamentals" courses on Marxism-Leninism, and a third on

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Marxist philosophy. My attitude towards Marxism remains the same now as it did then. Despite its numerous shortcomings, as an ideology it provides a reasonably accurate picture of reality and has proved an effective tool for political action. It is the starting point for socialist politics--it can only be transcended by being developed and enriched. It cannot be dismissed, because it is more than a theory--it is a political reality. Marxism has best been characterized as a "research strategy". It is this because it provides us with more questions than answers, which is to say that it is more than a starting-point for our thought--it gives us a direction also.

That spring of 1966 I joined the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs in Los Angeles, and became active in their drive to support the Delano grape strike. I had my first taste of "civil disobedience" trying to stop grape trucks from Delano from unloading in Los Angeles. At this time I was also busy in Pasadena S.D.S., helping edit the chapter newsletter, as well as taking part in demonstrations at our local draft board, Rose Queen Ball and leafletting draft ranking exams.

In the summer I went to the national Du Bois Clubs convention in Chicago and on returning home I moved to a West Los Angeles apartment. I read Sartre's Being and Nothingness and volume #1 of Capital--both of which were, of course, tremendous influences on my thinking.

The next school year at UCLA I became active in the Bruin Du Bois Club. The Du Bois Clubs were at this time in the process of being red-baited out of existence. I was chairman of the

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Bruin Du Bois Club for a semester, but due to a combination of lack of political talent at leadership on my part, and the suspicion with which the Du Bois Clubs were regarded in all quarters (including the Movement), the chapter was unable to maintain the kind of political initiative and leadership that it had shown the year before. By the end of the year we dissolved the chapter and joined VDC-SDS, at that time the most important radical organization on campus.

I mentioned earlier that my history classes had left me with some unfulfilled expectations. As a result, I tried to stay away from history classes, and enrolled in courses in other departments which seemed more significant to me. I took classes which involved theory and the history of theory in several fields: Development of sociological theory, history of economic theory, graduate and a political science seminar on socialism and, later, some philosophy. Economics and philosophy were difficult for me because of a lack of background. In all of these courses my thinking arose out of my own private dialogue between Marxism and the new ideas I was encountering. This was especially so in my course on History and Historians, where I directly debated, in my paper and final exam for the course, the views of history presented to us from the best Marxist position which I could muster.

I had been working since moving to Los Angeles the year before. I first worked for the Campus Parking Service as a lot attendant, and later worked as a lab assistant in the ceramics department. My parents had at first given me some support from

home, but were later unable to contribute any ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ towards my education. As a result, I was continually pressed for money. I did not want to borrow from the school because I couldn't stand the idea of being in debt--as my father had been for as long as I could remember. For a while I lived on the cheapest foods: beans, rice and potatoes. For a couple of months I was cooking some cheap meat, which I had actually begun to enjoy, until I learned to my horror I had been eating what was actually an expensive dog-food, which the store had failed to label.

The end result of this was that I moved into the University Co-operative Housing, where I could live cheaply and eat well. I soon fitted into the atmosphere at the Co-op, which pretends to be non-conformist. I began experimenting with drugs, had my first steady girl friend and went through three pairs of room-mates, who could not stand my old jazz collection and refused to live in a room with Lenin, Trotsky and Marx staring down from their frames on the wall.

I was not as involved in political activity as I had been the previous year. Over the summer I leafleted the Army induction center about once a week, helped form a Peace Committee at the Co-op, and participated in a series of mass anti-war demonstrations, such as the one on June 23rd at Century City. The previous year I had become involved in Civil Disobedience on campus when I sat-in twice in the campus Job Placement Center to protest the presence of Dow Chemical Corp. recruiters on campus. The following year I sat-in twice again in the Job

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Placement Center and once in the Administration Building along with S.D.S.--V.D.C. On one occasion I "went limp" and was carried out by campus police.

As I entered my fifth year since leaving high school, I felt a sense of crisis about the future. I had always avoided making long range plans and really had no idea what I would do with my degree. On the one hand, having never really worked and feeling that I had not really trained myself to do anything except continue to be a student, the idea of graduation frightened me. I was tempted to postpone the inevitable confrontation with the "outside" world, and continue straight into graduate school. I didn't for two reasons. The first was that my draft board was actively trying to draft me, as I had not applied for or accepted a Student Deferment. So I had to live with the fact that time was "running out." I eventually confronted this problem directly, after I graduated, and applied for a I-O Conscientious Objector deferment. I wrote the Draft Board a 35 page essay called: "Is Humanism A Religion?" The answer to that question is "yes", and this is what I based my appeal on. I was eventually allowed a personal interview with the local board, in which I frankly explained my views on world socialism and U.S. imperialism. I have never heard from my draft board since then.

If remaining in the University was becoming an escape, it was more and more an ineffective one. There was a feeling of inertia about the whole student life style. It is totally future oriented--the books, exams and studies have no direct

meaning to us in the here and now. As part of our training, all that stuff only has any real function in our lives after graduation. I would expend great amounts of my energies in school, and yet I couldn't find any perceptible change, enrichment or new direction in my life as an immediate result.

The results were always postponed until after graduation or until after I had become a scholar or had completed so many units. You have the feeling you weren't really living; just waiting. I was compelled to do so many assignments, and yet afterwards I had the feeling that I had not really done anything at all.

All of these things were reflected in my last quarter of work. I took a political science course on Communist political theory and a philosophy course on existentialism--both classes which a year before I would have jumped into enthusiastically. Instead, I could hardly bring myself to do anything. I did not even attend either class for a month and a half.

At the end of the quarter, my petition to graduate was accepted. I had made my choice--I had decided that my life as a would-be student trouble-maker was growing stale and that I would need new experiences in order to continue to mature. In April of 1968, mustering a little self-confidence, I applied for a job as social worker in South L.A. and was hired.

Since that time I have been working in the Aid to the Totally Disabled program helping, in the Department's words "people mentally or physically disabled for competitive employment to meet their basic living needs." This job has helped me to

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accept, understand and deal with people who generally have nothing going for them in their own lives. It has also helped me to accept and understand myself a little more, and to perceive some of the advantages that luck has thrown my way.

I remember in Eugene Weber's class on Intellectual History his continual use of the term "this game we play," to describe himself as an intellectual. At the time I enjoyed this cynicism because it seemed frank and it seemed to cut through much of the pretentiousness one sees in teachers. That was a nice way of saying: "it's all really meaningless after all." I had this same feeling about my own interests in politics, history and theory and so I became dissatisfied. I could not justify playing a game, and with luck, some day ending up in front of a classroom as a bad entertainer (there is nothing implied about my former teachers in that comment.) I realize now that my interests are not a game; they are one of my unique assets. I have learned from my clients that many people are lucky if they can simply make it through the life-trip sane and in functioning health. After a year of working on a well-paying job with white collar people, I have discovered that anyone who has interests and a motivation that is self-enriching outside of the rat-race to get comfort and a little recognition, (and who is in a position to follow through, to gain a greater perception of the world, history, events or one's self), is extremely fortunate. I think that the role of the intellectual does justify itself for the simple reason that meaning comes into our world in only one way--as we perceive and understand it. It is much

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more difficult to justify the role of a working person who does things all day whose consequences and meaning he cannot really understand. Intellectual pursuits are not games--they are real life and they are possibly the most important aspect of life for the individuals concerned. It is true that the intellectual is often irrelevant to what is really happening--socially, politically, etc. What is important, however, is that the intellectual can be relevant if he decides to be, whereas people in other roles are a hundred times less likely to even ever confront that choice. For these reasons, I hope to be able to continue the pursuit of what I have discovered are basic and real interests for me, in history and especially in intellectual history. In doing this, I feel that I have made a very important choice.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

On March 4, 1969, source two, who is knowledgeable of high-level CP, USA activity in New York City and also phases of leadership activity in the Southern and Northern California Districts, advised that no information was ever received indicating a possible conspiracy involving the CP-USA and/or its members in the assassination of Senator Kennedy. Source does not know Sirhan B. Sirhan, Walter Crowe, or Thomas Good.

Other sources familiar with CP activities throughout the United States have been contacted and advised they had no knowledge of any possible conspiracy between the CP and the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 24, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LA 56-156

Title SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Character

Reference Los Angeles Letterhead Memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 4/24/69

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 2-18-25

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) in response to request set forth in memorandum to the Bureau from RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST, Deputy Attorney General, dated 2/25/69, regarding the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY on 6/5/68.

LHM is classified Confidential since disclosure of information attributed to sources one and two could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Source one is LA 4688-S.

Source two is [MM 1070-S*] [2]

The Bureau is aware that LA 4688-S is being made available to the Department in cases relating to petitions to the Subversive Activities Control Board under provisions of the Internal Security Act, as amended. From investigation in this matter as well as the individual investigations of

2 - Bureau (Enc. 12)
2 - Los Angeles

TJA/gja
(4)

Classified by SP6 BJA/MC

Declassify on: OADR 9-8-86

C.N. 255,315

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEARCHED _____

INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED 16

FILED 12

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

56-156-2834

LA 56-156

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the members of the Student Club, SCDCP, it is not felt that any communist conspiracy existed in the relationship between SIRHAN SIRHAN, WALTER CROWE, and the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Interview of the members of this CP club would be of little or no value and may well jeopardize the effectiveness of LA 4688-S in his testimony before the SACB, especially when one of the individuals concerning whom he will testify against is a member of this club, namely CLIFFORD FRIED.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SUPERVISOR CHESTER E. ST. VINCENT

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 4/28/69

On 4/25/69 IRVING MORRIS, telephone 272-6781, who advised he was an attorney, stated he had been retained by the family of KATHY FULMER. He further stated KATHY died 4/8/69 and was the girl in the polka dot dress at the Ambassador on the night of the KENNEDY assassination. MORRIS desired to know whether or not the FBI had any interest in KATHY FULMER, who also went by the names of SUNDY ROSSI and SANDY ROSSI.

A review of Los Angeles indices disclosed no reference other than 56-156.

MORRIS was telephonically informed it did not appear that we have any further interest in FULMER.

ces/mlh
(1) *mlh*

*Investigate
not girl as girl did not exist
see Bureau memo
J*

56-156-2835

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 8 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

2

April 19, 1969

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am a former Time and Life correspondent, the author of a book on Pope John, and a free lance writer currently engaged in writing a book on the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

I have reason to believe that I am writing the book on the assassination because, to get the facts I needed, I managed to attain a unique position: I became an investigator for the defense.

In that role, it became necessary for me to engage in long interviews with Sirhan, to work in close cooperation with the psychologists and psychiatrists in the case, and, of course, with the lawyers. None of these people, I am happy to say, tried to "concoct" a defense; they probably prejudged the case a little bit, as most of the nation did, with the preliminary notion that Sirhan had to be nutty to kill a Kennedy in cold blood in the middle of a crowded hotel pantry and leave a notebook behind saying he intended to do it. The lawyers and the doctors were interested in getting to that portion of the truth they could use in the defense of Sirhan and then in presenting that truth fairly before judge and jury. I was happy to help them in that because at the same time I was helping myself gather material for my book.

On order to write the best possible book, however, I feel I should get other points of view. I would like the FBI to consider helping me with information and some evaluation.

1) Information: I'd like to know how the FBI went into action, who got the word first, where you were when the news came, what orders you gave, who carried them out and how. It is a part of the story which I imagine the F.B.I. would not want me to overlook.

2) Evaluation: I wonder what your investigators think about certain clues which point toward a conspiracy. I am not entirely convinced that Sirhan wasn't put up to this by someone else and I have a few good reasons why I think so. Since I have talked to Sirhan and your people haven't, I assume my reasons might bear some examination. Maybe the FBI has checked out certain areas. If so, fine. I'd like to know, if not for publication, at least for background, so I do not make imply that there is a need for "further investigation" into what has already been well investigated.

Sincerely,

Robt Kaiser
Robert Blair Kaiser

(213) 467-9546

ROBERT B. KAISER
2762 Woodshire
Hollywood, Calif. 90028

56-156-2836

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☒ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date: 4/25/69

RE:

REBECCA FOGEL

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP-6 BJA/ur

C.N. 255,315

56-156

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
APR 29 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

April 29, 1969

Robert B Kaiser
56-156-H-611
56-156-X-1-934
56-156-E-2-11
+ Robert Kaiser

Mr. Robert Blair Kaiser
2762 Woodshire
Hollywood, California 90028

Dear Mr. Kaiser:

Your letter of April 19, 1969, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

In reference to your inquiry, the files of the FBI are confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice, and it will not be possible to furnish the information regarding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure)

56-156-2837

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LeGuinness *L*
guinness - not for P.D.

Date: 4-15-69

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(163-919)

Title REBECCA FOGEL	Character FPC Reference Ottawa R/S 2-11-69.
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Enclosed are the following communications received from the RCMP: Two copies of
 RCMP report dated 4-8-69.

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-8-86 BY G-1 BJA/KC
 C.N. 255, 3/5

Dissemination

- ☒ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☐ May not be made without further clearance with RCMP

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☒ RUC
☐ Pending
 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 MLI:jhc
 (2)

Do not write in space below

56-156-2838	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Key
to prior
reference*

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	"A"	8 APR 69	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION		
	Ottawa		HQ-702-Q-2-1301
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		69A-702-10
	Ottawa G.I.S.		69-702-2(GIS)

RE:
OBJET:

Rebecca FOGEL
Enquiry Re:

8 APR 69

1. Mr. Terry MOSES of Manpower and Immigration was contacted. It was learned that FOGEL was ordered deported at a Special Enquiry held on 3 APR 69. FOGEL appealed the deportation order. MOSES stated that FOGEL would come before the Appeal Board in approximately three months.

S.U.I.

D.D. 31 JUL 69

C.J. Stienwandt Cst.
(C.J. Stienwandt)#23245

(J.S.W.) S/Sgt.
N.C.O. i/c G.I.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY G-1 BJA/KR

C.N. 255, 315

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:

THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIT:

LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

OUR NO.
NOTRE N°

HQ-702-Q-2-1301

February 7, 1969

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Rebecca FOGEL

1. Attached are copies of "A" Division report dated January 24, 1969, with letter referred to therein which may be of interest to the bureau.

2. We will advise you further on the deportation aspect relating to this individual.

W. F. G. Perry, Insp.,
A/Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

Encl.

"A" DIVISION

69-A-702-10

OTTAWA, 28 JAN 69.

NGO i/c G.I.S.

re: Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 10 OCT 30)

Enquiry re:

.....;

1. Your report dated 24 JAN 69 is acknowledged.
2. It is noted that the Department of Manpower and Immigration will conduct an enquiry into FOGEL's case on 10 FEB 69. Please report the outcome of this enquiry. Should FOGEL not be deported, please submit forms C-55 in the usual manner, together with a photograph.

S.U.I.

DD: 18 FEB 69

J.B. GIROUX, Insp.
Comdg. Ottawa S/Div:

cc CO "A" together with
G.I.S. report dated
24 JAN 69.

ENCLOSURE

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "A"	DATE 24 JAN	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION Ottawa		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT G.I.S.		

69-702-2 (GIS)
69-A-702-16

CARDED 37

RE:
OBJET:

✓ Rebecca FOGEL - (DD: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry Re:

CARDED = 25

HQ. 702-Q-2-1301

NO RECORD
JAN 30 1969
CIS INDEX

20 JAN 69

1. An enquiry was instituted as a result of information being received from Protective Sub/Division that an unidentified person was carrying a placard on Parliament Hill bearing the following: "TRUDEAU who is blackmailing you? Why do you permit the R.C.M.P. to tap my phone and intercept my mail? It is illegal."

2. I made a patrol to Parliament Hill at approximately 11:45 a.m. where I met a Miss Rebecca FOGEL, 154 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ontario. Immediately upon hearing her speak, I recognized her voice as that of a person whom I had heard on the program "Green Line" on Radio Station CFRA in Ottawa. When asked whether she had been on the program, she stated she had. On this program she had stated that the F.B.I. were responsible for the assassinations of John and Robert KENNEDY and Dr. Martin Luther KING and also that she had known the assassins in all three cases because they had frequented the same bar as she had in New Orleans. She gave her former American address as being 2323 South Carrolton, New Orleans, U.S.A.

3. She stated that the R.C.M.P. are harassing her and trying to prevent her from making statements concerning the F.B.I. and their relation with the assassinations.

4. She also stated that the R.C.M.P. have intercepted her mail and that two letters she had received had been opened by unknown persons. She said that she had been advised by Post Office officials that the R.C.M.P. have the right to stop the delivery of mail. In speaking with her, I learned that she was planning to see a Mr. CLAIRE, an employee of the Post Office on Besserer Street this date at 1:30 p.m. with regard to the non-delivery of her mail.

5. According to FOGEL, the R.C.M.P. are responsible for tapping her telephone line. She stated that Steven PATRICK who appears on the C.B.C. Television Program "Something Else" has verified that her telephone is being tapped.

NO RECORD - C I L ...2
Checked by K

C.P.

Date 27-1-69

RE.
OBJET:

PAGE 2

Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry re:

69-702-2 (GIS)

23 JAN 69


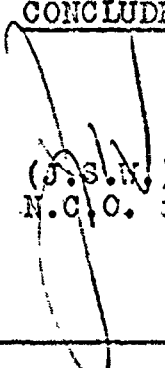
6. I interviewed a Mr. Derek CHASE of Radio Station CFRA who has a substantial amount of information regarding FOGEL. In reading CHASE's file on FOGEL it was learned that a Dr. VALOIS, Ottawa General Hospital recommended that FOGEL commit herself for psychiatric treatment. In September she was admitted to Civic Hospital under the supervision of Dr. McKENDRY. CHASE's file indicated that she had attempted to see the Prime Minister but was refused by his office. CHASE also advised that she had been on several radio programs in Montreal and Toronto. It was also learned that FOGEL is subject of Manpower and Immigration File no. 235-42605 and that she had sent a five page letter to the Prime Minister, a copy of this letter being held by a Mr. L. COLETTI of the above Department.

7. I spoke with Mr. COLETTI, of Manpower and Immigration, 71 Bank St., Phone 2-5377 where I learned that she had entered Canada on 1 SEP 68 and applied for Landed Immigrant Status on 27 SEP 68. According to COLETTI she has come to Canada for her own safety. She feels that if she would remain in the U.S.A., the F.B.I. would quietly dispose of her because of the statements she has made about the assassinations.

8. FOGEL does not qualify for Citizenship according to the point system under which immigrants are rated by Manpower and Immigration. She has been asked to leave Canada by Manpower and Immigration on two separate occasions, but has refused, consequently a special inquiry has been set for 10 FEB 69 at 1:00 p.m.

9. In the event that FOGEL is not deported, which is highly unlikely, a photo will be obtained and she will be made subject of the yellow coded Gazette cards.

10. Copy of the letter which was written to the Prime Minister is attached for information purposes. This letter explains her actions in the U.S.A. and her reason for being in Canada.

CONCLUDED HERE:
(C.J. Stienwandt) Cst.
#23245
(J.S.N.) S/Sgt.
N.C.O. i/c G.I.S.

Miss Robson
33 Frank St. / Capital
Ottawa 4 Canada
SEPTEMBER'S OFFICE
FILE CHECK

Min's Office N.P.
D.H.Q. H.C. 11 11/15/55
Date 27-9-68

Dear Mr. Pring 11/13/68
13

I am an American citizen who has come to Canada with hopes that you will not only grant me political asylum but eventually Canadian citizenship as I wish to remain in American cities.

I in July of 1968 I went to your embassy in Washington and spoke to an aide named Mr. Adams. I explained why it was necessary for me to leave my country and put it all in writing - Before speaking with Mr. Adams - I called Mr. Ritchie and told him all about my problem - He in turn referred me to a Mr. Henry who said Mr. Adams could and would handle this situation.

I grant you that Mr. Adams did take my statement but I can assure you sir, I never again heard from him - It is my belief that Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted him and convinced him that I was mentally deranged or else he was lied. That was a necessary part in a military sense - What I am implying is that it was quite possible Mr. Adams was told that aiding me in any way could prove embarrassing to the Canadian Govt - and he would far more benefit his Country by choosing to ignore this situation rather than bring it to the attention

7. in Administration

To clarify what this is all about I will try and explain briefly just what has transpired.

While working for the U.S. Federal Govt. as a post office clerk. I made highly inflammatory state ments against Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - Pres. Lyndon Johnson and the entire stand of the present Administration on the Viet Nam War - as I am very much against the part the United States has played in destroying the Vietnamese people -

I stated quite frankly and openly in the presence of supervisors and other post office personnel that I felt this Administration was geared for murder not only for what they were doing in Viet Nam but because they had authorized and perpetrated the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy -

I went on to explain that they wanted Mr. Kennedy dead for three very major reasons:

① He had publicly stated he was going to remove Mr. Hoover on his 70th birthday -

② He was going to remove the oil depletion tax concession that enabled a personal friend of Mr. Hoover's named Mr. W. L. Hunt to pay several hundred dollars ^{income tax} annually on a billion

do this a year income.

③ And because he was getting to a point where he realized our position in the Viet Nam war was morally and ethically wrong plus economically unfeasible - and intended to put a halt to it.

It was after having made these statements and circulating a petition to impeach Gov. Ronald Reagan (a detestable man in my estimation) that I was ordered to do heavy lifting of mail sacks by my self - I did as I was told and while lifting the sacks I ruptured a disc in the lower lumbar region.

The Fed. Govt. acknowledged the injury was sustained in the line of duty and awarded me a monthly compensation check. But refused me any medical aid outside the use of habit forming Pain Killers.

When I refused to use these drugs my compensation check was held up for ten weeks and it was only when I went to Congressman Philip Burton's office for help - were they released after a call was put through by him -

Since then I have ^{been} systematically denied medical treatment for my injury and other illness that have come as a result of lack of proper medical attention.

In June of 1968 I went to Washington to protest the treatment I had been ~~receiving~~ receiving and to see if my compensation award rectified as -

was not the correct amount.

While I was there I tried to give evidence of a meeting that had taken place in which I encountered Sirhan Bishara Sirhan - I felt the situation that had occurred at that time warranted some investigation - but when I tried to speak to various officials I was told to forget it and to mind my own business or there would be trouble.

Ever since the murders of Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy I have been contending that they were murdered by the same people for almost the same reasons that John F. Kennedy was killed - I was particularly sure of this as far as Senator Kennedy went because of what had transpired during my encounter with Mr. Sirhan.

So I put my beliefs in writing and sent them to people whom I hoped would investigate what I had to say. I act accordingly -

After doing so and raising my point of view publicly an agent of the F.B.I. came to my apt. presented credentials showing his name to be a Mr. Channon. He then proceeded to tell me that unless I stopped saying the things I had been I would be swept off the street and committed to a mental hospital - He also said he felt I was strongly deluded.

a. I that he felt I should commit myself -
When I told him I thought if I was stupid
enough to commit myself I'd never get out
alive he told me I could have an accident
if I did not cease making these accusations -

He also assured me I'd get no medical
treatment unless I did commit myself -

Finding he was able to make good his
I went no matter where I went for help
I decided to come to Canada with hopes
that I might get the medical help here -

at present I am a patient at Civic Hospital -
To my knowledge I am being given proper
medical treatment at the moment although
I was refused admission until I am an ad in the
Citizen newspaper requesting medical help -
hoping you will be able to grant me the
political asylum I seek and Canadian citizenship
I respectfully await your decision -

Sincerely yours,
Rebecca Fagel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (175-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO: LA)

RE: ~~LARRY DAKER~~
115 Woodland
Dayton, Ohio

Re Indianapolis letter dated 2/5/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 22 copies of an FD-302 interview of LARRY DAKER, 115 Woodland, Dayton, Ohio.

2 - Los Angeles (Enc. - 22)
1 - Cincinnati

CWR:jms
(3)

[Handwritten mark]

56-156-2839

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 2 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/1/69

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-62) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: LA

Re Portland airtel to Seattle, 4/23/69.

Enclosed are twenty-two (22) of an FD-302 reflecting
an interview with JAMES C. BAILEY.

2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 22)
1 - Seattle
VPC/djz
(3)

56-156-2840

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 5 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

56-156-2841

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 1961	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
AO Richards	

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

WITH SIRHAN

BY ART KEVIN

EDITORS NOTE: ART KEVIN IS NEWS DIRECTOR OF KHJ RADIO.)

LOS ANGELES(CNS)--NOW THAT THE SIRHAN BISHAR ASIRHAN TRIAL IS OVER, SOME VALID QUESTIONS CAN AND MUST BE ASKED ABOUT SIRHAN'S ALLEGED ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE EVENTS OF THAT TRAGIC NIGHT AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THAT LOCAL MINISTER WHO IMPLIED THAT SIRHAN TRIED TO MAKE HIM PART OF AN ESCAPE PLOT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION?

THE REVEREND, THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY GEORGE T. DAVIS, CLAIMED THAT SHORTLY BEFORE THE KENNEDY MURDER HE PICKED UP THREE HITCHHIKERS, TWO MEN AND A GIRL. THE MINISTER SAID THE GIRL WAS "DIRTY BLONDE".

ONE OF THE TWO MEN HE SAID WAS SIRHAN SIRHAN. THE MINISTER SAID THAT PART OF THEIR CONVERSATION CONCERNED HORSES. HE SAID HE HAD SOME TO SELL AND SIRHAN INDICATED HE WAS INTERESTED IN BUYING ONE OF THEM.

56-156-2841

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 6 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
AO Richards	

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

1ST ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX THEM.

THE MINISTER SAYS HE GAVE SIRHAN HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER AND WAS CONTACTED AND TOLD TO MEET SIRHAN FOR A CASH DEAL ON THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER. THE MINISTER SAID HE WAS TO MEET SIRHAN IN THE PARKING LOT OF THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL RIGHT NEXT TO THE KITCHEN AREA.

THE MINISTER DID NOT KEEP THE APPOINTMENT DUE TO A PREVIOUS COMMITMENT IN OXNARD.

THERE IS ANOTHER MYSTERY CLERIC IN THE MURDER CASE. THIS MAN, WHO TOLD CAMPAIGN WORKERS HIS NAME WAS JAMES MONDELL, WAS WALKING WITH THE KENNEDY GROUP THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER IN THE HOTEL.

HE HAD TOLD SOME OF THE HAPPY CAMPAIGN WORKERS THAT HE WAS A FORMER CATHOLIC PRIEST. AFTER THE SHOTS RANG OUT, THE FORMER PRIEST REPORTEDLY SAID SOME PRAYERS OVER THE FALLEN SENATOR.

MONDELL HAS NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION, AND NO CATHOLIC ORDER LISTS HIM AS A FORMER PRIEST.

THEN THERE IS LOCAL ANTI-CASTRO LEADER JOSE DUARTE. HE REVEALED THAT HE HAD ATTENDED A PRO-CASTRO MEETING SOMETIME BEFORE THE KENNEDY MURDER AT WHICH HE GOT INTO A NEAR FISTFIGHT WITH SIRHAN SIRHAN.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

2ND ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX SIRHAN.

DUARTE SAID THAT SIRHAN ACCUSED HIM OF BEING A C-I-A AGENT WHEN HE SPOKE ILL OF FIDEL CASTRO.

STILL UNEXPLAINED IS THE APPARENT SNIPER ATTACK ON SAIDALLAH SIRHAN, SIRHAN'S OLDEST BROTHER.

SAIDALLAH SAID THAT ON JULY 3, 1968, HE WAS SHOT AT WHILE DRIVING ON A FREEWAY BY UNKNOWN PERSONS IN ANOTHER CAR.

POLICE CONDUCTED AN EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION BUT NEVER REVEALED THEIR OFFICIAL FINDINGS.

TWO PERSONS THAT HAD SOME CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER ARE NOW DEAD. THEY ARE KATHY FULMER AND CRISPIN CURIEL GONZALES.

GONZALEZ, 17, WAS THE FIRST TO GO. HE WAS FOUND DEAD IN HIS JAIL CELL IN JUAREZ, MEXICO, IN EARLY JULY, 1968.

GONZALEZ WAS UNDERGOING PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION. HE WAS ARRESTED AFTER A PASSERBY READ A LETTER THAT HAD FALLEN FROM THE YOUTH'S POCKET IN WHICH HE CLAIMED HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE KENNEDY MURDER HERE IN LOS ANGELES.

GONZALEZ SAID THAT HE HAD MET SIRHAN ONCE AT A LIBRARY IN SANTA MONICA AND THAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED HOW "THE KENNEDY'S WERE GAINING DICTATORIAL POWERS".

MORE)

RD THAT NAME THRUOUT AS XXXGONZALEZ.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

3RD ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX POWERS."

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES DISCOUNTED THE BOYS STORY. HOWEVER THE U-S ATTORNEY IN EL PASO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE F.B.I. WAS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER.

KATHY FULMER DIED IN LOS ANGELES APRIL 11 1969, FROM AN APPARENT OVERDOSE OF SECANOL. SHORTLY AFTER THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, MISS FULMER HAD TURNED HERSELF IN TO LOS ANGELES POLICE SAYING THAT SHE MIGHT BE THE MYSTERIOUS POLKA-DOT DRESS LADY THEY WERE SEEKING.

POLICE SAY THEY CLEARED KATHY FULMER AND THE YOUNG WOMAN WAS FORGOTTEN IN THE INVESTIGATION UNTIL SHE DIED.

THE MYSTERY OF THE POLKA-DOT DRESS LADY HAS NEVER BEEN FULLY EXPLAINED. SHE ALLEGEDLY WAS STANDING NEXT TO SIRHAN THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

AMBASSADOR HOTEL WAITER VINCENT DIPIERRO TOLD THE GRAND JURY THAT SHE AND SIRHAN WERE SMILING AS SIRHAN OPENED FIRE ON THE SENATOR.

BOOKER GRIFFIN OF THE NEGRO INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION IN LOS ANGELES, SAID HE TOO SAW THE POLKA DOT DRESS WOMAN WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "A WEIRD CAT".

LATER SANDY SERRANO, A YOUNG KENNEDY CAMPAIGN VOLUNTEER WORKER, TOLD POLICE THAT A WOMAN IN A POLKA-DOT DRESS RAN PAST HER SHORTLY AFTER THE MURDER SHOUTING "WE SHOT HIM...WE SHOT KENNEDY".

SUDDENLY ON JUNE 21, 1968, LOS ANGELES POLICE DROPPED THEIR ALL POINTS BULLETIN FOR THE LADY IN THE POLKA-DOT DRESS.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

4TH ADD QUESTION 255 XXX DRESS.

POLICE SAID THAT MISS SERRANO HAD WITHDRAWN HER STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLKA-DOT DRESS WOMAN. BUT THEY MADE NO COMMENT ON THE STATEMENTS OF BOOKER GRIFFIN OR VINCENT DIPIERRO.

I PERSONALLY LEARNED THROUGH AN EAST COAST SOURCE THAT MEMBERS OF SENATOR KENNEDY'S STAFF IN NEW YORK HAD BEEN ADVISED THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, THAT A DEATH PLOT WAS IMMINENT.

THE MURDER WAS TO TAKE PLACE SOMEWHERE HERE IN CALIFORNIA DURING ONE OF THE MOB SCENES THAT NORMALLY SURROUNDED A KENNEDY RALLY.

LOS ANGELES POLICE WERE GIVEN THIS INFORMATION BUT NEVER REVEALED THEIR FINDINGS.

FINALLY, I LEARNED THAT THE F.B.I. WAS PROBING A POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN SIRHAN AND THE ARAB TERRORIST ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS AL-FATAH.

SCOURCES HERE TOLD ME THAT ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE HAD SENT A COMPLETE FILE ON THE GROUP TO LOCAL F.B.I. OFFICIALS. THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE F.B.I. WAS LOOKING INTO POSSIBLE FUND RAISING EFFORTS FOR AL-FATAH WHICH MAY HAVE ORIGINATED AT THE CHURCH THE SIRHAN FAMILY BELONGED TO.

QUESTIONS - 7/17/69

AND QUESTIONS 255 XXX TO.

IT MUST BE NOTED THAT THROUGHOUT THE INVESTIGATION, LOS ANGELES POLICE AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE WERE NEVER HAPPY THAT THEY HAD TO MAINTAIN SILENCE ON THESE AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

THEY WERE FORCED TO REMAIN SILENT BY A NEWS WIZARD ORDER ISSUED 12 DAYS AFTER THE SENATOR WAS ORDERED.

ISSUED BY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR ALARCON WHO SAID HE WANTED TO ASSURE SIRHAN A FAIR TRIAL.

HE SAID THAT ALL THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF FAIRNESS FOR THE ACCUSED SHOULD HAVE LEFT SO MANY RELEVANT QUESTIONS UN-ANSWERED FOLLOWING THE THIRD MAJOR POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE LAST 4 YEARS.

(NOTE: THIS REPORT BY ART KEVIN IN NO WAY CHARGES OR HINTS THAT THERE WAS A PLOT TO KILL NEW YORK SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BUT ONLY HOPES TO POINT OUT THAT THERE ARE MANY RESPONSIBLE QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN UNANSWERED.)

7:00 PM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/5/69

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 4/22/69, MICHAEL MC COWAN, Investigator for the team of defense attorneys representing SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, advised that one ART KEVIN of Radio Station KHJ, had made a broadcast over the weekend of 4/19 and 20/69, pertaining to the SIRHAN investigation. In the broadcast, KEVIN referred to several facets of this investigation which he claims were left unanswered. Also in accordance with the foregoing, KEVIN has contacted MC COWAN, former associate with a group of Arabs in a land purchasing venture in San Fernando Valley.

The following is a copy of the KEVIN broadcast as furnished by MC COWAN:

*Israeli - no file was
received*

*Rev. James W. Wendell
Jerry Lee Owens
Manny Joe Quintero
Self-implanted attack
Gregorio L. Horn - subject
Cathy Fulkner - no
Connection
Serrano - polygraph
W. B. Buro
Brooks Eppin - no basis*

RJL/lg
(1)

56-156-2842

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 6 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Ed Richards

Submit LHM

Very much pertinent

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/2/69

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957) (RUE)
from

SUBJECT: KENSALT

OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles airtel to Cincinnati, 4/23/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 22 copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with JOHN PUETZ.

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

Will review information in LA files to identify one GARY (phonetic), Last Name Unknown, and/or the person charging food and drinks to the KENNEDY bill from the Press Room, possibly Room 109, of the Ambassador Hotel, in order to identify the person described by JAMES D. NICO.

*Make insert to
see interview of
Gary Wayne Watterman
Report 12/14/68
pg 9*

- ② - Los Angeles (Enc. 22)
1 - Indianapolis
GHA-jbb
(3)



56-156-2843

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 7 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

U.O. Richards

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957)

5/6/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)

KENSALT

00: LOS ANGELES

Re Indianapolis letter 5/2/69.

For your information and completion of your files, the GARY referred to is undoubtedly GARY WAYNE DOTTERMAN, 1131 South Balt., Tulsa, Oklahoma, a volunteer advance man working with JERRY BRUNO of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY's staff.

cy

2 - Indianapolis

① - Los Angeles

WJN:CM

(3)

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/5/69

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

RE: NANCY JOAN HAMILTON

On 4/22/69, Detective Sergeant MIKE NIELSEN, Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, advised that the name of one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON has come up in the investigation of the assassination of the late ROBERT F. KENNEDY. According to NIELSEN, this name was furnished to the Los Angeles Police Department by the Office of the California State Attorney General. The only indication of possible importance to this investigation is that a photograph of one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON was furnished along with the correspondence from the Attorney General's Office. The original source of information to the Office of the Attorney General was JOHN CHRISTIAN, formerly affiliated with Rampart's Magazine.

According to Detective Sergeant CHARLES COLLINS, also of the Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON entered into bankruptcy proceedings in November 1967 under bankruptcy case number 25899. That NANCY JOAN HAMILTON is reported to have been married to one BEN L. HAMILTON. According to COLLINS, the significance of the foregoing is that CHRISTIAN suggested HAMILTON might be the girl in the polka dot dress which has originally been figured in this investigation.

An interview of the above described individuals will be undertaken by the Los Angeles Police Department at which time the results thereof will be made available to the Los Angeles Office.

RJL/lg
(1)

56-156-2845

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>1c</i>	FILED.....
MAY 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEB 25 1968

RCK:WW:MTS:ag
166-12C-1

Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
on June 5, 1968

Good outcome

In connection with your investigation into the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, it has been brought to my attention that one Walter S. Crowe, Jr., and one Thomas D. Good, both of whom were high school and Pasadena City College acquaintances of Sirhan B. Sirhan, and who have been identified as close friends of Sirhan, have been members of youth sections of the Southern California District Communist Party.

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Crowe has admitted to the Bureau that on May 2, 1968, approximately four weeks before the assassination, he spent an evening with Sirhan and that their conversation on that occasion included a discussion about the Communist Party. According to information furnished on June 5, 1968, to your Bureau by a reliable confidential source, the conversation also included an attempt by Crowe to recruit Sirhan into the Communist Party. On July 18, 1968, Crowe admitted to a Los Angeles Police Department polygraph examiner that he and Sirhan had also discussed politics, Senator Kennedy, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and revolutionary tactics. According to the transcript of the polygraph examiner's interview, Crowe stated that he "may have tried to interest" Sirhan in joining the Communist Party, and that Sirhan "could have" spoken of the possibility of shooting Senator Kennedy. Finally, Crowe has told your Bureau that he has a "dreadful" fear that he might have

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