

JONN G. CHRISTIAN

Jonn G. Christian, a free lance writer, actively conducted his own investigation into the Kennedy assassination which he claimed would prove the existance of a conspiracy between Jerry Owen, a self-styled minister, and Sirhan Sirhan. Christian based his allegation on what he termed discrepancies in the various statements Owen made to the Los Angeles Police Department and to Attorney George T. Davis.

On June 5, 1968, Jerry Owen contacted the Department and related that on June 3, 1968, while driving in Los Angeles, he had picked up two hitchhikers one of whom he later identified from a newspaper photograph as Sirhan. Owen subsequently "went into hiding" in the San Francisco area.

On June 30, 1968, the San Francisco Examiner published Owen's narrative of his involvement with Sirhan and related that Owen was hiding out because he had received threatening telephone calls. Owen also related his story to George T. Davis, a San Francisco attorney and personal friend. Davis and William Turner tape recorded this interview, according to Christian. William Turner, who was dismissed from the F.B.I. after ten years service, is covered in a separate section of this report.

On July 1, 1968, issues of several Central California area newspapers carried stories that a minister was hiding out in that general area because he had information which proved a conspiracy in the assassination of Senator Kennedy and had received threats against his life. Attorney George T. Davis was quoted as saying

he had known Owen for twenty-five years and believed him to be reliable. These news stories included Owen's statement of his activities on June 3, 4, and 5, in the Los Angeles area which differed from his earlier statements to the Los Angeles Police Department and to Davis and Turner.

On August 7, 1968, Christian contacted Jack Brown of the office of Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and stated he had a taped statement of Owen that alleged a conspiracy in the death of Senator Kennedy. Brown relayed this information to the Los Angeles Police Department who interviewed Christian via telephone in San Francisco on August 7 and 9, 1968.

When interviewed Christian said that the tape recording of Owen, when compared with Owen's statements to the news media, indicated he was not telling the truth. Christian indicated that he and his associate, William Turner, desired to be "deputized" so they could work with the Police Department in connection with "this conspiracy angle." He also wanted a copy, or to hear the Department's tape recorded interview of Owen because it might be different from his tape.

Both Christian and Turner believed that Sirhan and Owen were together on June 4, and that they conspired to assassinate Senator Kennedy. Christian added that with Sirhan in police custody and the get-away plan aborted, Owen was trying to establish an alibi.

Edgar Eugene Bradley, according to Christian, who is currently under extradition proceedings to Louisiana; and Clay Shaw,

another figure in the alleged conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy, all belonged to the same church organization and knew each other.

Christian further added that he had "just an hour ago" received some additional "hard core" evidence. This turned out to be a statement made by Owen to the newspapers which again did not correspond with statements given in his recorded interview.

Christian made the statement that "In negotiations with NBC I played back the tape conversation with Jack Brown, (from Mayor Yorty's Office) and part of your conversation so that they can understand that we're dealing in highly confidential areas.

There is to be no public announcement, or any indication at all on what we are doing here. We intend to work on this from a journalistic and broadcast standpoint in connection with the Los Angeles Police Department." (Christian's emphasis)

On August 11, 1968, Christian contacted the Police Department and repeated his request to be deputized. He stated he had sent a "transcript of the tape" to Frank Burns, Jesse Unruh's attorney. On August 14, a tape recording of Jerry Owen was sent to the police department by Frank Burns. On it Jerry Owen describes his alleged activities in relation to the Kennedy assassination.

On August 14, Christian sent to the police department a document entitled "Discrepancy Report #1" "The Plot to Murder R.F.K." in which he enumerated thirteen, according to him, discrepancies between the statements Owen made to the San Francisco Examiner and the statements he made to Davis. Christian ends with a

"Critical Analysis" in which he alleges the existence of a conspiracy.

On November 13, 1968, Christian contacted Jack Brown and Ron Ellensohn of Mayor Yorty's Office and played for them the Owen tape recording in an attempt to further his claim of conspiracy. He also implied that Chief Deputy Attorney General Charles O'Brien had taken a direct interest in the case and had assigned all of his investigative forces to work on it. Investigation proved this claim to be unfounded and that Mr. O'Brien had made no such assignement.

On January 21, 1969, Christian was personally interviewed by the police department upon his claim of possessing new evidence. he was accompanied by Richard Lubic, a former television producer for KHJ, a Los Angeles television station. Lubic claims to have been approached by representatives of Jim Garrison who attempted to enlist his aid. However, on August 9, 1968, Lubic had told investigators that he had been contacted by William Turner who told him about Jerry Owen. Lubic said at that time that he believed their story to be a scheme to make money.

During the meeting, Christian, in an effort to substantiate his allegations of conspiracy, played a tape recording which included conversations between himself and Jonathan Perkins, an 80-year-old retired preacher and friend of Owen; a tape of a conversation between Ben Hardester, a private detective an associate of George Davis and a photographer who had film of Owen on the pulpit; and a tape of a conversation between himself and Bert Morris, the manager of the Coliseum Hotel.

These conversations contained no information of investigative value.

In that portion of the tape relating to the telephone conversation between Christian and Jonathan Perkins, Christian attempted to place the time of Owen's statement to Perkins regarding the sale of a horse to Sirhan as occurring prior to the shooting. Jonathan Perkins was interviewed by investigators on February 11, 1969, and recalled the telephone conversation with Christian. He stated that Christian identified himself as a police officer working on the investigation. Perkins did not recall exactly what he told Christian, but he was able to accurately pinpoint the date and time of his conversation with Owen. He stated that the first time he had any conversation with Owen regarding Owen's possible connection with Sirhan was June 5, 1968, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. Perkins was already aware of the assassination having heard news broadcasts over television and radio prior to seeing Owen.

### Conclusion

John Christian maintained from his first contact with the police department that Jerry Owen was involved in a conspiracy to kill Senator Kennedy. He based his contentions primarily upon what he terms "discrepancies" between the statements Owen made to the Department, the San Francisco Examiner and George Davis. He has advanced no valid proof. He has instead, by various machinations, attempted to convince various official agencies that the other was interested in the investigation. Although Owen had been proven to have made numerous false statements

regarding his involvement in the assassination, an independent investigation conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department has proven that Owen was not involved in any way.

WILLIAM TURNER

Former F. B. I. Agent William Turner, now a writer, is described by Jonn Christian as an "associate" in Christian's investigation of Jerry Owen.

Turner and Author Mark Lane appeared on the Owen Span television show in Oakland on July 23, 1968. On the show Turner criticized the Warren Commission, discussed what he termed Federal intervention in the Garrison investigation in New Orleans and commented on various persons he claimed were involved in the Robert Kennedy assassination. Among those he referred to were Jose Duarte, Jerry Owen, Eugene Bradley and the girl in the polka dot dress. Although Turner never actually mentioned any of the above names, he implied that these parties were part of a conspiracy. The investigation conducted by this Department disproved all of the allegations made by Turner.

Turner was a special agent with the F.B.I. from 1951 until his dismissal in 1961. The charges on which his dismissal was based included that he had demonstrated through various untrue or unjustified statements that he lacked the truthfulness, accuracy and responsibility required of an F.B.I. agent and that he had shown a poor attitude toward the F.B.I. and its director. Turner's appeal of the dismissal reached the Supreme Court which in 1964 denied a Writ of Certiorari.

As a writer Turner's articles have appeared in such publications as Saga, The Nation, Playboy and Ramparts. A recent

book written by Turner, The Police Establishment, is critical of law enforcement. The F.B.I. has reported that Turner has associated himself with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's campaign to prove that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was the result of a highly organized plot and not the work of one man acting alone. Turner was a Democrat Party candidate for Congress in California's 6th District in 1968, but he lost in the primary.



**SUMMARY OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY S.U.S.**

## SUMMARY OF LETTERS SENT TO S.U.S.

As of January 14, 1969, the S.U.S. Unit had received a total of 296 unsolicited letters. These were in addition to mail received in response to the Unruh letter and written inquiries sent to specific individuals or agencies. All mail received by the Los Angeles Police Department, dealing with the Kennedy assassination, was forwarded to the Unit. Seven letters received by other agencies were forwarded to the Unit.

Fifty-three letters contained information regarding the case. Twenty-six made reference to the polka dot girl investigation, most of which advised investigators to review the television films of the occurrence. Twenty-eight contained various complaints about miscellaneous items not pertaining to the investigation, and 128 merely contained general comments about the case. Fourteen were threats against Sirhan or his attorneys, and thirty-three were classified as crank letters. The crank classification included letters that rambled on about current or imagined social ills and letters that suggested painful ways to interrogate Sirhan. Sixty-two letters were sent anonymously.

Six of the letters required an answer from the Department, and thirty-nine necessitated an investigative follow-up, some of which involved single interviews while others needed several. None of the letters were instrumental in opening any significant phase of the of the investigation.

**U. S. Department of Justice**

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**INVESTIGATION**

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ASSASSINATION

June 5, 1968

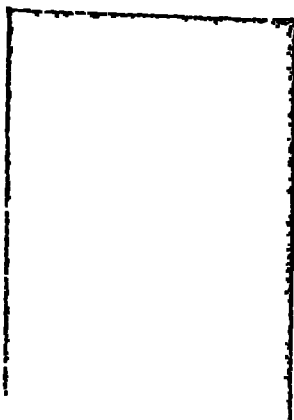
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**An INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
of the  
SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY  
ASSASSINATION**

**The FINAL REPORT  
February 1969**

**SPECIAL UNIT SENATOR  
DETECTIVE BUREAU — LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT**



**VOLUME III**

**CHAPTER IV**

**THE ASSASSIN**

**SIRHAN'S ACTIVITIES THE NIGHT OF JUNE 4, 1968**



## SIRHAN'S ACTIVITIES THE NIGHT OF JUNE 4, 1968

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was observed by several witnesses prior to the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. He was last seen in Pasadena by several ex-school friends at the Pasadena City College cafeteria. He was observed at various locations in and about the Embassy Ballroom at the Ambassador Hotel during the hours prior to the assassination, and he conversed with several of the witnesses.

### Pasadena City College

Sirhan went to Bob's Big Boy Restaurant adjacent to Pasadena City College on Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena at 6:10 p.m. on June 4, 1968. He sat down at the counter next to Gaymoard Mistri, and the two talked about horses and the racetrack. Mistri reported to investigators that he and Sirhan had both been students together at P.C.C. in 1963. Mistri recalled that Sirhan referred to a headline on the June 4th edition of the Los Angeles "Herald Examiner" which read "Jordan-Israel Situation - Gunfire had again broken out." Sirhan stated to Mistri, "This is bad, this is terrible."

Sirhan paid for Mistri's coffee, and the two walked to the nearby P.C.C. cafeteria. They then joined some other mutual school acquaintances, Marof Badran, Abdo Milki and Anwar Sayegh. Sirhan and Sayegh discussed religion for a few minutes, and Sirhan told Sayegh that he was a Catholic. At 7:00 p.m., the others left to go to class and Sirhan and Mistri left the cafeteria.

In the parking lot of Bob's Restaurant, they talked about hunting and learning to shoot. Sirhan showed Mistri a piece of metal which he was holding in his hand. Mistri thought the metal was a slug from a gun. At 7:15 p.m., Sirhan asked Mistri if he wanted to shoot some pool. Mistri told Sirhan that he could not, and both got into their own vehicles and left the parking lot. The witnesses reported that Sirhan appeared normal and very friendly and that they noticed nothing odd about him.

#### The Ambassador Hotel

At approximately 8:45 p.m., Hans Bidstrup, an electrician, was working in the electrician's booth adjacent to the Venetian Room in the hotel. A man, whom Bidstrup described as Sirhan, entered the booth and began a conversation. Sirhan held a glass containing a milky-looking liquid. Sirhan stated to Bidstrup, "Are you a Democrat?" When Bidstrup nodded, Sirhan extended his hand and said, "Shake hands with another Democrat."

Sirhan and Bidstrup conversed for several minutes, and Sirhan asked Bidstrup if he had ever seen Kennedy. Bidstrup's first impression of Sirhan was that Sirhan was half-drunk because he was so talkative. However, he later thought that perhaps Sirhan was not drunk. He stated that he probably only thought he was drunk because he was holding a drink. Bidstrup recalled that Sirhan spoke to a fireman who was standing near the electrician's booth; he did not overhear the conversation. Investigators were unable to determine the identity of the fireman.

Humphrey Cordero and Enrique Rabago

Between 9:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Cordero and Rabago were at the victory party for Robert Kennedy. They had come to the hotel together but had become separated, and Rabago was standing at the entrance to the Palm Court Room of the hotel. He encountered an individual, whom he later identified as Sirhan. They had a short conversation and were soon joined by Cordero. Prior to Cordero's arrival Rabago asked Sirhan, "Are we going to win?" Sirhan said, "I think we're going to win." When Rabago expressed concern about McCarthy being ahead, Sirhan said, "Don't worry about him if he doesn't win; that son of a bitch. He's a millionaire and he doesn't need to win. He just wants to go to the White House, but even if he wins he's not going to do anything for you or for any of the poor people."

During the conversation Sirhan referred to Kennedy, "Kennedy did not care about any poor people and merely sought to gain the presidency for personal reasons." He further stated that Kennedy was going to buy the presidency.

When Cordero suggested that they go back into the hotel, Rabago hesitated because they both were wearing casual clothes. Cordero asked Sirhan what he thought of Rabago's apprehensions; Sirhan stated, "Why shouldn't we go in there, we are voters; we're putting them in office."

Sirhan then told Cordero and Rabago that he had just come from the Rafferty Campaign Room where the hostess had "looked down at him" because of his attire. Sirhan related to Cordero that

he paid for a drink there with a \$20 bill and left the change. He told Cordero, "They were all smiles then; it's not what you look like, it's what you have got."

Cordero told investigators that Sirhan appeared very aggravated by the way rich people acted toward him. Both Rabago and Cordero left the hotel at 10:15 p.m. They last saw Sirhan at about 9:30 p.m. and did not see him speaking to anyone else.

#### Mary Grohs

Sometime between 9:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mary Grohs, a Western Union Telex operator, was working in the Colonial Room. She was seated at the Telex machine when a man began looking over her shoulder. He appeared very intense and his attention was concentrated on the material that was being sent. She advised him that the Kennedy teletype machine was further down the line. He walked away without saying anything. Although the man was standing near her she did not notice an odor of alcohol or see him carrying a glass.

A few minutes after the shooting the police brought Sirhan past Grohs. When she saw him she screamed, "That's the man I talked to!" She said that Sirhan looked at her and "he knew that I knew, he was the man I had spoken to earlier." Grohs positively identified Sirhan as the man she had seen earlier by the machine.

#### Gonzalo Cetina

At approximately 10 p.m., Sirhan approached a waiter, Gonzalo Cetina, who was working at the service bar in the Palm Court Room. Sirhan commented, "It's sure crowded in here," and asked

Cetina, "would you hold my drink?" Cetina described the drink as a clear liquid in a Tom Collins glass. Sirhan asked Cetina if he could take one of the folding chairs stacked nearby. Cetina said, "Yes," and he went back to his duties. He did not see Sirhan again. Cetina was positive in his identification of Sirhan as the man he had spoken to.

Judy Royer

Witness Royer arrived at the hotel at approximately 4:00 p.m. She was working on the Kennedy staff. During the evening she checked the pantry and kitchen area to clear it of persons who didn't belong. Royer had been told that Kennedy would be going to the Colonial Room after his speech in the Embassy Room.

She stated that she asked Sirhan to leave the pantry twice during the evening. The last place she saw him before the shooting was as he was leaving the anteroom. She did not recall that Sirhan spoke to her when she asked him to leave. She checked the kitchen area about twice an hour for three hours prior to the shooting.

Robert Klase

Klase was standing in the kitchen area at about 11:00 p.m., after attempting to get into the Embassy Room through the main entrance. He had been refused admittance by a guard and was attempting to enter through the kitchen.

As he stood in the anteroom, near some television equipment, a man who was monitoring a television set asked him to watch a nearby door. As Klase was watching the door, Sirhan attempted

to enter the room. Klase tapped Sirhan on the shoulder and said that no one was allowed in the area other than members of the ABC staff. Sirhan turned around and went back into the Embassy Room.

Klase watched the Kennedy victory speech on a television in the Colonial Room. He and Judy Royer passed through the kitchen when they went to the Colonial Room but they did not see Sirhan. Klase recognized Sirhan when he saw the police taking him away.

#### Jesus Perez

Perez was a kitchen helper at the hotel the night of the shooting. Sometime between 11:30 p.m. and midnight on the 4th, Sirhan was in the kitchen area with several other people. Perez stated that several times Sirhan asked the kitchen help, "Is Mr. Kennedy coming this way?" Perez told him that he didn't know. He said that Sirhan appeared to be just standing around as everyone else was. He noticed that Sirhan did have some type of papers in his hands and that he was folding them or twisting them in such a way that it gave him the impression that Sirhan was nervous.

About 20 minutes later, after Kennedy had just completed his speech, Perez awaited the Senator as he walked through the kitchen. Perez had just let go of Kennedy's hand when he heard the shots and saw the struggle with Sirhan begin.

**SIRHAN'S ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT**

## SIRHAN'S ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT

### Initial Reaction of The Crowd

Instantly after the shooting, members of the crowd recovered from their immediate shock and rushed at Sirhan. The events described below reflect statements of the individuals present in the kitchen area immediately after the shooting.

Karl Uecker grabbed Sirhan around the body and struck at his hand. He observed another person hitting Sirhan on the head. Joseph LaHive helped tackle Sirhan then twisted and pulled his leg onto the steam table. Kilbert Dun Gifford held Sirhan by the neck. A later photograph shows Gifford striking Sirhan in the head with his fist.

Gabor Kadar saw two men struggling with Sirhan; he jumped upon the steam table and struck Sirhan in the knee and chest. He also attempted to dislodge the gun from his hand by slamming it against the metal table. Roosevelt Grier wrenched the gun from Sirhan's hand and pinned him against the top of the table. Karl Uecker observed members of the crowd hitting Sirhan and told them to stop. Sirhan was held in this manner awaiting the arrival of the police.

At 12:21 a.m., an "Ambulance Shooting" call was broadcast to all units in the vicinity of 3400 Wilshire Boulevard. Officers Travis R. White and Arthur Placencia were the first to reach the scene. Upon arrival they observed Sirhan Sirhan lying face down on a serving table. Roosevelt Grier, a Los Angeles Ram football player, was lying on Sirhan's legs.



Karl Uecker, hotel maitre d', was lying across Sirhan's back. Jesse Unruh, speaker of the California Assembly, was assisting by keeping back the angry crowd. The officers reported that it was necessary to physically remove Grier, Uecker and Unruh from Sirhan prior to taking him into custody.

Reinforced and aided by Officers Michael Livesey, Willie Nunley and Walter Strickel, White was able to handcuff Sirhan who offered no resistance. They then forced their way through the hostile crowd with Sirhan. Muriel Lee watched the officers lead Sirhan through the Colonial Room and struck him on the head with her purse. As the officers moved toward the lobby, Officers Sanford Hansen and Daniel Jensen arrived and assisted them to the police vehicle.

Officers stated that Jesse Unruh maintained his role of protector and shouted to the crowd, "This one is going to face trial. Nothing is going to happen to him. He is going to pay. We aren't going to have another Dallas." Unruh followed the officers to the police vehicle and insisted on accompanying Sirhan to the station.

Sirhan was placed in the right rear seat of the vehicle; Officer Placencia sat in the left rear behind Officer White, the driver. Jesse Unruh sat in the right front passenger seat.

En route to the station Sirhan appeared relaxed. Officer Placencia then advised Sirhan of his constitutional rights. Except for a "Yes" answer, when asked if he understood his rights

to remain silent, Sirhan acknowledged his rights only by nods punctuated by occasional mumbles.

The only other remark made by Sirhan in the police vehicle was when Unruh asked him, "Why did you shoot him?" Sirhan replied, "You think I'm crazy, so you can use it as evidence against me." At this time, Officer Placencia used his flashlight to test Sirhan's eyes for pupil reaction to light and observed that the pupils were dilated. Placencia did not complete the test by making a comparison check of anyone else in the vehicle. Placencia had two month's field experience at the time.

#### Rampart Station

Upon arrival at Rampart Station, Sirhan was placed in the breathalyzer room and then moved into interrogation room "B". Officer White searched Sirhan in Placencia's and Unruh's presence. Officer White found two .22 caliber cartridges; one twenty-two caliber bullet; a comb; four one-hundred dollar bills; one five dollar bill; four one dollar bills; one dollar and sixty-six cents in change; and, three pieces of printed matter. The first piece of printed material, an article by David Lawrence from the Pasadena Independent Star News, dealt with Senator Kennedy's views on the Arab-Israel controversy. According to the article, Senator Kennedy was very critical of the Arabs and supported the Israel stand. The second contained a poem or song concerning Senator Kennedy. The third article appeared to be a newspaper advertisement inviting friends of Senator Kennedy to attend a rally at the Ambassador Hotel on Sunday, June 2, 1968.

Officer White then used his flashlight to check Sirhan's pupil reaction-time. He then compared the results by checking his partner's eyes. According to Officer White, Sirhan's eyes reacted normally. Sirhan did not display any other objective symptoms of intoxication or use of drugs. Sgt. John S. Locker entered the interrogation room and asked Unruh to step outside. He then assigned Officers Fred R. Willoughby and Robert E. Austin to guard Sirhan and prevent further contact with anyone. Officers Willoughby and Austin attempted to engage Sirhan in trivial and unrelated conversation, but Sirhan remained silent.

Shortly thereafter, Sgt. William Jordan, Rampart Detectives entered the room for the purpose of making a taped interview. Officers Willoughby and Austin left the room and the interview began. He was promptly advised of his constitutional rights. Sirhan asked a few questions concerning his rights and then stated that he would, "Remain silent." Sirhan refused to answer questions as to name, address, and other personal information. The interview ceased.

The money was recounted in Sirhan's presence. A second search of his person by Sgt. Jordan revealed no additional property. Sgt. Jordan then left the room and asked Officers Willoughby and Austin to remain with Sirhan.

While the officers were inside the room with Sirhan, the only conversation between them took place when Officer Willoughby was drinking a cup of hot chocolate. Sirhan asked if he could have a sip and Officer Willoughby said "No." Sirhan then asked

if the drink was hot. When Officer Willoughby replied, "Yes", Sirhan kicked out suddenly with his right foot, spilling hot chocolate on himself and Willoughby. Sirhan later apologized to the officer and mentioned to Sgt. Jordan that he was sorry for his conduct.

#### Parker Center

Plans were made to transport Sirhan to Homicide Division at Parker Center where security and facilities for investigation and detention were more adequate. Sirhan was taken down the stairway to the basement and placed in the rear seat of an unmarked police car with Sgt. Jordan on his right and Officer Willoughby on his left. The vehicle was driven by Sgt. Frank Patchett. Sgt. Adolph Melendres was in the front seat beside him. Sgt. Beryl A. Mick, Officer Austin and Jesse Unruh followed in a second vehicle. The two cars proceeded east on Beverly Boulevard and First Street to Parker Center. Both vehicles parked in the basement of Parker Center and Sirhan was taken via the service elevator to the third floor to Homicide Division, Room 319. Maximum security was in effect in anticipation of Sirhan's arrival. Officers were stationed at the elevators, stairways, and outside each door leading to Homicide Division.

Sirhan asked for a drink of water and then refused it when it was offered to him, insisting that Sgt. Jordan taste the water first. When he was asked the significance of his actions Sirhan refused comment.

Sirhan then complained of injuries to his left leg and left

hand. The Central Jail physician, Dr. Elwin C. Lanz, examined Sirhan's injuries and his diagnosis was as follows: swelling of the left ankle, probable sprain, no fracture. Contusion of the left index finger; hematoma of the forehead, and a minor abrasion of the face. Dr. Lanz recommended that Sirhan keep his weight off his left foot as much as possible.

Sirhan was next taken to Room 318, where he was interviewed by District Attorney Investigator George Murphy, Sgt. Melendres, Sgt. Jordan, and Deputy D. A. John Howard. Sirhan was again advised of his constitutional rights by Mr. Howard and again asked his name. Sirhan indicated he would remain silent.

At 2:15 a.m., Sirhan was walked from Homicide Division via the stairway leading directly to the Felony Booking Section of Central Jail. His escort included Inspector Howe, Sgt. Jordan, Sgt. Jess Buckles, Officer Louis Estrella, John Dill and Fred Willoughby. Sirhan was disrobed and skin searched. He objected to bending over and spreading his buttocks. When the reason for this form of search was explained, he complied. He was booked on the charge of 217 PC -- Assault with Intent to Commit Murder. The custodial Officer, Martin Dismukes stated that Sirhan would give no information and was processed under the name of John Doe. Dismukes stated that Sirhan appeared very composed and was more at ease than some jail visitors he had observed in the past.

Officer Kenneth E. Jones fingerprinted Sirhan at Central Jail. Sirhan made no comment and refused to complete the handwriting exemplars or answer any questions. Officer Guadalupe De LaGarza

supplied Sirhan with jail clothing and noted that Sirhan was upset about the trouser waist being too large. He appeared quite concerned with his appearance. Officer De LaGarza supervised Sirhan while he took his shower and commented on the slow, deliberate and thorough manner in which Sirhan showered. De La Garza commented that Sirhan was very composed while taking his shower.

Sirhan then asked Officers Frank Foster and Kenneth Jones if he could make a telephone call to Mr. John Howard of the District Attorney's Office. The officers supplied Sirhan with a dime and the call was completed to the District Attorney's office. Sirhan asked for Howard and was apparently told that he was still at Parker Center. Officer Jones called Homicide Division and gave Howard the message. Sirhan was then placed in cell J-1, accompanied by Officer Frank A. Foster, who remained in the cell with Sirhan.

Howard, Melendres, and Jordan interviewed Sirhan inside interrogation room #1 in Central Jail at 3:15 a.m.

As before, Sirhan was advised of his rights. The main concern of the interrogators was to identify him. This interview was taped and a verbatim transcript was made. Some general conversation took place, but Sirhan remained silent concerning the Kennedy shooting. Sirhan appeared interested in the Jack Kirschke murder case. During the interview he was relaxed, polite and composed. He alertly responded to questions regarding the Kirschke case. At the conclusion of the interview, Sirhan

was returned to his cell with Officer Foster. Foster's conversations with Sirhan were lengthy and occurred before and after the first jail interview by Howard, Melendres, Jordan and after the last interview with Murphy and Jordan.

The subject matter of these conversations were general and covered various topics including the Boston Strangler, children, horses and Foster's duties at the jail. Sirhan indicated that he had, "got nothing out of life," "they won't give it to me."

The last interview occurred in Central Jail interrogation room #1, at 4 a.m. Present with Sirhan were District Attorney Investigator George Murphy and Sgt. Jordan. Murphy felt that Sgt. Jordan had established rapport with Sirhan and that Sirhan might tell Jordan his name. This complete conversation was taped and a verbatim statement was prepared. Jordan summarized his opinion of the interview as follows: "Sirhan was in good spirits and quite stimulated. He acted like he was playing a game and enjoying it. He appeared anxious to match wits with Murphy and myself. He wanted to talk and was happy to talk about anything other than the Kennedy case. We talked about gardening, types of employment, books, literature, family, children, golf, barbers and the Kirschke case. The only statement concerning the case occurred when I told Sirhan his car had been found. Sirhan replied, "How did you know it was a 1958 Chrysler? The key? Beautiful!" I was impressed by Sirhan's composure and relaxation. He appeared less upset to me than individuals arrested for a traffic violation. I thought that his mind was keen and that he fancied himself somewhat of an intellectual." At the end of

the interview, Sirhan was returned to his cell with Officer Foster.

At 6 a.m., information was received that arrangements had been made to arraign Sirhan in Division 40 at 7 a.m. Security measures were discussed by Inspectors John Powers, Dale Speck and Merton Howe. It was determined that a private camper would be used for transportation to the Hall of Justice. Inspector Howe assigned two-man teams in vehicles from Metropolitan Division at each corner between Parker Center and the Hall of Justice.

#### The Arraignment

At 6:45 a.m., Sirhan was taken down the inside stairway to the Central Jail yard by Sgt. Jordan, Officers Louis Estrella, Amador Ramirez and Marion Pearse. Sirhan was then placed in the enclosed rear section of a truck camper borrowed from Sgt. Donald Day, Detective Headquarters Division. Sirhan was accompanied in the camper by Sgt. Jordan, Officers Pearse, Ramirez and Estrella. Sgt. Day drove the vehicle. The camper left the jail yard, proceeded on San Pedro north to Temple Street and west on Temple to the Hall of Justice. Powers and Howe followed in a second vehicle.

The vehicles, upon reaching the Hall of Justice, drove to the rear of the parking lot, and into the fenced driveway leading to the passageway in the basement. Sirhan was escorted to the elevator and the group, accompanied by George Stoner, George Murphy and other District Attorney's Investigators, went directly to the seventh floor and Division 40.



Sirhan was placed in the prisoners section of Division 40, guarded by four officers. Deputy Sheriffs sealed off Division 40 and the hallway outside and checked the identification of everyone present. At 7:25 a.m., Sirhan was arraigned by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. At that time the Los Angeles County Sheriffs took custody of Sirhan.

**IDENTIFICATION OF SIRHAN**

## GUN PROVIDED LINK TO SIRHAN

The gun used by Sirhan to shoot Senator Kennedy was taken from him by Roosevelt Grier during the struggle after the shooting. Grier gave the gun to Rafer Johnson, who took it to Rampart Station, at 1:45 a.m. on June 5, 1968; and he gave it to Sergeant R. L. Calkins, Homicide Division.

As the investigation progressed into the morning hours, a check was made with CII in Sacramento to determine the registered owner of the gun. The return information indicated that the gun was registered to Albert Leslie Hertz of 77 East Valley Boulevard, Alhambra, California. It had been purchased on August 10, 1965, at the Pasadena Gun Shop.

Albert and Sara Hertz were interviewed in their home at 3:15 a.m. Albert Hertz verified that he had purchased the gun; however, he no longer had the gun. Mrs. Hertz stated that she had given the gun to her daughter, Dana Westlake.

Investigators contacted the Marin County Sheriff's Department who interviewed Mrs. Westlake at her home at 349 Redwood Drive in Woodacre, California. She confirmed that she had owned the gun at one time, but she had given it to an ex-neighbor, George Erhard, around the first part of December 1967. She gave investigators the address of Erhard.

George Erhard was interviewed in the early morning hours of June 5, 1968, at his home at 1978 Olive Way in Pasadena, California. Erhard stated that he had been given a gun by Dana

Westlake, but that to the best of his knowledge it was in the early part of January 1968. Investigators subsequently learned that Mrs. Westlake moved from Pasadena on February 12, 1968.

Erhard told investigators that he had sold the gun to a co-employee at Nash's Department Store in Pasadena, whom he knew only as "Joe." He said that he sold the gun around February 15, 1968, and that a friend, William Price, was present during the sale.

At approximately 8:00 a.m., investigators went to Nash's Department Store to determine the identity of "Joe." They spoke to the supervisor, Mr. Vernon Most, who told them that an employee, Munir Sirhan, had come to the store earlier that morning and borrowed his car. Munir Sirhan told Most that he thought that his brother had shot Senator Kennedy.

Munir Sirhan returned to the department store while the investigators were there. Investigators took Munir Sirhan into custody and took him to the Pasadena Police Station. Adel Sirhan had just arrived to tell the police that he believed his brother, Sirhan, to be the man who shot Senator Kennedy.

George Erhard subsequently identified Munir Sirhan as the "Joe" to whom he sold the gun. The investigation of Munir Sirhan's possible involvement in the assassination is covered in a separate section of this report. This investigation disclosed that Sirhan Sirhan was present when Munir Sirhan purchased the gun.

## ADEL SIRHAN AT THE PASADENA POLICE DEPARTMENT

On June 5, 1968, 9:35 a.m., Adel Sirhan contacted Sergeant D. J. James, Pasadena Police Department Detective Bureau. Adel Sirhan presented a copy of the June 5, 1968, Herald Examiner newspaper that contained a photograph depicting the man suspected of shooting Senator Robert Kennedy.

Adel Sirhan told Sgt. James that he and his brother, Munir Sirhan, were positive that the photograph in the newspaper was that of their brother Sirhan B. Sirhan. No further questioning was done by Pasadena Police Department.

Lt. G. E. Wright of the Pasadena Police Department, notified Rampart Division Detectives. Adel Sirhan was requested to await the arrival of the Los Angeles Police Department Officers for further interviewing. He agreed, stating that he had come to the police to be of assistance in the case, if possible.

**FOLLOW-UP AT PASADENA (SEARCH OF SIRHAN'S HOUSE)**

## FOLLOW-UP AT PASADENA

On June 5, 1968, 8 a.m., Sgt. W. E. Brandt and Officer D. A. Lodolo, Rampart Detectives, were instructed by Lt. C. F. Hughes, Commander Rampart Detectives, to proceed to a location in Pasadena in an attempt to identify the person who shot Senator Kennedy. After making several unsuccessful interviews, Lt. Hughes directed them to Nash's Department Store, 141 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena to join the Homicide officer investigating information concerning the weapon. This weapon had allegedly been furnished by an employee of Nash's Department Store known only as "Joe."

The officers proceeded to Nash's Department Store and spoke to the supervisor, Vernon Most, who told them that Munir Sirhan had asked to borrow his car because Munir thought his brother had shot Senator Kennedy. Mr. Most advised them that the Sirhan family lived at 696 East Howard Street in Pasadena.

The officers were advised to call their office, and were directed by Lt. Hughes to proceed to Pasadena Police Department to interview Adel Sirhan who had come there voluntarily to identify a picture of his brother that he had seen in a newspaper.

At approximately 10:15 a.m., Brandt and Lodolo proceeded to the Pasadena Police Department. On their arrival they were met by Sgt. D. J. James and Lt. G. E. Wright of the Pasadena Police Department. Adel Sirhan was waiting in Wright's office.

The officers identified themselves to Adel Sirhan. Before commencing the interview, Brandt admonished Sirhan of his constitutional rights by reading them from the cover of the officer's

field notebook. He was further advised that he was not under arrest nor compelled to converse or cooperate with the officers in any manner. Sirhan stated that he fully understood his rights and did not wish to consult with an attorney prior to conversing with the officers. The officers were joined in the interview by J. R. Sullivan, F.B.I. resident agent in Pasadena.

Adel Sirhan was questioned regarding his brother Sirhan B. Sirhan and other members of his family. He was asked for permission to search the family home for possible evidence pertaining to the Kennedy shooting. Sirhan replied, "As far as I'm concerned you may search the house." He further stated, that he resided at 696 East Howard Street, Pasadena, with his mother Mary Sirhan and two brothers, Munir and Sirhan B. Sirhan. He agreed to accompany the officers during the search of the search of the residence.

Shortly after the interview with Adel Sirhan had commenced, Officer J. D. Evans and Sgt. G. R. Harrison arrived at the Pasadena Police Department with Munir Sirhan, who they picked up at Nash's Department Store when he returned with Most's car.

Harrison and Lodolo advised Munir Sirhan of his constitutional rights and requested permission to search the Sirhan home. He replied in the affirmative, but only on the condition the officers didn't say anything about the shooting to his mother. Munir Sirhan was transported to Rampart Detectives at 11:30 a.m., by Harrison and Lodolo.



Search of the Sirhan Home

At approximately 11 a.m., Brandt, Evans, and Sullivan took Adel Sirhan to his home to conduct a search, arriving at 11:15 a.m.

They were met at the location by Lt. M. P. King, Sgt. W. G. Sherriff, Sgt. E. D. Willis Jr., and Sgt. F. H. Mecklenberg. Sherriff positioned himself at the front door of the home to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the home. Mecklenberg positioned himself at the rear of the home.

Evans and Brandt conducted the search of the home. Adel Sirhan, Lt. King and F.B.I. Agent Sullivan observed, but did not participate.

In Sirhan B. Sirhan's bedroom, near the bed, Evans found a wire bound notebook, Simpson Brand #9804, green in color.

In the same bedroom on top of the dressing table, another notebook was found by Brandt. This book was titled PASADENA CITY COLLEGE, Simpson Letter Paper Co., green in color.

In the dresser drawer, another wire bound notebook was found by Brandt. This book was approximately 3" X 5" and brown in color.

Also in the dresser drawer Brandt found the following items:

A 4" X 9" U.S. Treasury envelope which contained a handwritten statement on the front, "RFK must be disposed of like his brother..... Reactionary.

Two business cards; appointment reminders, Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn M.D. Eye Physician and Surgeon, 48 North El Molino Avenue, Suite 203, Pasadena. Appointment for Sirhan Sirhan Friday,

November 10, at nine o'clock; Dr. Paul Nilsson M.D., 824 South Main Street, Corona, appointment for Sirhan Monday, November 14, at three o'clock.

One box Hoppe's Gun Cleaning patches containing twenty-nine 22-270 caliber patches, white in color.

One box Hoppe's Nitro Powder Solvent #9-202 bottle.

One .22 caliber cartridge with a mutilated bullet.

A strip photo containing three pictures of a person identified by Adel Sirhan as his brother Sirhan Sirhan, was removed from a wall by Brandt.

Under a chair cushion in the bedroom Brandt found a torn piece of cardboard which contained handwriting.

From the bedroom the officers took a California Cadet Corp Discharge for Sirhan B. Sirhan. Reason for discharge, Graduated John Muir High School, June 13, 1963.

Sergeant Willis searched the garage and found twelve sheets of paper, two christian Science Monitor newspapers and three .22 caliber bullets on the workbench. One bullet appeared to have been mutilated. Two empty casings were also found. With Adel Sirhan's permission Brandt took custody of all the items and took them to Rampart Police Station. Adel Sirhan accompanied the officers to Rampart Station where the items were booked as evidence (June 5, 1968, 2 p.m.).

Immediately after booking, the items were released to F.B.I.

Agent E. R. Richards Jr., who transported them to the F.B.I. laboratory in Washington D.C. for analysis.

An Analysis F.B.I. Report of the Identification Division, Latent Print Section, dated June 17, 1968, F.B.I. File #62-587, Latent Case #93302, reflects that numerous latent fingerprints and palm prints were developed from three notebooks, one Treasury Department envelope, a Cadet Corp Discharge paper, and two papers recovered in the garage. These items had prints which were identified as the fingerprints of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

At the time Sirhan was booked he refused to complete a handwriting exemplar card. Subsequent to the identification of Sirhan B. Sirhan handwriting exemplars were obtained from Adel Sirhan, Saidallah Sirhan, Sharif Sirhan and Munir Sirhan. These exemplars were sent to the F.B.I. laboratory for examination. The F.B.I. Report indicated that the handwriting on the exemplars was compared with the notebooks recovered at the Sirhan residence. It was examiners' opinion that the majority of the questioned writings on pages fifteen and forty-seven of the spiral notebook (Cover Caption Pasadena City College) were not written by Saidallah Sirhan, Sharif Sirhan, or Munir Sirhan. While the writings of Saidallah, Sharif, and Munir Sirhan were too limited and not sufficiently comparable for adequate comparison with other questioned writings on the specimens submitted previously, many differences in handwriting characteristics were found.

Due to the limited nature and lack of comparable handwriting, the writing of Adel Sirhan could not be adequately compared with

the questioned writing, although some differences were found in the writing of Adel Sirhan and the questioned writing.

#### The Evidence

The F.B.I. transported the below listed purported writings by Sirhan B. Sirhan to their laboratory for analysis, and numbered them as follows:

K-1, Residence Statement from Pasadena City College bearing purported handwriting of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-2, Application for license, California Horse Racing Board, signed Sirhan Sirhan.

K-3, 1966 Alien Address Report dated January 25, 1966, and a 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Sirhan Sirhan.

K-4, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 22, 1968, signed Saidallah Airhan.

K-5, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Mary Sirhan.

K-6, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Adel Sirhan.

K-7, 1968 Alien Address Report dated January 15, 1968, signed Munir Sirhan.

K-8, Information Blank, Pasadena City Schools dated October 28, 1958, with purported handwriting and printing of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

K-9, Argonaut Insurance Co., Check #262013 dated April 5, 1968, in the amount of \$1,705.00, payable to Sirhan Sirhan and endorsed in name of payee.

K-14, Application for Rosicrucian membership bearing purported handwriting and printing of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-15, two program cards, Pasadena City Schools, bearing signature of Mrs. Mary Sirhan.

K-16, Cashiers Check #174775, drawn on Crockers Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, California, dated April 12, 1968, payable to Sirhan Sirhan in amount of \$1,705.00 and endorsed in the name of payee.

K-17, Pasadena Public Library Card #C13359, bearing handwriting of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-18, Burroughs Corp employment application dated November 7, 1967, bearing handwriting and signature of Sirhan Sirhan.

K-19, Register of the Rosicrucian Order, bearing on line 6 the signature of Sirhan Sirhan.

The results of the handwriting examination were as follows:

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the writers of the Alien Cards K-4,5,6, and 7, wrote any of the questioned writings on the specimens submitted previously.

The conclusion was reached that Sirhan Sirhan whose writings and whose purported writings appear on the specimens, K-1,2,3,8,9,14, 16 and 18, wrote the handprinted address in the lower portion of page 1, and the handprinted address and names "Sirhan Sirhan" in the upper portion of page 32 in the Spiral notebook with the green cover captioned, "Pasadena City College."

The available writing of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was too limited and not sufficiently comparable with the remaining questioned



the custody of the Los Angeles Police Department.

The samples of writings by Sirhan B. Sirhan were obtained from various locations and persons. These samples, the notebooks found in the Sirhan home, and the envelope found by Officer Young were submitted for analysis to the Questioned Documents Sections, Scientific Investigation Division of the Los Angeles Police Department where they were examined by Officer F. Franck.

On July 25, 1968, Franck submitted a three page opinion. He examined the material for a total of 22 hours. He arrived at an inconclusive opinion: (1) In all probability one person wrote all of the questioned writings. This opinion only pertains to the writings in English. (2) Whoever wrote the exemplar handwriting probably wrote the questioned writing. This is based on evidence strong enough to establish presumption, but not proof.



May 18 9.45 AM - 68

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unshakable obsession

plea

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port wine

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J. Kennedy must be assassinated R. F. B.

must be assassinated R.F.B. must

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Robert F. Kennedy must be

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1/2

One page of a notebook found in Sirhan's room.



U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE-DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

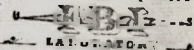
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

*RFK must be disposed of like his brother was*



*reactionary*

D-680600001 Q4 AT



Envelope found in Sirhan's room.

**SIRHAN'S VEHICLE (LOCATION AND SEARCH)**