

Two (2) pages

Date 6/6/68

Miss SANDRA SERRANO, 2212 North Marengo Street, Altadena, (794-6514), advised she was co-chairman of the Youth for KENNEDY Committee for the Pasadena-Altadena area. SERRANO advised she is 20 years old and employed by United Insurance Company of America, 727 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, (627-9134) as a key punch operator. Miss SERRANO advised she lives with her aunt and uncle, HERMAN and CECILIA MAGDALENO, at the above address. Her parents are MANUEL and AMPARO SERRANO, 1949 West 27th Street, Lorain, Ohio (216-282-9048).

Miss SERRANO advised that at approximately 8:30 p.m., June 4, 1968, she left the Youth for KENNEDY Pasadena Headquarters with four other committee workers to go to the Ambassador to await the primary results. This group went in a car belonging to GREG ABBOTT, 1009 Arcadia Street, Arcadia. MICHAEL FRANCHER, 3556 Milton Street, Pasadena, (795-2865), GEORGE FREDERICKS, JR., 281 Crescent Drive, (681-2180), and IRENE CHAVEZ, a friend who rooms with Miss SERRANO's aunt and uncle at the North Marengo address, were included in the group.

Miss SERRANO advised that while at the Ambassador waiting for the primary returns, she had someone buy her a drink, a screwdriver. According to SERRANO, at approximately 11:30 p.m., she walked out of the ballroom area to an outdoor terrace stairway because it had become too warm and crowded in the ballroom. She sat on the fifth or six step of the stairway which lead to an upstairs area. Miss SERRANO could not describe what this upper area was. Two or three minutes later, which SERRANO estimated to be approximately 11:35 p.m., three individuals approached her on the stairway, a woman and two men, and walked past her up the stairs. As the woman got to her, this woman said, "Excuse us" and Miss SERRANO moved to the side so they could pass. SERRANO said she felt these three people were together since they were walking together up the stairs and the woman had said, "Excuse us."

After approximately 20 to 25 minutes, which Miss SERRANO believed was shortly after midnight, she heard what she thought was six back fires from a car. Four or five were

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On 6/6-7/68 at Altadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA RICHARD C. BURRIS/cje Date dictated 6/6/68

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real close together. During this 20 or 25 minutes, no other person went up or down this stairway past her. Approximately 30 seconds after hearing what she thought was back fire, this same woman who had gone up the stairs came running down the stairs toward her, followed by one of the men who had gone up the stairs with her. Miss SERRANO stated that as this woman ran down the stairs toward her, the woman shouted, "We shot him - we shot him." Miss SERRANO said, "Who did you shoot?" to which this woman replied, "Senator KENNEDY." Miss SERRANO was asked if this woman could have said, "He shot him" or "They shot him" rather than "We shot him." SERRANO insisted the word was "We" but volunteered that she realized that "we" could have meant we, meaning we as a group of KENNEDY supporters or as we as society in general.

Miss SERRANO did not notice in which direction these people went after they passed her on the stairs since she looked up the stairs behind her and immediately left and walked back just inside the hallway area. She met a gray uniformed security officer just inside the door and said to him, "Is it true they shot him?" This uniformed officer replied, "Shot who?" and she replied, "Senator KENNEDY." Miss SERRANO said at this point the uniformed officer told her she must have had too much to drink. SERRANO commented she still held her drink glass. A few minutes later a group of five or six people came towards her from the ballroom area and SERRANO said to them, "They have shot him." These people did not answer her but she heard one comment from the group, "Oh she's crazy" and another comment, "Oh my God."

At this point, Miss SERRANO advised she looked for a public phone so she could call her parents in Ohio. She said at about 12:15 p.m., she found a public phone. Miss SERRANO said she knows she had \$3.00 in change and thinks she tried to pay for the toll charge but had trouble with the phone and believes she ended up reversing the charges to her parents' phone. While SERRANO was talking to her mother trying to explain to her that Senator KENNEDY had been shot, people started to pound on the door of the phone booth trying to get in. One of these people

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 6/7/68

Miss SUSANNE LOCKE, 6545 South Victoria Street,
Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

She was a volunteer worker for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY during his campaign and was attending the election returns party in the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel on the evening of June 4, 1968. While Senator KENNEDY was speaking, she was stationed at a position near the rear of the stage on the right side as one faces the stage, with a friend, ACQUILINE SULLIVAN, who had hurt her foot. It was late in the evening and when Senator KENNEDY finished speaking, she and ACQUILINE had moved into the kitchen area where Senator KENNEDY was subsequently shot. She and ACQUILINE had stepped onto a shelf-like ledge about four feet off the floor on the west side of the kitchen area. Also present in this area at the time were about four or five white jacketed hotel employees. As Senator KENNEDY passed by with his party, he was surrounded by friends and newspapermen. She turned to ACQUILINE and commented about how happy Mr. KENNEDY looked. After the KENNEDY party had passed, she heard cracking noises which sounded like exploding fire-crackers. She immediately realized, however, that the sounds were gunshot sounds and they were in rapid succession, a total of about eight or ten shots. At this specific time, she had lost sight of Senator KENNEDY. The gun sounds appeared to come from her left and she immediately jumped to the floor. She does not recall seeing anyone with a gun; and people immediately began pushing into the kitchen area from the Embassy Room, apparently attracted by the noise and excitement. Her friend, ACQUILINE, was having difficulty trying to get to the floor and she attempted to grab hold of her.

LOCKE noticed several men lying on the floor, one with blood on his forehead--his eyes open and staring, but she did not recognize any of these individuals on the floor as Senator KENNEDY. Another individual in her immediate vicinity, a woman whom she did not know, had blood on her head and appeared to be stumbling backwards. She was attempting to get help from her friend ACQUILINE but had lost sight of her and her other thought was to attempt to reach the gunman who had done the

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by SA PHILLIP B. DEILY/cyn Date dictated 6/7/68

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shooting. Somehow, she got turned around as people were pushing in all directions and was headed back toward the Embassy Room. Someone was apparently trying to close the double doors leading to the Embassy Room, but she was successful in getting out of the kitchen area and into a room behind the stage. She sat down and someone gave her a cigarette.

She does not recall seeing Senator KENNEDY after the shooting but believes that she may have seen SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN at the hotel earlier in the evening; however, she is not sure of this. She recalls seeing a girl in the Embassy Room, just before Senator KENNEDY entered to speak, stationed near her immediate vicinity wearing a white shift with blue polka dots. She observed that the girl was not wearing a yellow press badge and thought that this to be very unusual since it was necessary to have such a badge to gain entry into the Embassy Room. She mentioned this to CAROL BRESHEARS who is in charge of the KENNEDY girls and Mrs. BRESHEARS pointed her out to a guard nearby. The girl was expressionless and seemed somewhat out of place where she was standing. She was a Caucasian in her early twenties, well proportioned, with long brown hair pulled back and tied behind her head. Her hair appeared to be dried out similar in appearance to hair of a girl who does a lot of swimming.

LOCKE is not acquainted with SIRHAN or his family and has no knowledge of any motive for shooting Senator KENNEDY. She realizes that many people were opposed to Senator KENNEDY as a presidential candidate, but does not consider this to be unusual.

EXHIBIT "D"

Two (2) pages

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 7/16/68

GEORGE GREEN, residence 6811 10th Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone No. 759-8740, employed at J. Avon Associates (real estate), 8301 South Western Avenue, telephone No. 753-3305, advised that he is the co-chairman of "New Images," a Negro organization dedicated to the enrichment of the black community with headquarters at 2714 West Vernon Avenue. He advised that he was active in the California primary campaign and that he sponsored the election of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. He furnished the following information with respect to his knowledge of the events of June 4 and 5, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, where Senator KENNEDY was shot:

At approximately 10:15 to 10:30 PM on June 4, 1968, he left his headquarters, 2714 West Vernon Avenue, and proceeded to the Ambassador Hotel to take part in a rally for Senator KENNEDY. He arrived at the Ambassador Hotel approximately 10:30 to 10:45 PM and parked his car on a street west and south of the Ambassador. He then proceeded to look for BOOKER GRIFFIN, Co-chairman of "New Images," so that he could obtain a press pass and thereby enter the Ambassador ballroom. He found Mr. GRIFFIN in the lower ballroom and together they went upstairs to the Kennedy Press Room, but they were unsuccessful in getting a pass for him (GREEN). He was able to enter the press room, which he understands is called the Colonial Room, and he went through the kitchen passageway to the rear of the press room.

While in the kitchen passageway, he observed a group of newsmen and photographers interviewing either FRANK MANKIEWICZ or Senator KENNEDY. He did not get close enough to see the individual being interviewed, however, he recalls the time to have been approximately 11:15 to 11:30 PM. It was at that time that he noticed SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN at the edge of the crowd near a tall thin person and a female Caucasian. SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN was wearing blue jeans, a shirt, a jacket and desert boots.

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by SA DAVID H. COOK/jab Date dictated 7/16/68

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He appeared to be approximately 22 years old and of Mexican-American descent. He also appeared, to him, to be approximately five feet eight inches, 140 to 150 pounds with a dark olive complexion. The tall thin person standing near him was approximately 22 years old, however, he does not recall that individual's dress nor his ethnic group. The female Caucasian was in her early twenties and she wore a polka dot dress which was white with black polka dots. She had a good figure, but he cannot further describe her and is doubtful if he would recognize her again.

He then left the kitchen area and went downstairs where he had several drinks at one of the bars located at the rear of the lower ballroom. When the Senator spoke, at approximately midnight, he was in the ballroom and saw the Senator on the television monitors located there. Immediately following the speech he exited the lower ballroom by passing a guard, who was supposed to be guarding the lower kitchen doors. He proceeded through these doors and started up the kitchen stairway when he heard what he thought at the time were two balloons popping. He arrived in the upper kitchen passageway and in the confusion realized that what he had heard were shots being fired. He jumped onto the food preparation table, which was to his right and from there observed a struggle taking place with SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN as the culprit. He observed a gun in one of SIRHAN's hands and he noticed that it was a small calibre revolver. At this time, only a small portion of SIRHAN's face was visible since someone had an arm around him. He recalls that ROOSEVELT GRIER and RAYNER JOHNSON were those who were struggling with SIRHAN SIRHAN.

He stayed in the area a short while and observed Senator KENNEDY lying on the floor with his feet facing the press room. He also observed that other individuals were apparently injured in the area. A short time after the shooting, which he estimates to be approximately three to five minutes,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/11/68

BOOKER GRIFFIN, Director, Los Angeles Chapter of Negro Industrial and Economic Union, 8421 South Vermont Street, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

GRIFFIN stated that he had been working for the KENNEDY campaign committee in Southern California, and on June 4, 1967, at approximately 10:15 p.m., he arrived at the Ambassador Hotel and went to the Ambassador Room where he talked to several individuals whom he does not now recall. About twenty minutes later, GRIFFIN stated that he saw an individual in the Ambassador Room whom he later saw shoot Senator KENNEDY. He described him as being shabbily dressed with baggy pants and looked as though he did not belong there, that is to say, he did not look like a campaign worker or KENNEDY supporter. GRIFFIN looked this individual in the eye at which time the individual stared back. GRIFFIN stated he noticed a girl whose description he does not recall standing in close proximity to SIRHAN. He never noticed them converse with each other, but he had the feeling that they were there together. GRIFFIN then secured a press pass from PIERRE SALINGER for the Embassy Room and at approximately 10:45 p.m. he entered this room. Due to the number of people in the Embassy Room and the heat emanating from the television cameras, it was extremely warm so he went from the Embassy Room to the press room from time to time to rest and cool down.

At about 11:30 p.m., he saw SIRHAN in the kitchen corridor between the press room and the Embassy Room. This is the same corridor in which Senator KENNEDY was shot. He saw SIRHAN there prior to the time that KENNEDY went to the Embassy Room to speak. During the time KENNEDY was speaking, GRIFFIN saw SIRHAN in the corridor and also saw a white male, about 6'2", further description of which he does not recall, and a white female, 5'5", with blond bouffant hair, dressed in a white flowing-type dress with colorations, standing in close proximity with SIRHAN. Neither of these individuals had press passes or KENNEDY buttons. He saw these three individuals at least two or three times in the corridor among numerous other individuals who were in the area.

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by SA's LEROY W. SHEETS and VINCENT J. HORN, Jr. (LWS:jmk) Date dictated 6/11/68

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GRIFFIN left the Embassy Room prior to the completion of KENNEDY's speech and went to the press room. He passed the above three individuals in the corridor on his way to the press room at this time. He stayed in the press room approximately two or three minutes and as he opened the door of the press room to the corridor, he saw SIRHAN fire the shots at KENNEDY and the other individuals. He could not recall how many shots he heard. He saw somebody holding SIRHAN and struggling with him. Immediately after the shot, GRIFFIN went over to where KENNEDY was lying and spoke with him for a few moments. He then stood up and noticed the male and female whom he had seen in the corridor leave the area through the kitchen. He tried to follow these two individuals but due to the rush of the people in the corridor, he was unable to do so. GRIFFIN never noticed these three individuals conversing with one another in the corridor.

GRIFFIN added that he would be unable to identify any of these individuals except SIRHAN.

two (2) pages

INTERVIEW

INTERVIEWED: FREED, Evan Phillip 21 yrs. DATE/TIME 6-14-68 7:30

SEX _____ RACE _____ HAIR _____ EYES _____ HT _____ WT _____ DOB _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 9431 Cresta Dr., L.A. PHONE 870-5900BUSINESS ADDRESS Cal. State L.A.-student & Evening PHONE _____
Star News, Cul. City

INFORMATION: (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY & HOW)

Interviewed Mr. Freed at Police Bldg. above date and time. Mr. Freed stated that he is a free lance press photographer for the Evening Star News - Culver City, and was covering the activities at the Ambassador Hotel on Election Night (6-4-68)

He arrived at the Ambassador Hotel at approx. 8:30 PM and was admitted to the fifth floor, where he spent most of the evening. Claims he took several photos of Senator Kennedy during the evening when the Sen. was walking about the fifth floor. However, he stated photos had not been developed at this time. Sometime later that evening he heard someone say that Sen. Kennedy was going down the elevator to the Embassy Room. Mr. Freed States he also went to the Embassy Room, but used spiral stairway instead of elevator, which was too crowded.

After hearing most of Senator Kennedy's speech from the Embassy Ballroom, Mr. Freed walked into the kitchen area and stood in the vicinity of the ice making machine. When Mr. Freed heard the applause and realized the speech was over, he looked down the corridor toward the back of the stage, and saw the Senator approaching. He entered the kitchen with very few aids in front of him (possibly only one.) At first he headed toward the freight elevator, but for some reason he turned and walked toward the stainless steel table in the kitchen area. Mr. Freed claims he stood in path of Sen. Kennedy while the Sen. was shaking hands with some of the kitchen personnel. When the Sen. got within three to five feet of Mr. Freed, and was shaking hands with one of the kitchen help, Mr. Freed heard a "pop noise" like a balloon. Freed turned to his left (direction of the noise) and then heard sounds like fire crackers going off. He instinctively looked up to see Sirhan Sirhan firing what appeared to be a 22 cal. pistol in the direction where Sen. Kennedy had been standing. However, he could not see the Sen., because suddenly there were numerous people running in different directions and as a result, he was forced against the east wall of the kitchen. However, immediately after the shots were fired, Mr. Freed claims he saw Walter Johnson and someone else (thinks it was Bill Bundy) struggling with Sirhan.

A few seconds after being pinned against the east wall of kitchen, Mr. Freed stated he saw three people running in his direction. One was a woman, the other two were men. The woman ran out the door to his right and a man wearing a bright blue sports coat ran out the door to his left. The third man was yelling "Get it". He ran out, apparently chasing the man in the blue coat. According to Mr. Freed was a "Kennedy Advance". The man being pursued as a male cauc., 24 hrs., 6-1, 150/160.

continued

TYPED BY: MAKING INTERVIEW:

APPROVED BY:

med. length, dark complexion. No description of the woman except
female cauc., possibly wearing a polka dot dress.
Sketch of the kitchen as sketched by Mr. Freed is attached to this report.

There seems to be some credibility to Mr. Freed's story. However, it is believed
that Mr. Freed tends to be a name dropper, using names such as Thomas Braden,
Bill Bundy, Frank Mankowits and Dick Drew as being personal associates of his.

DATE AND TIME OCCURRED: September 6, 1968 to September 20, 1968
DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE: S.U.S. Homicide
DATE AND TIME REPORTED: September 20, 1968

TO: Lieutenant M. S. Pena, Supervisor, S.U.S. Unit

SUSPECT: SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, LA# 901 375S

This report covers the investigation made from September 6, 1968 to September 20, 1968 inclusive, and pertains only to the Medical Background and the Conspiracy potentials of the case.

John Fahey Conspiracy Potential

Allegation: On June 4, 1968, John Fahey was employed as a salesman for "Cal Tek Industries," 1833 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles.

On June 6, 1968, Fahey was interviewed by agents of the F.B.I. and he related to them a story about a foreign-looking woman that he allegedly met at the Ambassador Hotel on the morning of June 4, 1968. Fahey's story contained many strong inferences and allegations concerning a possible conspiracy to assassinate Senator Kennedy. Fahey's statements indicated that Sirhan Sirhan, Munir Sirhan, the woman he had met, plus other unknown people were involved in this conspiracy.

Subsequent to the interview of June 6, Fahey was interviewed by investigating officers from SUS. Upon completion of the second interview, it was noted that Fahey's statements were inconsistent with each other and that there were a number of discrepancies in his stories.

Investigators determined that Fahey's allegations demanded additional investigation.

On September 5, 1968, Fahey was informed that due to the many discrepancies in his statements, a Polygraph Examination would be necessary in order to attempt to verify that his statements were truthful.

Fahey was asked if he would agree to take a Polygraph Test but he stated that he had already been given a Lie Detector Test by Mr. Chris Gugas, a private Polygraph Examiner. He stated that Fernando Faura had taken him to Mr. Gugas for the examination, and that the results had proven that he was telling the truth.

Fahey was again asked if he would submit to the Polygraph Examination and he consented.

As to the instrumental testing, Mr. Fahey was explained the functions of the instruments and the procedures that would be followed during the course of the examination. He was given an opportunity to ask questions during any phase of the test. The questions that were to be asked were reviewed with Fahey before any instrumental testing began.

Conclusion: During the course of the examination, physiological tracings at points where crucial key questions were asked, strongly indicate that Mr. Fahey was not being completely truthful.

Two Peak of Tension tests were administered and, in addition, two General Series tests were administered. Each of these examinations contained a series of questions relative to the major key issues.

It is this examiner's opinion that Mr. Fahey's answers with respect to the following questions are clearly indicative of deception and that his answers were untruthful.

(Q) Is there anything concerning the story you have told the FBI that you honestly know is not true?

(A) "No."

(Q) Since Senator Kennedy was assassinated, have you lied to any police officer?

(A) "No."

(Q) Have you ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?

(A) "Yes."

(Q) Did you lie to the FBI about what happened on June 4, 1968?

(A) "No."

(Q) Other than pictures of Sirhan, have you ever seen him in person?

(A) "Yes."

(Q) Did any woman tell you of a plan to assassinate Senator Kennedy on June 4, 1968?

(A) "Yes."

(Note: Fahey answered truthfully when asked the following relevant questions
(1) Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?
Ans: "No." (2) Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Munir Sirhan in person? Ans: "No.")

Upon conclusion of the Polygraph Examination, Fahey was informed that his responses to certain questions indicate that he was deliberately attempting to deceive the examiner. He was told that he could not honestly say he had ever seen Sirhan Sirhan or Munir Sirhan in person.

Further, Fahey was advised that his answer to questions concerning being told of a plan to assassinate Senator Kennedy clearly showed that he was also being untruthful in this respect.

Mr. Fahey claimed that he had never told anyone that he had actually seen Sirhan or Munir in person. He claimed that he told the FBI that the men he had seen at the Ambassador Hotel on the morning of June 4, 1968, had a strong resemblance to the photographs which were shown to him.

Examiner informed Fahey that regardless of who he thought the people at the Ambassador looked like, he knew that they were not Sirhan or Munir and should have told the FBI at the time. Fahey answered, "Yes, sir, you're right."

Fahey was asked if he was deliberately trying to mislead the authorities, he answered, "No."

Results: Mr. Fahey was told that his previous statements would have to be changed and corrected with the truth. He was told that he would be given the opportunity to correct his statements himself, or that the examiner would correct his prior statements by furnishing a report on the findings and conclusions of the Polygraph Examination.

Fahey requested to return on Monday, September 9, 1968, for the purpose of going over all his previous statements and correcting those areas which were wrong.

Fahey's complete statements at the time of the Polygraph Examination on September 5, 1968, are contained in tape #29593 and are in file at SUS.

During the preliminary phase of this interrogation, Fahey continued to be untruthful with investigators and was being evasive in his manner of answering questions which were being asked. Ultimately, however, Fahey did admit that he had been mislead by Fernando Faura and others, and he stated that he had not been completely truthful in his first reports to the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department. He stated that he knew that many portions of his previous statements were not truthful.

Fahey explained that in his mind, he had been "romanticized" by Fernando Faura. He stated that he knew he had never seen Sirhan Sirhan or Munir Sirhan in person. He explained that when he was shown the photographs by the FBI, he knew then that he had never seen the persons depicted in the photographs. Fahey stated that at that time he told the FBI that the persons looked very much like Sirhan and Munir Sirhan, but he did so knowing that the persons he saw at the Ambassador Hotel on the morning of June 4, 1968, were not the Sirhan brothers.

... then as a matter of fact, he had been with the unknown woman that had him so ... was ... any way connected with the assassination of Senator Kennedy. He indicated that at the time he was first interviewed, he could have erroneously misled the FBI because at the time he was excited and had a fear inside him due to the events that took place. He said that when the girl made statements to him reflecting her bad taste towards Senator Kennedy, it was ordinary political conversation and that there was really nothing that she said that would lead any reasonable person to form a belief that she was connected with Kennedy's assassination.

He stated that he did go riding with the girl in his car and that when he stopped along side the highway, a blue Volkswagen pulled behind his car but the driver said nothing to him or did anything to him in a threatening manner. He described the female that was with him on that day as a "nutty" person that could have been a Hippie. When asked if there was anything that happened to him on June 4, 1968, that in his mind might have even the slightest connection with the assassination of Senator Kennedy, Fahey answered, "No sir, nothing happened."

He said that when he first went to see Fernando Faura he explained the story about being with a lady. He related that Faura took him to the San Fernando Police station and that he was actually lead to believe that Faura was part of the police department. Faura interrogated him at great length and Fahey stated that as a result of these interrogations and statements made to him by Faura, he was lead to believe that the girl that he had been with was the polka dot dress girl, and was the girl the police were looking for. He said that he became excited and became afraid and appalled about the situation.

Faura, at a later date, again took him back to the San Fernando Police station and introduced him to a Lt. Stein. Stein and Faura used an Identikit and put together a description of the girl. They then took the composite to a Hippie artist who drew the girl in color. Later, snap shots were made of this girl and Fahey states that Faura has been showing these snap shots to different witnesses ever since. Fahey also related that he was taken to a hypnotist by the name of Dr. LaScola, who was supposed to have hypnotized him.

He stated that Faura also told him that a Maitre'De by the name of DiPierro had identified the snap shot of the girl as being the polka dot girl. Fahey stated that all these different transactions continued to strengthen his belief that he actually met the girl in the polka dot dress. He said that towards the end, Faura kept saying to him that the girl he had been with was the polka dot girl and kept telling him that additional witnesses had identified her picture. Fahey further stated that Faura had also taken him to a private polygraph examiner by the name of Chris Gugas, who had given him a polygraph test. Upon the completion of the test, Mr. Gugas told Fahey that he was telling the truth. The following Sunday, Faura called Fahey at home and informed him that he had passed the polygraph test like a champion.

Fahey was asked by investigating officers whether he had answered all the questions truthfully. He said there were two questions he remembered lying about. 1. When he was asked if he had told the truth to the FBI, and

answered "Yes." 2. When he was asked did you tell the truth to the Los Angeles Police Department, and answered, "Yes." He realized that he was not telling the truth but that he hadn't told the truth because he was being romanticized.

He said that certain portions of all the statements he had made in the past three months were true and that other portions of his story had been elaborated upon because he had been led to elaborate upon them by other people such as Fernando Faura, the hypnotist, and the polygraph examiner. He said that his story had been built up to the point that there were many fabrications and elaborations on the original basic truthful story about him being with a woman on June 4, 1968. Further, that there was nothing, no foundation of truthfulness, as far as the woman being connected with the assassination of Senator Kennedy. Upon completion of this interview, Fahey showed great concern regarding a future contact by Mr. Fernando Faura. He was advised that if he was bothered or harrassed in the future, he should contact investigating officers. See tape #29588 for complete details of this interview.

Follow-Up Investigation - John Fahey Conspiracy Potential:

Woo, Paul

7965 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, Calif.
Business phone: 875-1310

Investigating officers interviewed Paul Woo at his place of business, "Ken Aire Inc.," 7965 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, on September 16, 1968 at 10 A.M. Mr. Woo is the purchasing agent for his company and stated that he recalled meeting John Fahey on at least two and possibly three occasions.

Woo states that on April 16, 1968, he met John Fahey, who introduced himself as a salesman for "Cal-Tek Industries" at 1833 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Woo recalls purchasing some chemicals from Fahey on April 16 and remembers that on April 18, Fahey returned to his office. Woo recalls that he introduced Fahey to someone from the store's department of his company who purchased some rust preventatives and other miscellaneous merchandise from Fahey on that day.

Woo states that the last time he remembers seeing John Fahey was on or about May 15, 1968. He recalls that when he looked up from his desk, he observed Fahey standing in the doorway leading into his office.

Fahey had come to the office with another man whom Fahey introduced to Woo as Fernando Faura, a stocky man wearing a gray jacket and glasses. Fahey told Woo that his friend wanted to write a story on the "China Airlines" and Woo stated that he became curious about why Faura wanted to write this story, and he asked Faura who he worked for.

He recalls asking for Faura's credentials and that Faura produced an identification card with the words "Police Press" written on it.

Woo informed Faura that he knew nothing concerning the China Airlines and shortly thereafter Fahey and Faura left together.

Mr. Woo was told that John Fahey had submitted a report to his employer alleging that Fahey had been to Woo's place of business on June 4, 1968 and seen him. Woo replied that he definitely recalled that his last meeting with Fernando Faura and Fahey took place on or about May 15, 1968. He stated that he was positive that the meeting was on or before May 15, and that he is certain it could not have been during the month of June, 1968.

Follow-Up Investigation - John Fahey Conspiracy Potential:

RICKETTS, Jo

205 South Golden Wall, Burbank
Phone: 845-7891

Investigating officers interviewed Mrs. Jo Ricketts at her place of employment at the Burbank Hotel, 205 South Golden Wall, Burbank, California.

This interview is in regards to the John Fahey conspiracy. Fahey alleged to have gone to the hotel on June 4, 1968 between the hours of 11:45 A.M. and 12:10 P.M. He later changed his statement, saying he had not been there on that date at all.

Mrs. Ricketts is the manager of the Burbank Hotel and also resides at that location. She recalls that Fahey was at the hotel on June 4, 1968 around noon time. She was quite busy at the time and told Fahey to come back some other time. He asked if he could return the next day, that being a Wednesday. Ricketts declined, stating she had Wednesdays off. Fahey did return at a later date with a second representative, but Ricketts did not purchase any merchandise.

Ricketts was asked why she recalls the June 4, 1968 so well. She related that her birthday is on June 3, and the assassination was on June 5, 1968. Due to these important dates, she recalled numerous incidents that occurred to her in that three-day period.

Medical Background - Sirhan Sirhan

NELSON, Richard M.D.

760 South Washburn, #7
Phone: RE 7-1961

Dr. Nelson was the doctor in attendance at the emergency room of the Corona Community Hospital on September 25, 1966. He recalls that on that day, Sirhan Sirhan was brought to the hospital by an ambulance from the Burt Altfillisch Ranch in Norco, California. He states that Sirhan had suffered a fall from a horse and was brought to the hospital for treatment.

Dr. Nelson describes Sirhan Sirhan's condition at the time that he first observed him as being non-critical. He remembers that Sirhan's clothing and face was covered with dirt and that both his eyes had dirt and sand ground into them. He recalls that Sirhan's primary complaint was about his inability to see due to the foreign matter in his eyes. Dr. Nelson's preliminary examination disclosed that there were no broken bones, that there was a cut on the upper eye lid and that other than the eyes, Sirhan's general, overall condition was good. Dr. Nelson cleaned both eyes and washed them repeatedly until they were cleaned of the foreign matter.

EXHIBIT "R"

Cnc (1) page

INTERVIEWS

FILE #

1-642

SUPPL INTERVIEW

PERSON INTERVIEWED: FAHEY, John

DATE/TIME 9-19-68 5:56pm

X RACE HAIR EYES HT WT DOB

RESIDENCE ADDRESS PHONE

BUSINESS ADDRESS PHONE

INFORMATION: (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY & HOW)

TAPE INTERVIEW #29285

Subject was interviewed by Sgt. Alexander. Subject again relates the incident of him picking up a young woman at Ambassador Hotel on 6-4-68.

Subject also informs Sgt. Alexander about the fact that Fernando Faura is constantly calling and verbally harrassing him about his changing his story. Faura also went to subject's place of business and threatened subject for telling him a phony story.

Sgt. Alexander informed subject regarding his right to make a 415 P.C. complaint and if Faura persists to make a citizen arrest for 415 P.C.

EXHIBIT "I"

Three (3) pages

INTERVIEWS

PERSON INTERVIEWED: Albert V. Ellis

DATE/TIME 8-14-68

SEX M RACE Cauc HAIR brn EYES blue HT 5-9 WT 125 DOB 4-23-30

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 509 Pearl St. Daytona Beach

PHONE 372-9638

BUSINESS ADDRESS 15901 S. Western: Carls

PHONE 321-5100

INFORMATION: (WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY & HOW)

Mr. Ellis went to the hotel by himself. He arrived there at approximately 9PM and joined his friend John Shamel, the convention manager for the Ambassador Hotel. At the time Mr. Ellis and Mr. Shamel were roommates but have since parted.

Mr. Ellis states he was in and out of the Embassy Room most of the evening. At the time of the speech he was standing with Mr. Shamel about 20' back from the right side of the stage. After the speech he and Mr. Shamel walked towards the main doors of the Embassy Room. Mr. Ellis stated that he and Shamel were standing about 2' outside these doors when he heard a lot of screaming in the crowd that Kennedy was shot. At about this same time he heard a female voice to his rear say, "We shot him". Ellis states he glanced back momentarily to see who made the statement and he only recalls that it was a female. He cannot give any description whatsoever. Mr. Ellis stated that at the time of the statement Mr. Shamel was still standing next to him. Just a few moments later Mr. Uno was over and told Mr. Shamel to call a doctor. Mr. Shamel then left c

downstairs to the switchboard. During this interview Mr. Ellis stated he mentioned the statement "we shot him" to Shamel a little later in the evening. Ellis states that several other people in the lobby outside the Embassy Room were discussing the phrase "we shot him". Ellis states that the F.B.I. interviewed him about a week later at which time he mentioned the "we shot him" to the agent.

Ellis was shown a photo of Charles Sirhan and he stated that he saw one that "looked like him" but that he could not positively ID that person as Sirhan.

A subsequent telephonic interview was made with Mr. Ellis on 8-21-68.

Prior to this an interview was conducted with Mr. John Shamel. Also, the F.B.I. interviews were checked. The F.B.I. reports show that Mr. Ellis was interviewed by W. J. Pickard on 8-14-68. In this report Mr. Ellis was reported to state that he made the "we shot him" remark as he was walking back towards the stage in the Embassy Room. Mr. Ellis states that this is incorrect and that what he told the doctor was the true version. The F.B.I. report also states that Ellis was shown a photo of Sirhan and that Ellis made a positive identification at this time. Ellis states that this is also incorrect and that he was never shown a photo of Sirhan.

In the interview with Shamel he states that he was standing with Ellis outside the Embassy Room and that he did not hear the "we shot him" remark. Shamel also stated that he was not sure if he was in the Embassy Room at the time of the speech. He stated that he was in the lobby outside the Embassy Room and that he was not sure if he was in the Embassy Room at the time of the speech.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/20/68

Mr. ALBERT VICTOR ELLIS, 842 South Berendo, Los Angeles, California, telephone 386-8322, was interviewed at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, and he furnished the following information:

He was born April 23, 1939 at Cortland, New York. His Social Security Number is [REDACTED]. He is employed by R. A. Watt, Incorporated, Gardena, California.

He is a roommate of JOHN SHAMEL, the Convention Manager for the Ambassador Hotel.

On June 4, 1968, he was in the Embassy Room of the hotel with SHAMEL. He was also at various other locations with SHAMEL in the hotel on June 4, 1968.

He and SHAMEL were together in the Embassy Room when Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY completed his victory speech and he observed Senator KENNEDY leaving the platform and going out of the Embassy Room through the door to the rear of the platform. When Senator KENNEDY left the platform, he and SHAMEL walked out of the Embassy Room through the front doors of the Embassy Room, towards the lobby and as they were exiting the room, Mr. UNO TIMANSON, one of the Vice Presidents of the hotel, came running out and told SHAMEL to call a doctor.

SHAMEL departed to call a doctor and he, ELLIS, returned to the Embassy Room to the platform area. As he got to the platform area, he observed a lady being carried into the Embassy Room and noticed she had a head wound.

When he was returning to the platform area in the Embassy Room, he believes he heard a female voice state "We shot him". He assumed at the time this person meant we the people were the cause of the Senator being shot and therefore, "We shot him." ELLIS advised he did not see this individual, but only heard the voice and could not recall any unusual tone to the voice.

On 6/14/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA ROBERT F. PICKARD/mno

- 364 -

Date dictated 6/17/68

This document contains neither the recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Contact:
Richard Rocha - 388-1434

For Immediate Release
September 1, 1971

STATEMENT OF FERNANDO FAURA

Some of the information which you have in your press kits, and other information which we are going to discuss in this press conference, are considered secret by the FBI, Justice Department and the Los Angeles Police Department. As Mr. Ellsberg, I cannot subscribe to this secrecy when it injures the public interest, so I have chosen to speak up at this time. Using the documents to be discussed here, and others in my possession, this morning my attorney, Mr. Richard Rocha, filed a lawsuit against the Los Angeles Police Department, Mayor Sam Yorty, the office of the District Attorney and Attorney General's office of the State of California, for full disclosure of the Robert F. Kennedy assassination records. The details of that lawsuit can best be understood by reading the actual papers filed. You have copies of those papers. Primarily, and to simplify, we charge the following:

1. That the Los Angeles Police Department illegally confiscated from me a tape recording which we consider of value and of historical interest. That tape contains the declarations of John Fahey, a local salesman, who spent the day of June 4th, 1968, with the mysterious girl in the polka dot dress. This mystery woman told him that "They are going to take care of Mr. Kennedy at the winning reception." That story, as told to the FBI, is in one of the FBI documents in your press kit (Exhibit A).

The police claimed that Mr. Fahey failed a polygraph test given to him by them. Unfortunately for them, under Life Magazine sponsorship, I had had the witness polygraphed by one of the top polygraph experts in the country prior to them doing so. This polygraph showed that the man was being truthful.

2. We charge that the police deliberately swept under the rug the testimony of six witnesses - their statements are in your press kits - and others which, without doubt, confirm the existence of the girl in the polka dot dress. The girl in the polka dot dress was not a figment of the imagination of Sandra Serrano. In fact, Vincent DiPierro, a very credible witness, identified a portrait of the girl who had invited John Fahey to witness unknown persons "take care of Mr. Kennedy at the winning reception" as the girl in the polka dot dress, whom he observed in the kitchen smiling at Sirhan seconds before the assassin shot Senator Kennedy.

3. We also charge that the record strongly suggests that the FBI or the LAPD, and possibly both, deliberately lied or fabricated information which was later introduced into the record. We can clarify this during your question period.

4. We further charge that numerous records which pointed to a conspiracy have been suppressed by both agencies and that police assurances that this was a thorough and complete investigation in which no stone was left unturned or lead unfollowed, is little more than a public relations job and contradictory to the facts.

There are sufficient FBI and police documents in my possession, and in the possession of others, which clearly show that there has been an infamous fraud perpetrated against the people of the United States by these investigating agencies. Mr. Rocha and I shall insist on an early date in court so that a free press can witness the pushing back of the secrecy curtain imposed on us by those agencies and, using their own records, unmasking of the fraudulent practices of the LAPD and the FBI.

2
LA 56-156

He left the Embassy Room shortly after hearing this individual and he went out into the lobby of the hotel where numerous people were milling around and talking about the shooting. He heard several other people in the audience state something to the effect "We shot him," and from the other conversations he was able to determine that they meant that the people were the cause of Senator KENNEDY being shot and it was in this context that they said, "We shot him."

ELLIS stated that while he was touring the hotel with SHAMEL during the evening of June 4, 1968, he noticed that there were quite a few shoddily dressed individuals in the hotel.

On June 5, 1968, he saw SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN's photograph in the newspaper, and he immediately recalled having seen SIRHAN in the Embassy Room at approximately 10:00 p.m. on June 4, 1968. He was unable to describe the clothing that SIRHAN had on at the time, but only recalls he did not fit in with other individuals in the room. He believes SIRHAN had on some sort of dungarees and a jacket. At the time he observed SIRHAN, SIRHAN was standing alone. He did not notice anyone else in SIRHAN's company.

He was shown a photograph of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, and he advised that SIRHAN is the individual he observed in the Embassy Room at approximately 10:00 p.m. on June 4, 1968.

ELLIS stated he does not recall having seen any woman in a polka dot dress or wearing a piece of clothing with a polka dot design at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4 or 5, 1968.

honestly say he had ever seen Sirhan Sirhan or Munir Sirhan in person.

Further, Fahey was advised that his answer to questions concerning being told of a plan to assassinate Senator Kennedy clearly showed that he was also being untruthful in this respect.

Mr. Fahey claimed that he had never told anyone that he had actually seen Sirhan or Munir in person. He claimed that he told the FBI that the men he had seen at the Ambassador Hotel on the morning of June 4, 1968, had a strong resemblance to the photographs which were shown to him.

Examiner informed Fahey that regardless of who he thought the people at the Ambassador looked like, he knew that they were not Sirhan or Munir and should have told the FBI at the time. Fahey answered, "Yes, sir, you're right."

Fahey was asked if he was deliberately trying to mislead the authorities, he answered, "No".

Mr. Fahey was told that his previous statements would have to be changed and corrected with the truth. He was told that he would be given the opportunity to correct his statements himself, or that the examiner would correct his prior statements by furnishing a report on the findings and conclusions of the polygraph examination.

Fahey requested to return on Monday, September 9, 1968, for the purpose of going over all his previous statements and correcting those areas which were wrong.

Fahey's complete statements at the time of the polygraph examination on September 5, 1968 are contained in tape #29593 and in file at S.U.S.

On Monday, June 9, 1968 at 2 PM Lieutenant Hernandez and Sergeant Alexander interviewed Mr. Ray Smith at his place of business, 1833 N. Eastern Avenue. (Cal-Tek Industries). Mr. Smith was John Fahey's employer on 6-4-68. It was learned that John Fahey was a salesman for Mr. Smith and was working in that capacity on 6-4-68. Investigating officer obtained four Accomplishment Sheets dated June 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1968. These statements were submitted by John Fahey to Mr. Smith and are the work record of business calls Fahey claimed to have been made on the above dates.

The following information is contained on the accomplishment sheet dated June 4, 1968, which was signed and turned in by John Fahey. This accomplishment sheet lists a record of calls claimed to have been made by Fahey on that day.

<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PERSON CONTACTED</u>
8:30 AM to 9 AM	UCLA Medical Center 680 Buenos Ayres, LA	Mrs. Bryden

9:25 AM to 9:45 AM	Plane Service 7240 Haven Hurst, Van Nuys	Joe Cottle
10:05 AM to 10:30 AM	Skyways Inc. (Cessna ship) 16700 Roscoe Blvd, Van Nuys	John Van Horn
10:55 AM to 11:30 AM	Ken Aire Inc. 7965 San Fernando Rd, Sun Valley	Paul Woo 875-1310
11:45 AM to 12:10 PM	Burbank Hotel 215 So. Golden Hall, Burbank	Manager 845-7271
1:30 PM to 1:50 PM	Jameson Mtg. Co. 15814 Strathorn, Van Nuys	E. Handy 727-1985
2:15 PM to 2:30 PM	Alumina Ferrite Corp 14742 Armita St, Van Nuys	Dick 922-2313

Entry after 2:30 PM "Was on the way to Rocket Dye Co. in Canoga Park, my car broke down, transmission and a flat tire." (Verbatim)

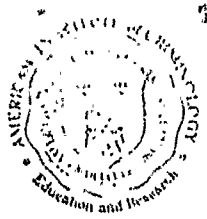
At approximately 6 PM on September 9, 1968 John Fahey arrived at room 803, S.U.S. and met with Investigating officers as pre-arranged.

Fahey was subsequently interrogated in room 318, Parker Center.

During the preliminary phase of this interrogation, Fahey continued to be untruthful with Investigators and was being evasive in his manner of answering questions which were being asked. Ultimately, however, Fahey did admit that he had been mislead by Fernando Faura and others, and he stated that he had not been completely truthful in his first reports to the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department. He stated that he knew that many portions of his previous statements were not truthful.

Fahey explained that in his mind he had been "romanticized" by Fernando Faura. He stated that he knew he had never seen Sirhan Sirhan or Munir Sirhan in person. He explained that when he was shown the photographs by the FBI, he knew then that he had never seen the persons depicted in those photographs. Fahey stated that at that time he told the FBI that the persons looked very much like Sirhan and Munir Sirhan, but he did so knowing that the persons he saw at the Ambassador Hotel on the morning of June 4, 1968 were not the Sirhan brothers.

Fahey related that as a matter of fact nothing had happened during his association with the unknown woman that lead him to believe that she was in any way connected with the assassination of Senator Kennedy. He indicated that at the time that he was first interviewed, he could have erroneously mislead the FBI because at the time he was excited and had a fear inside of him due to the events that took place. He said that when the girl made statements to him reflecting her bad taste towards Senator Kennedy it was ordinary political conversation and that there was really nothing that she said that would lead any reasonable person to form a belief that she was connected with Kennedy's assassination.



Three (3) [redacted]

Professional Security Consultants

INVESTIGATIONS

SUITE 509 • 9301 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD • BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. 90212 • PHONES: 272-8259 • 278-2667

September 20, 1968

Mr. Jordan Bonfante
Life Magazine, Inc.
9570 Wilshire Blvd.,
Beverly Hills, California

CONFIDENTIAL

Re JOHN H. FAHEY, JR
August 30, 1968

Dear Mr. Bonfante:

At your request, a polygraph examination was conducted on Mr. John Henry Fahey, Jr. The subject signed a release statement agreeing to take the examination voluntarily with promise of reward, threat, or immunity.

The examiner discussed the transcribed statements made at the San Fernando police department with the subject. All the critical or key questions were read and thoroughly discussed with Mr. Fahey prior to the examination. The following critical questions were asked the subject:

1. Is the information you have given the FBI and me regarding the Ambassador Hotel incident true in all respects?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
2. Did a woman tell you, "They're going to take care of Mr. Kennedy tonight?" Or words to that effect?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
3. Have you ever stolen anything of value? (Control Question)
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
4. Have you made up this story for personal gain?
The subject answered NO. No deception indicated.
5. Have you lied to Jordan or Fernando about this case?
The subject answered NO. No deception indicated.
6. Did you have dinner at TRANCAS restaurant with a woman on June 4th of this year as you stated?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
7. Have you told the whole truth about the Ambassador Hotel affair and the trip to Oxnard with a woman on June 4, 1968?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
8. Have you lied to me?
The subject answered No. No deception indicated.

Security Services for Legal Industry and Business

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

page 2.

Three examinations were given the subject on the first series of questions listed above. A coin test was given Mr. Fahey after his first examination in order to determine his responsiveness to a "lie question." He was asked to pick one coin from a group of coins of different denominations. He was then told to answer NO to all questions when asked if he took the penny, nickel, dime, quarter or half dollar. The first coin test indicated the subject was responsive to a "lie" when the examiner correctly picked out the NICKEL when the subject "lied" to that question.

SERIES TWO

Series number two was then prepared and discussed with Mr. Fahey. He said that he understood the questions and to get on with the test because he was tired and hungry. The following critical questions were asked the subject on two examinations:

1. Did you tell the LAPD and the FBI the truth about the Ambassador Hotel and the Oxnard incidents?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
2. Were you actually followed on June 4th, 1968 as you have said?
The subject answered YES. Reaction indicated here.
3. On June 4th did the woman say she didn't want you to get involved?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.
4. Did you believe your life was in danger on June 4, 1968?
The subject answered YES. Reaction indicated here.
5. Have you answered all of these questions truthfully?
The subject answered YES. No deception indicated.

After the second examination the subject complained that his arm was "sore" from the blood-pressure cuff. He also stated that the second test bothered him because of the arm discomfort. It was then decided that no further examinations be given because it was almost 10:00PM and the subject appeared very tired. He arrived for his examination about 6PM and was cooperative during the first and second series of examinations.

The subject was asked why he had reacted to questions two and four. He stated that he was disturbed thinking about what had happened. He would offer no other explanation other than to say that he was tired, hungry and that his arm bothered him. Since these two questions indicated a specific reaction, the examiner asked the subject if he would be willing to come back later for additional testing in order to clear up these two reactions. He stated that he would be more than willing because he wanted nothing to show against his statements. Because of the limited number of examinations on series two, the examiner will not make a definite determination on these two questions or the two charts because of the subject's condition.

In evaluating the first three charts containing question series number one, it is the examiner's opinion that the subject did not attempt deception to any of the critical questions asked.

A standard three channel Stoelting polygraph was utilized for the examinations. Blood pressure, pulse, respiration and the psychogalvanic responses were recorded.

The subject was an adequate subject, although somewhat tired after working all day on his job. He was generally alert and responsive to the examination. He was cooperative throughout the entire examination even when he complained about his arm and being hungry. It was decided to terminate the interview and examinations have have him back at a later time when he could spend more time with the examiner so that other areas could be discussed and checked out with the polygraph.

Because of the limited time for this examination, not all of the critical information listed in the trascript was checked out. The items discussed with Mr. Fahey were essentially the same as he described in the transcript.

After the examination, Mr. Fahey was advised to cooperate fully with the police and FBI if he was called back to take a polygraph examination with those agencies. He replied that he would do so even though he felt that both agencies were not working as hard on the case as they should and that the girl was getting away because too much time was being lost by the police and FBI. Mr. Fahey stated quite emphatically that he wasn't sure that what he had told the examiner had anything to do with Mr. Kennedy's death but he had to pass on his information just in case it did have some bearing.

All attempts by the examiner to "trip up" the subject were fruitless because his story was virtually the same as in the transcript. He did state that he had further information about "the woman's" husband and what he had done in the Islands. Evidently, this was not transcribed or the subject didn't discuss it at the San Fernando Police station.

In evaluating the subject's story and in trying to knock holes in it, the examiner was unable to shake the subject's statements at this interview. There were some other areas which the examiner wanted to check further, but because of the lateness, it was decided to check these issues later when there was more time and the subject more responsive.

It is the examiner's opinion that the subject is sincere in his statements and that there is a need for continued investigation by your office and the police to obtain additional physical evidence to back up his statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Gugas
CHRIS GUGAS, POLYGRAPH EXAMINER

F B I

Date: 9/17/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, Los Angeles

FROM: Director, FBI

KENSALT

Reurairtels 8/19/71 and 9/3/71.

Advise current status of grand jury proceedings referred to in your airtel of 8/19/71 and further, indicate what action is anticipated in connection with the suit filed by Fernando Faura as set forth in your communication of 9/3/71.

Review and summarize all pending civil or criminal actions in state or Federal courts relative to captioned matter.

3086

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SEP 20 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Handwritten signature]

Sent Via _____ M
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Per _____

F B I

Date: 7/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

KENSALT

ReSJlet 7/20/71.

Los Angeles should initiate appropriate inquiry in order to determine whether there is any basis in fact to the allegations made by Lila Hurtado.

Expedite and furnish results in form suitable for dissemination.

- 1- Chicago (Info)
- 1- San Juan (Info)

56-156-3087

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 30 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Ho Richards

Sent Via _____ M

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Per _____

F B I

Date: 9/22/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

Re LA airtel to Bureau 8/24/71 and Bureau airtel to LA, 9/17/71.

Enclosed is one copy of a letter dated 8/24/71, from County of Los Angeles Grand Jury to Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, regarding findings of County Grand Jury concerning handling of evidence in the SIRHAN case by the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

The findings of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury regarding the alleged mishandling of evidence in the SIRHAN case by the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office as set forth in the enclosed letter states:

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury finds the existence of probable misfeasance and non-feasance with respect to the management and operation of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office. It is the feeling of this grand jury that such management, if allowed to continue, can only weaken the integrity and structure of County Government in general and decrease the efficiency and effectiveness of other county agencies who rely on the services of the County Clerk's Office.

2 - Bureau
 2 - Los Angeles

AOR/lme
 (4)

OFFICE COPY

56-156-3088

SEARCHED —

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

LA 56-156

The transcript of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury was made public and a copy of this transcript was obtained and is being made a part of the Los Angeles file in the SIRHAN matter.

LAW SUIT BY FERNANDO FAURA

The civil index of the Los Angeles Superior Court as checked on 9/21/71, shows that the law suit brought by FAURA for disclosure of information was filed on 9/1/71, and was assigned number C10885.

The civil register of the Los Angeles Superior Court as checked on 9/21/71 records this suit was filed as reflected in the index, but has not as yet been put on calendar.

APPEAL OF CONVICTION OF SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Deputy Attorney General of the State of California WILLIAM JAMES advised 9/21/71 that the automatic appeal of the SIRHAN conviction to the California Supreme Court had not as yet been put on calendar for oral argument.

JAMES advised the California Supreme Court would probably not hear this case until such time as the U.S. Supreme Court would hear the case of AIKEN vs California, which concerns the matter of cruel and unusual punishment of capital offenses. This case was scheduled to be heard in early October by the U.S. Supreme Court, but may be delayed due to the retirement of Justice HUGO BLACK.

CIVIL ACTION BY BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

The Bureau is aware that in approximately March 1971 (Bureau tel to Los Angeles 3/11/71), BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. initiated a civil action in U.S. District Court (USDC), for the District of Columbia, requesting under the Freedom of Information Act, production of FBI reports in the SIRHAN matter.

LA 56-156

Affidavits were submitted by Agents of the Los Angeles FBI Office in connection with this matter.

Los Angeles is not aware of the status of this matter.

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments regarding the law suit filed by FAURA and the status of the appeal of SIRHAN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 9/24/71

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 9/21/71, Deputy Attorney General WILLIAM JAMES of the State Attorney General's Office at Los Angeles, advised that he had a copy of the appeal brief filed by the defense attorneys in connection with the conviction of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

JAMES stated that this brief consisted of almost 800 pages in four volumes, and he would make these volumes available to this office for copying so that this office could have a copy of this brief. It is noted that the Bureau has requested that two copies be made of this material so that the Bureau may retain one copy and one copy may be forwarded to the Department of Justice.

It is noted that previously, JAMES furnished this office with a copy of the plaintiff's and respondent's brief to the appeal filed by the SIRHAN defense. The copy of the respondent's answer has been made a part of the SIRHAN file, and two copies have been made, which will be forwarded to the Bureau for the Bureau and the Department.

56-156-3089

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



AOR/fsc
(1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 9/24/71

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Attached is a copy of letter dated 8/24/71, from County of Los Angeles Grand Jury to the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County.

This letter concerns the findings of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury into their inquiry of the alleged mishandling of evidence in the SIRHAN case by the Office of the Los Angeles County Clerk.

This letter was received from Deputy District Attorney RICHARD HECHT of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office on 9/21/71.

Deputy District Attorney HECHT also provided a copy of the transcript of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury inquiring into the mishandling of evidence by the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office.

This transcript consisted of three volumes which are being made a part of the Los Angeles file on SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

*Forwarded to Bu
9/22/71
J*

56-156-3090

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 23 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

AOR/fsc
(1)



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

1971 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629.2451

August 24, 1971

EDWARD B. ADLER
MRS. DIANE A. BAERWALD
MRS. HELEN D. BARNES
LOUIS L. COLEN
JOSEPH D. DARDARIAN
JAMES S. DWIGHT
LEO D. EPSTEIN
LOUIS A. ESHMAN, M.D.
JOHN E. HARGROVE
MRS. LETTIE BELLE LANGE
MRS. ESTHER S. LEWIN
MRS. ANNE C. LINGLE

MRS. MARIAN B. LLOYD
MRS. MARIAN LOES
MRS. LYDIA LOPEZ
ALBERT M. NIBLO
HOLLIS M. PEAVEY
CHRISTIAN W. PLANJE
MRS. ELIZABETH J. SAETA
MRS. ALYCE M. SISSON
MRS. DORIS Y. S. TOM
MRS. WALTA J. WATTSOON
MRS. SUE K. YOUNG

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
Los Angeles County
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Gentlemen:

On August 16, 1971, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury commenced an investigation relating to the handling of the exhibits which were introduced both during the Grand Jury presentation on June 7, 1968, which resulted in the indictment of Mr. Sirhan, and during the course of the subsequent Sirhan trial. This current Grand Jury investigation took five days and over thirty-five witnesses were examined under oath. The Grand Jury desires to communicate its findings in this matter:

1. A court order was promulgated by Judge Arthur Alarcon on June 7, 1968. This order continued in effect until May 20, 1969, at which time Judge Herbert V. Walker issued a court order which stated, in substance, that the original exhibits in the Sirhan case were not to be viewed except upon order of the court. This restriction did not apply to attorneys of record. Judge Walker's court order was preceded by a conference in his chambers on May 16, 1969, which was recorded by a court reporter. Three representatives of the Clerk's Office including Mr. Peter J. Talmachoff, Chief of the Criminal Division, were present during this conference in order that the views of the two Superior Court judges would be clearly communicated and understood.

- During this conference, and based upon the testimony relating thereto, it is demonstrably clear that both Judge Charles Loring and Judge Herbert V. Walker also expected that the critical ballistics evidence in the Sirhan case was to be specially packaged to preserve its integrity. This conference occurred well after all of the exhibits had been introduced into evidence and had thus come into the care, custody and control of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office.
2. The strict terms of the court order issued by Judge Walker on May 20, 1969, governing the public review of the original Sirhan exhibits have not been consistently observed by the Office of the County Clerk.
 3. The court's recommendation relating to the packaging of the ballistics evidence was totally ignored by the Office of the County Clerk despite the emphasis placed upon the fragility of such evidence during the course of the in-chambers conference.
 4. The existence of Judge Walker's court order and the dissemination of its contents were disregarded to a substantial extent: some of the original Sirhan exhibits, including, but not limited to the bullets fired from Sirhan's gun, were handled by unauthorized persons on numerous occasions.
 5. The handling of the original exhibits by unauthorized persons was accompanied by a general lack of adequate security precautions by the Clerk's Office personnel.
 6. The County Clerk, William Sharp, by testifying that the court order of May 20, 1969, did not come to his personal attention until June of 1971, has exhibited a failure of effective communication between him and his subordinates in connection with the duties and responsibilities of his office in a unique case of historical importance. Mr. Sharp's concern with minor details of reform while overlooking major responsibilities is culpable. The department, blaming all its deficiencies on crowded conditions, has largely failed to heed the warnings and recommendations of the 1968 Grand Jury and its Audit Report. These conditions do prevail, but they cannot be an excuse for mismanagement.

7. Peter Talmachoff, Chief of the Criminal Division of the County Clerk's Office, has exhibited a failure to inform, train and supervise subordinate personnel as to the existence, specific content, effect and importance of the court order of May 20, 1969, governing the security and handling of the original Sirhan exhibits.
8. The County Clerk's management and supervisory personnel also exhibited indifference in connection with the training of new exhibit custodians, insofar as specifically advising them of the existence, content, effect and importance of the court order of May 20, 1969.
9. The official records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office relating to the viewing of the evidence in the cases of the People v. Sirhan B. Sirhan and People v. Jack Kirschke are incomplete, inadequate, confusing and, in some instances, simply missing.
10. Numerous pages from two photostatic copies of one of Mr. Sirhan's notebooks are missing while under the care, custody and control of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office. The two missing copies referred to were not the copies made by the Clerk's Office for the purpose of public inspection, but rather were documents which were actually used during the course of the proceedings in Judge Walker's court. Although additional copies of these documents were, pursuant to Judge Walker's court order, reproduced by the County Clerk's Office for public inspection, these additional copies, in their entirety, cannot presently be accounted for by representatives of the Clerk's Office.
11. Due to the startling inadequacy of the official record of transactions in the County Clerk's Office hereinbefore referred to, and the lack of substantial and appropriate administrative controls, there exists a present inability on the part of the Grand Jury to fully and accurately reconstruct the events which such records should precisely reflect, thus precluding, at this time, any criminal action relating to the possible theft of those documents which are now missing and which had come into the care, custody and control of the Clerk's Office.

12. The Grand Jury wishes to express emphatically concern over the apparent ease with which documents and other items under the custody of the Office of the County Clerk can be unlawfully taken. The theft of any document from a public office should be, in itself, a matter of importance. When such thefts occur in connection with a case of historic importance, and where such documents have presumably been stored for safekeeping with an agency of local government, which is an integral part of the criminal justice system, such thefts become matters of major concern.
13. Because the exhibits under the custody of the County Clerks' Office were handled, examined and photographed by unauthorized persons and mishandled by County Clerk exhibit personnel, there exists a reservation on the part of the 1971 Los Angeles County Grand Jury relating to the present integrity of the ballistics exhibits which were introduced into evidence both during the Grand Jury presentation on June 7, 1968, and during the subsequent trial of the defendant Sirhan B. Sirhan. Since this evidence is presently out of the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County, we are unable to substantiate these reservations.
14. Responsible and effective middle and upper management controls have not been consistently exhibited, exercised or demonstrated in connection with the care and handling of the Sirhan case evidence after such evidence came into the custody of the Los Angeles County Clerk. Although this Grand Jury investigation was confined to the Criminal Division of the County Clerk's Office, the performance of upper management dictates that attention should be turned to other divisions of that office.

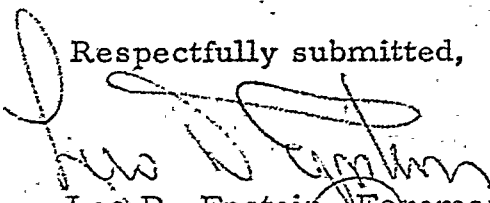
August 24, 1971

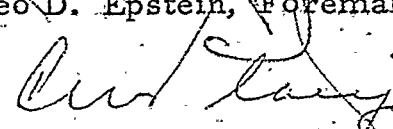
FINDINGS

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY FINDS THE EXISTENCE OF PROBABLE MISFEASANCE AND NON-FEASANCE WITH RESPECT TO THE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. IT IS THE FEELING OF THIS GRAND JURY THAT SUCH MANAGEMENT, IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, CAN ONLY WEAKEN THE INTEGRITY AND STRUCTURE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL AND DECREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OTHER COUNTY AGENCIES WHO RELY ON THE SERVICES OF THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

In order to assist you in your evaluation of the problems we have referred to in this letter, we have requested the court to make the entire transcript of this hearing a matter of public record.

Respectfully submitted,


Leo D. Epstein, Foreman


Christian W. Planje,
Foreman Pro Tem

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-1560)

DATE: 10/13/71

FROM : SA PAUL F. TIERNEY

SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 10/12/71, Investigator MITCHELL, INS, Los Angeles, (688-2823) advised the writer as follows:

SAIDALLAH BISHARA SIRHAN, brother of SIRHAN SIRHAN, has requested of INS, Los Angeles, a certificate showing that he is an alien. SAIDALLAH advised INS, Los Angeles he needs the certificate in applying for a Jordanian Passport for travel to Jordan. However, he plans to return to the United States at some future time to apply for United States citizenship.

MITCHELL stated that at this time INS does not know when SAIDALLAH is departing, where he will reside or when he will return to the United States.

MITCHELL wanted to know if we interpose any objection to INS issuing the above certificate. After conferring with Supv. NOLAN, MITCHELL was advised we interpose no objection. He was requested to keep us advised of pertinent future developments in this matter coming to the attention of INS. He said he would do so.

It is recommended MITCHELL be contacted periodically for any additional information in this matter

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[Signature]	

REPORT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JOSEPH P. BUSCH

concerning allegations of improper procedures
by Los Angeles Police Department criminalist
DeWayne Wolfer in the Sirhan case

October 18, 1971

PREFACE

On April 17, 1969, Sirhan B. Sirhan was convicted of the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The conviction was the result of a six-month investigation which involved interviews of more than 1,000 persons and the efforts of more than seventy-five investigators. The trial itself lasted 17 weeks and fills 31 volumes with 9,063 pages of testimony.

BACKGROUND

Three years after the murder of Senator Kennedy on June 5, 1968, Los Angeles attorney Barbara Warner Blehr sent a letter to Muriel M. Morse, General Manager, Personnel Department, Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission. This letter, dated May 28, 1971, alleged that Los Angeles Police Department criminalist DeWayne Wolfer acted improperly in conducting ballistics tests and in testifying concerning evidence in the Sirhan case. Mrs. Blehr based her allegations on Mr. Wolfer's alleged violation of four basic criminalistic "precepts" in his conduct of

*Rec. 10/19/71
from J. P. Busch
LA DA's office
Re R. F. Kennedy
cong.*

ballistic examinations and in his testimony. The validity of these precepts -- not the validity of Mrs. Blehr's charges -- was attested to by three recognized criminalist experts.

On June 4, 1971, District Attorney Joseph P. Busch announced the initiation of an independent investigation into these charges. He stated, "Since this office was responsible for the prosecution of Sirhan B. Sirhan for the assassination of Senator Kennedy, it is incumbent upon us to conduct the investigation so that there will be no loss of confidence on the part of the public as to whether the facts presented in the courtroom were correct."

FINDINGS

The investigation by the District Attorney has concluded that the allegations of Barbara Warner Blehr concerning the procedures of DeWayne Wolfer in the Sirhan case are untrue. They appear to be the result of inadequate examination of the trial record and incomplete investigation of the actions of Mr. Wolfer during this case.

CONDUCT OF THE INVESTIGATION

To assure thorough examination of the charges leveled by Mrs. Blehr, the District Attorney's Office interviewed

DeWayne Wolfer, Mrs. Blehr, William Harper (whom she named as her chief criminalist source), the three criminalists cited in her letter to the Civil Service Commission, eye-witnesses to the shooting in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel (who had been previously interviewed), and other persons who claimed special knowledge of the incident. Thousands of pages of trial transcript were reviewed. And, attention was directed to the exhibits -- namely, the bullets -- which were called into question by Mrs. Blehr's charges.

CONDITION OF THE EXHIBITS

When the District Attorney's Office turned its attention to the exhibits, it discovered that serious questions surrounded the handling of Sirhan trial exhibits by the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office.

These questions were sufficient to suspend further investigative activity pending a Grand Jury inquiry into the Clerk's handling of the exhibits. Among the most serious of these questions was the violation of a continuing Superior Court order setting forth the manner in which this evidence was to be handled.

In a letter to the Board of Supervisors dated August 24, 1971, the Grand Jury expressed serious concern about the operations of the County Clerk's Office and stated:

"Because the exhibits under the custody of the County Clerk's Office were handled, examined and photographed by unauthorized persons and mishandled by County Clerk exhibit personnel, there exists a reservation on the part of the 1971 Los Angeles County Grand Jury relating to the present integrity of the ballistics exhibits which were introduced into evidence both during the Grand Jury presentation on June 7, 1968, and during the subsequent trial of the defendant Sirhan B. Sirhan. Since this evidence is presently out of the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County, we are unable to substantiate these reservations."

Following the District Attorney's extensive investigation into the handling of the exhibits and the Grand Jury inquiry, the investigation into Mrs. Blehr's charges continued.

SUMMARY

The basic errors in the Blehr allegations stem from two related incidents:

(1) L.A.P.D. criminalist DeWayne Wolfer mislabeled the envelope which was received in court as People's Exhibit No. 55. The envelope contained three bullets test-fired by Mr. Wolfer from the gun taken from Sirhan B. Sirhan (Serial No. H53725). Mr. Wolfer mistakenly labeled the envelope with the serial number H18602. The latter is the serial number of an Iver-Johnson .22 calibre cadet model gun -- the same make and model as the weapon seized from Sirhan -- which Mr. Wolfer used for other Sirhan case tests on June 11, 1968, five days after he tested the Sirhan weapon.

On June 6, 1968, Mr. Wolfer recovered seven bullets which were test-fired into a water tank from the Sirhan gun (H53725). All seven bullets were compared with the bullet removed from the sixth cervical vertebra of Senator Kennedy. After making these comparisons, Mr. Wolfer positively identified the Sirhan gun as having fired the bullet removed from Senator Kennedy. Four of the seven test bullets were introduced before the Grand Jury as Grand Jury Exhibit No. 5-B on June 7, 1968. Three of the remaining bullets remained under lock and key in the custody of Mr. Wolfer for comparison with bullets not yet recovered from other Sirhan victims. These were the three bullets which later made up Exhibit No. 55 at the trial in the mislabeled envelope.

(2) Mr. Wolfer conducted two series of ballistic tests. The first was conducted on June 6, 1968, with the gun seized from Sirhan B. Sirhan and the bullets from this test were used to identify the bullets removed from the victims of the crime. The second tests were conducted on June 11, 1968, and Mr. Wolfer used a weapon obtained from the Property Division of L.A.P.D. The use of this weapon (Serial No. H18602) was necessitated by the fact that Sirhan's weapon had been entered in evidence before the Grand Jury and a court order restricted its availability. The second tests were conducted to determine sound

characteristics and to verify muzzle distance by examining gun-powder patterns. This gun was destroyed in July 1969 in accordance with State law.

With the background of these two factors -- the mislabeling of the envelope and the instance of separate tests with separate guns for separate ballistic purposes -- Mrs. Blehr's charges may be examined.

(1) Mrs. Blehr alleges that Wolfer testified that Sirhan's gun (Serial No. H53725) fired bullets into three victims and the envelope of Court Exhibit No. 55 indicates that another gun (Serial No. H18602) fired the three bullets removed from the victims. She further alleges that he thus violated the fundamental firearm identification "precept" that "positive identification of an evidence bullet as having been fired from a particular gun and no other must be based on a comparison of the evidence bullet with a test bullet recovered from the same evidence gun and no other."

Our investigation reveals that the first allegation is the result of a mislabeled envelope and not the firing of another gun in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel on June 5, 1968. Mr. Wolfer,

in fact, identified the bullets removed from three victims by comparing them with test bullets fired from Sirhan's gun.

(2) The second allegation concerned Mr. Wolfer's violation of firearm "precept" number two: "The most accurate and reliable determination of the approximate distance between the muzzle and victim (excluding contact) based on powder pattern distribution must be made with the actual evidence gun and no other. It is also important to use the same make and type of ammunition, preferably from the same batch or lot number. (When the evidence gun is not available, a similar gun may be used but the validity of the test is always more questionable.)"

In making muzzle distance tests -- because of the unavailability of the Sirhan gun -- Mr. Wolfer used a gun of the same make and model (Iver-Johnson .22 calibre cadet) with a relatively close serial number (indicating proximity in time of manufacture) and identical ammunition from the same batch, purchased at the same gun shop where Sirhan purchased his ammunition. In his testimony, Mr. Wolfer insisted on distance tolerances which take into account the fact that he did not have access to the Sirhan gun for the distance test.

Mr. Wolfer's testimony makes it clear that he did not violate "Precept 2" as alleged by Mrs. Blehr.

(3) The third "precept" which Mr. Wolfer allegedly violated states, "The land and groove dimensions (part of the rifling specifications) may be identical or nearly identical between different firearms manufacturers."

Mr. Wolfer's statement in court testimony that "different manufacturers have different rifling specifications" does not contradict the third "precept." He emphasized that his identification of the bullets was based on other more particular characteristics, namely that the imperfections in the barrel of any firearm "produces a series of thousands of scratch marks" on a bullet. And, he relied heavily on these particular characteristics in making his identification -- clearly, attentive to the third "precept" of firearms identification as cited by Mrs. Blehr and clearly refuting this charge.

(4) The final "precept" which Mr. Wolfer allegedly violated states: "Very similar copper coatings are used on many different makes of lead revolver bullets."

In his testimony, Mr. Wolfer did not rely solely on the characteristics of the alloy coating, but on other characteristics as well, to identify the bullets removed from the victims as Mini-Mag ammunition. However, laboratory tests of the alloy and its particular application to the bullets convinced him that it could only be Mini-Mag ammunition.

It should be noted that other evidence was introduced at the trial to prove that Sirhan B. Sirhan purchased such ammunition at the Lock, Stock & Barrel Gun Shop in San Gabriel on June 1, 1968, and that he was seen firing these bullets at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club range on June 4, 1968.

(5) A subsequent charge by Mrs. Blehr that Mr. Wolfer falsely stated his academic qualifications concerning a course in anatomy have been disproved by an affidavit from the University of Southern California which indicates that the disputed anatomy course simply had a different number when Mr. Wolfer went to college than it does today in the catalogue referred to by Mrs. Blehr.

CONCLUSION

(1) The investigation of the allegations contained in the letter of Barbara Warner Blehr to the Los Angeles City Civil

Service Commission uncovered serious errors in the charges of Mrs. Blehr.

(2) Careful study of these errors and the facts in the situation refute the allegations brought by Mrs. Blehr against DeWayne Wolfer.

(3) The investigation uncovered a clerical error on the part of criminalist Wolfer.

(4) The investigation raised serious questions concerning the present integrity of the exhibits in the Sirhan case because of the handling of the evidence by unauthorized persons while it was in the custody of the Los Angeles County Clerk.

(5) No other relevant facts were uncovered by this investigation.

The evidence is now in the custody of the California Supreme Court in San Francisco. The case of The People of the State of California v. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is now on appeal before the California Supreme Court with the California Attorney General representing the People and Luke McKissack and Godfrey Isaac for the defense.