

## SIRHAN'S VEHICLE

Sirhan B. Sirhan was taken to Rampart Detectives on June 5, 1968, 12:35 a.m. and was searched by Officer T. R. White. A key similar to that used in Chrysler products was found in Sirhan's front pocket. Lt. Charles E. Hughes, Commander, Rampart Detectives, instructed Officer A. Placencia and White to check the area of the Ambassador Hotel for a possible vehicle belonging to Sirhan.

### The "Wrong" Car

At 4:00 a.m. White and Placencia located a 1958 Chrysler, blue and white, California license JPT 343, parked on Alexandria Avenue between 6th Street and Wilshire Boulevard approximately one-half block north of the Ambassador Hotel. The door to this vehicle was unlocked and when Placencia inserted the key into the ignition, he was able to start the car. They then returned to Rampart Detectives and informed Hughes of their findings. Lt. Albin S. Hegge, Rampart Detectives, went to Homicide Division, Parker Center, where an affidavit in support of a search warrant was completed.

At 8:30 a.m. on June 5, 1968, a Search Warrant No. 1791 was obtained from Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, Division No. 40, Los Angeles Municipal Court.

Hegge then returned to the 1958 Chrysler, searched the vehicle, but did not find any of the personal property authorized to be seized. Hegge determined through the search that this vehicle was owned by Robert Jean Gindroz, who was employed as a cook

at the Ambassador Hotel. Gindroz was later eliminated as a suspect in the assassination.

No property was removed from the vehicle as reflected in the Return to Search Warrant No. 1791 dated June 17, 1968. It was determined that this was not the correct vehicle although the key did activate the ignition. This is a common characteristic of Chrysler products in that one key may activate ignitions on several vehicles of Chrysler manufacture.

#### Sirhan's Vehicle Located

On June 5, 1968, at 4:00 p.m., Special Agent Joseph A. Hanlon, F.B.I., located a 1956 De Soto, two-door sedan, pink and white, bearing a California license JWS 093. This vehicle was parked on the east side of New Hampshire Avenue, 200 feet south of Wilshire Boulevard and two blocks from the Ambassador Hotel at parking meter No. 436. Hanlon had checked Sirhan's name through the Department of Motor Vehicles learning that Sirhan did own a 1956 De Soto, California license JWS 093. Hanlon could observe the vehicle registration certificate through the window noting it was registered to Sirhan B. Sirhan. At the time Hanlon and his partner, William Bourque, located the vehicle, they observed a parking violation citation affixed to the windshield. This citation, No. 3943559M, for a violation of Section 88.13b of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, was issued on June 5, 1968, at 8:35 a.m. Lt. Hegge, Rampart Detectives, was notified and he dispatched Officers R. W. Johnstone and L. D. Yant to protect the vehicle. Hegge met Hanlon at the location and found that the key opened the passenger door. The vehicle was relocked

and no entry was made. Hegge then proceeded to the Hall of Justice and obtained Search Warrant No. 1793 signed by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein.

Lieutenant Hegge returned to the location at 5:30 p.m. and supervised the search of the vehicle. The physical search of the vehicle was conducted by Officer J. E. Claborn, Latent Prints Section, Scientific Investigation Division, Los Angeles Police Department in the presence of Officers S. B. Pfalzgraf, C. D. White and Special Agent F. C. Becker, F.B.I. Below is a complete list of all evidence removed as listed on the Evidence Report and Return to Search and Warrant No. 1973 dated June 17, 1968.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
1	2	Projectiles, spent.
2	1	Bullet, .22 caliber.
3	1	Wallet, black leather, with driver's license and miscellaneous identification of Sirhan B. Sirhan.
4	1	Dollar, Canada P/M 6310501.
5	1	Key ring containing 6 keys and a tag with license JWS 093.
6	1	Business card, Lock Stock 'N Barrel Fine Guns. 8972 East Huntington Dr., San Gabriel.
7	1	Book, small pocket type, written in foreign language.
8	1	Book, <u>The Devine Art of Healing</u> by Manley Palmer Hall.
9	1	Bag, paper, labeled "Jack in Box."
10	1	Receipt, Sales, No. 2372, Lock Stock 'N Barrel, dated 6-1-68.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
11	1	Receipt, Sales, Allied Auto Supply.
12	1	Ammunition, box, empty, labeled Mini-mag .22 long rifle H.P.
13	1	Receipt No. 59600, Auto Park.
14	5	Matchbooks, labeled "Shakey Pizza Parlor," 2180 East Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, California.
15	1	Bag, brown paper, empty.
16	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated February 29.
17	1	Receipt, Cashier, dated May 2, stamped "Core deposit \$1.00."
18	1	Coupon, Powerine cash value.
19	1	Ticket, #37583, St. Elizabeth Western Fiesta May 20 and 21, Grand Prize-1967 Pontiac Firebird, Donation 25 cents.
20	2	Half tickets #114147 and 8 labeled Bruce's Signal Service, 1595 N.Lake (no city).
21	1	Receipt #F 342060, Richfield Service dated 5-2-68 issued at G. Ayer 248, Baldwin Park, Credit Card #8101 692 005, Veh Lic JWS 093, charges for outside bearing \$3.60 plus tax 17 cents, a total of \$3.77. (no signature visible).
23	150	Stamps, Blue Chip, 50 bearing GGT181, 50 bearing CGT173, 50 bearing CGU953.
24	3	Photos, two of a man on horseback, one of several sheep.
25	6	Newspapers, two L.A. Times dated June 4 and 5, 1968; two Christian Science Monitors dated June 2 and 4, 1968; two Pasadena Independent Star Newspapers, dated June 2 and 4, 1968.

Item #1 recovered from right front seat of vehicle.

Items #2 through 7 and 10 through 24 recovered from glove compartment.

Item #8 recovered from left rear seat.

Item #9 recovered from left rear floorboard.

Item #25 recovered from right front seat and floorboard.

The vehicle was subsequently impounded and stored at Viertel's Automotive Services, 1155 West Temple Street, by Officer W. A. Krempels, Rampart Division.

The parking citation affixed to the vehicle was booked evidence by Krempels and subsequently was processed. On August 8, 1968, a Warrant No. 50-3559M was issued, charging violation 88.13b, Los Angeles Municipal Code, \$5.00 bail.

#### Latent Print Phase of Investigation

The following latent fingerprints identified as belonging to Sirhan Sirhan were obtained from the vehicle by Claborn.

1. Left middle and ring finger from inside wind-wing on driver's side.
2. Left thumb (two times) from metal portion of right door panel.
3. Right middle and right ring finger from outside the glove compartment door.
4. Right thumb from face of rear view mirror.
5. Left middle finger from inside the left door window.

The following latent prints identified as belonging to Sirhan were obtained from the items removed from the vehicle.

1. Left middle finger from face, left middle and ring finger reverse side of sales receipt, Lock Stock 'N Barrel No. 2372.
2. Left index finger from Allied Auto Supply receipt No. 157704.

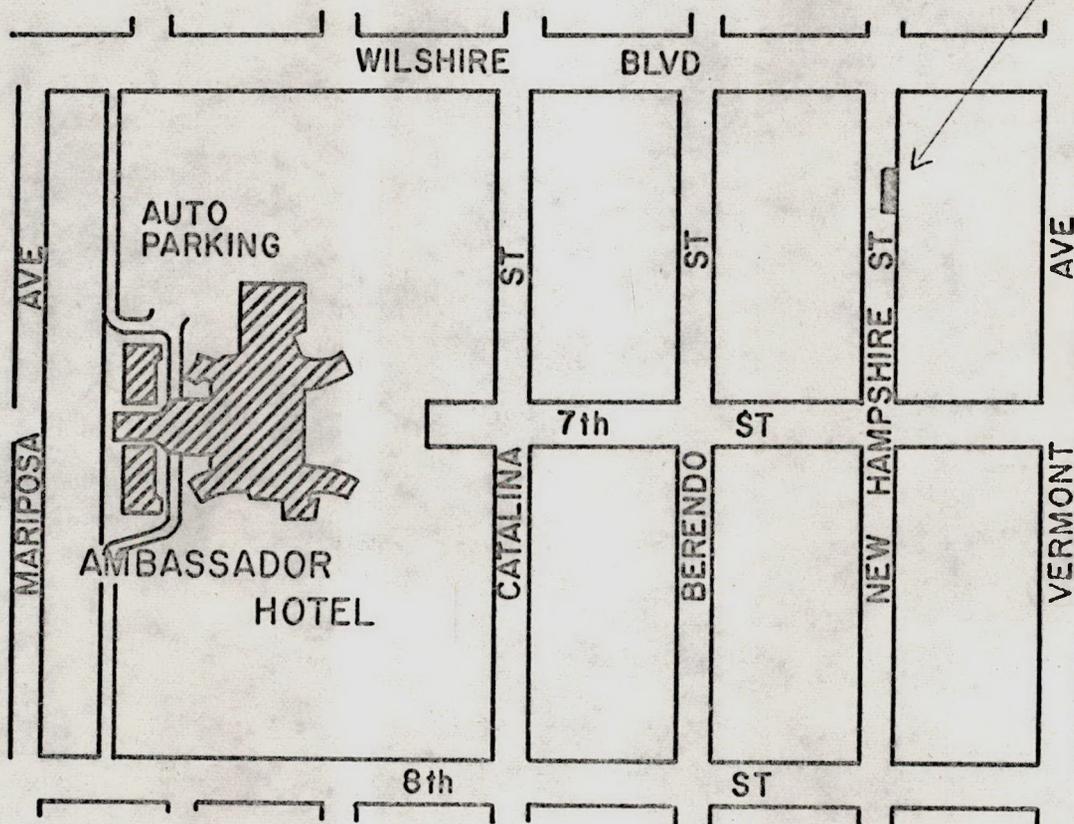
3. Left thumb from photograph of sheep.
4. Two left thumb, two right index, one right middle, one right little, right palm, and one left little from the Christian Science Monitor newspapers.
5. Right index finger from the Independent Star News dated June 2, 1968.

The following latent prints obtained from items removed from the 1956 De Soto are unidentified.

1. Three fingerprints obtained from the Christian Science Monitor Newspaper.
2. One fingerprint from the picture of a horseback rider.
3. Two fingerprints from a quiz paper.



Sirhan's vehicle, a 1956 De Soto two-door sedan, pink and white, California license JWS 093, was found on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. 200 feet south of Wilshire Blvd.



Scale 1 inch = 400 feet

SURVEY OF AREA IN AN ATTEMPT TO  
LOCATE WITNESSES TO PARKING OF VEHICLE

An investigation was conducted in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue for the purpose of locating witnesses who might have seen Sirhan park his vehicle prior to the assassination. With the exception of two residences, the property on New Hampshire Avenue between Wilshire Boulevard and 7th Street consists of private parking areas. On the east side of the street, a large parking lot extends from the I. Magnin and Co. Building on Wilshire Boulevard to 7th Street, one block south. Switzer's Fashions & Furs is located on the west side of the street at the corner of Wilshire Boulevard. These two stores close at 5:30 p.m. as do most businesses along Wilshire Boulevard in this area. The parking area behind Switzer's extends in a southerly direction to mid-block where it adjoins a large boarding house at 677 South New Hampshire Avenue.

The owner of the boarding house, May Brestjean, was shown several color photographs of Sirhan's vehicle. Brestjean advised investigators that the boarders at her house had discussed the assassination at the dinner table sometime after June 5, 1968. May Brestjean, Allen Schroeder, John W. Leonard, Charles Hegler, Ronald Rone, Sidney Carter, Elinor Miklos, Ruth Austin and Royce Keller, all residents of the boarding house, were interviewed regarding Sirhan's vehicle. They all stated that they did not recall seeing Sirhan nor his vehicle parked on their street on June 4, 1968. Several of the witnesses did recall seeing the

police around a vehicle when it was impounded. They did not make the connection that the vehicle was Sirhan's.

A hedge separates the premises at 677 South New Hampshire Avenue from the parking lot behind Switzer's. This obstructs the view from the boarding house to the street where Sirhan parked the vehicle. It would be very difficult for residents in the boarding house to see from the house to the area where Sirhan parked his vehicle.

The other residence in the block is located at 685 South New Hampshire Avenue. The owner of this property was identified as Robert Johnson, an attorney, who stated that the premises were vacant from May 1968 until August 1968. Between Johnson's residence and 7th Street is an additional private parking area. No witnesses were located who had seen Sirhan or his vehicle in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue on June 4, 1968.

**SIRHAN'S BACKGROUND (PROFILE ANALYSIS)**

## EARLY YEARS IN JERUSALEM

Bishara Salameh Ghattas Sirhan and Mary Bishara Salameh Masher, both age 17, were married in 1930. Bishara Sirhan was born in El Taiybeh, Palestine; Mary Sirhan was born in Jerusalem. They were both of the Greek Orthodox Faith. Bishara worked as a mechanic in the Municipal Sanitary Department of Jerusalem, and he had seven years of schooling.

Their second son, Saidallah, was born July 14, 1932; their third son, Sharif, was born on June 7, 1933. The fourth child was a girl, Aida, born March 3, 1936. Another son, Adel, was born October 10, 1938. These children were all born in Jerusalem, Palestine (now Israel).

In 1939 a document to become known as the British "White Paper" established Palestine as an independent state to be governed by both Arabs and Jews. The Mid-East was troubled over this issue but no actual fighting was reported in the area.

### Birth of Sirhan Sirhan

The Sirhan family established their residence at El Quatamon, Jerusalem, Palestine, between 1940 and 1942. In 1943 and 1944, they lived at Beit Safafa in Jerusalem. No Arab-Israeli fighting was reported in that area during that time.

The Sirhan family's sixth child, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in Jerusalem, Palestine. The family had moved to Khaldis House in Tabah, New City Jerusalem. The United States Embassy reported there was no fighting of a

major scale in this area during that time.

Bishara Sirhan stated to news reporters in Jordan that in 1946 the Sirhan family's oldest child, Munir, was run over by an automobile and killed in Jerusalem. Bishara Sirhan reportedly received 500 Dinars compensation as a result of the accident. He later reported donating the money to churches. No record of this child's birth or death was available to investigators. The exact age of the victim or his existence could not be verified.

Between 1946 and 1948, the Sirhan family lived in three locations. The first was on St. Paul Street near the St. George School. The United States Embassy reported heavy fighting and much destruction just west of that location during that time. Their second abode was on Murara Street and the third on Mimilla Street. There was sporadic sniping and terrorist activity in this area. During this period, 250 Arabs were massacred by "Irgun," a Jewish terrorist group.

On July 15, 1947, the seventh Sirhan child, Munir, was born. By this time violence had grown to such proportions that Palestine was close to a state of anarchy, and British authorities asked the United Nations to study the Palestine problem and submit their recommendations. On November 26, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly approved the recommendations of the special committee on Palestine which called for the partition of Palestine into a Jewish State and an Arab State. The Jerusalem area, including Bethlehem, because of its great

importance, was to be internationalized and placed under the direct administration of the United Nations. The Jewish agency with some reluctance accepted the plan, but the Arab States refused to accept it.

#### United Nations Commission Established

The United Nations Palestine Commission could only send a small number of representatives to Jerusalem to observe and report events. The United Kingdom announced that it would end its mandate effective May 15, 1948, and would not thereafter be responsible for order. In the following months a scramble for strategic positions took place between the Arabs and Jews, and violence continued unabated. Five thousand casualties were reported from December 1947 to May 1948, and damage to property was estimated in the millions of dollars.

The last of the British forces began their withdrawal from Palestine on May 14, 1948. The Sirhan family, seeking safety, left their home in New City Jerusalem and took refuge in the Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. The Sirhan family and other refugees were taken into the homes of friends or were allowed to live in church buildings rent free. Food and water was rationed in the fifteen refugee villages and housing consisted of tents, buildings made of rubble and caves.

In his book, "Between Arabia and Israel," Lt. General E. L. M. Burns makes observations about the situation at that time. His book is considered by the United States Department of State as one of the more factual accounts of events in the area. Burns

stated that in 1948, the most intense fighting was in the Jerusalem area. Artillery bombardment and firing incidents continued between Arab and Israeli sectors of Jerusalem from 1948 through 1957. By March 1948, the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Road was closed because of Arab ambushes. Arab artillery shelled the Jewish part of Jerusalem, and the Jews returned the fire with a locally manufactured six-inch mortar called the "Davidka."

On July 11, 1948, Arab forces subjected the Israeli sector of Jerusalem to its first air bombardment in history. The Jews retaliated by bombing the Arab sector. Joseph Tabetto, who later lived across the street from the Sirhan's, stated his house was among the first destroyed by these raids. Tabetto reported that he heard that Sirhan Sirhan witnessed an Israeli soldier kill an Arab in front of his home when he was a small child. Between 1951 and 1953, Tabetto did carpentry work with Adel Sirhan. He described the Sirhan family as being in the lower socioeconomic class at that time.

The hostilities continued for the next five years with no major incidents reported in the Jerusalem area. On April 22, 1953, firing broke out in Jerusalem. Jordanian casualties were ten killed and fifteen wounded. Israel reported six wounded. Mary Sirhan advised investigators that Sirhan witnessed much shooting and bombing by Israeli planes during that time.

On June 30, 1954, open hostilities began in Jerusalem and continued for four days. The sixty-one casualties on both

sides were predominantly civilians. Heavy construction of buildings in the area was credited with alleviating a higher casualty rate.

Sirhan Family Immigrated to U.S.

More permanent homes were built in the area of Old Jerusalem between 1954 and 1955; however, hostilities did not abate and in 1955 riots took place in Jerusalem and other cities throughout Jordan. The Sirhan family applied for visas to the United States in 1956. They qualified as Palestinian refugees able to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

Security checks showed that none of the Sirhan family had records of military experience, criminal or political records, history of foreign travel or organizational affiliations. They were given approval to enter the United States and Bishara, Mary, Adel, Munir, Aida and Sirhan Sirhan immigrated to the United States aboard the vessel "C. Columbo," arriving at the New York port of entry on January 12, 1957.

Dr. Haldor Lillenas, a minister of the Church World Service of New York, sponsored the Sirhan family for entry into the United States. Lillenas handled the Sirhan family's responsibilities until his death in 1959. His wife, Mrs. Lola Lillenas, presently lives in Mission, Kansas.

Bishara Sirhan was unable to adjust to life in the United States and returned to Jerusalem in 1959. Sharif and Saidallah originally remained in Jerusalem and did not come to the United States until June 27, 1960.

A United States Government source in the Mid-East reported that the Sirhan family was very poor and long dependent upon the church charities for their livelihood. Sirhan Sirhan attended schools in both Old and New Jerusalem.

During February 1965, it was discovered that Aida Sirhan was afflicted with leukemia. She died on March 20, 1965, at the age of 29 from leukemia and acute aplastic crisis.

## CHRONICLE OF SIRHAN'S FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

### Pasadena Minister Arranges Immigration

During the summer of 1955, Reverend Haldor Lillenas, an ordained minister of the Church of The Nazarene, met Bishara Sirhan while traveling in Jerusalem. Sirhan told Lillenas that he and his family were good Christians, refugees of the Arab-Israeli war and were forced to live under terrifying conditions in a perpetual wartime no-man's land. Lillenas refused to assist Sirhan at that time but was contacted by him numerous times by mail in the next few months. Each letter contained a plea, to Lillenas, to help Sirhan and his family escape their plight by sponsoring their application to enter the United States. Lillenas agreed to sponsor Sirhan, his wife and the four youngest children. He refused to sponsor Saidallah and Sharif because they were of legal age and not subject to Bishara's control.

Lillenas coordinated with the Church World Service and the United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization to arrange for the immigration of the Sirhans. The families request was processed during the latter months of 1956; and on January 12, 1957, Bishara Sirhan and his family entered the port of New York, telephoned Lillenas and boarded a train that took them directly to Pasadena. At the time they entered the United States, Bishara and Mary were forty-four, Ayda was twenty, Adel was eighteen, Sirhan was twelve and Munir was nine.

### The Sirhans Begin Adjusting to The United States

The Sirhan family moved into the Lillenas residence for three

months while they became settled. Lillenas obtained two jobs for Bishara, neither of which satisfied him and he was dismissed from both of them.

With the help of the church Mary obtained employment as a housekeeper at the Westminister Nursery School in Pasadena. Ayda enrolled at Pasadena City College and Sirhan and Munir were enrolled in the Pasadena City school system to continue their education.

Reverend Lillenas, with the help of his congregation, rented and furnished a house for the Sirhans. They moved into their first home at 1321 N. Mentor, Pasadena, during the early months of 1957.

#### Bishara Returns to Jordan

Bishara Sirhan advised Lillenas that he was unhappy in the United States. He felt that living in the United States did not allow him to control his family as he had in the past. He had lived in Pasadena for seven months, making several trips to New York City, but he could not hold a job for an appreciable length of time during this period. On July 27, 1957, he applied for a reentry permit to the United States and flew to Jordan on July 30, 1957, without advising his family of his intentions. He stated his reason for visiting Jordan was the need to care for his critically ill mother.

On August 31, 1957, Lillenas wrote a letter to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, informing him that Bishara Sirhan had left the country under false pretenses

and had written threatening letters to Mary Sirhan, demanding that she and the children return to Jordan. Lillenas stated that Bishara was an "Undesirable Alien" and requested the immigration service to prevent him from reentering the United States.

#### 1959

Bishara Sirhan reentered the United States on May 14, 1959, and moved to 156 Allen Street, New York City. He went to work as a driller for Welbilt Construction Corporation and worked for them until 1962. Mary Sirhan wrote to Immigration Service and requested his location. She was advised that he was in the United States but his location was unknown.

Munir Sirhan was involved with his first of many contacts with the police on June 10, 1959, when he was contacted after a Malicious Mischief complaint was made by a neighbor.

#### 1960

Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan applied for immigration visas at the United States Embassy, Amman Jordan on March 23, 1960. Their applications were accompanied by a letter of sponsorship from The Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York. They qualified as refugees under Section 15(a) (3) of the 1957 refugee act and their visas were issued. They entered the United States on June 27, 1960, at New York.

The Sirhan family moved to a larger house at 1647 Lake Avenue, Pasadena, and both Sharif and Saidallah moved in with their mother, sister and three brothers when they arrived from New York.

During 1960, both Adel and Ayda were victims of crimes. Adel's 1953 Cadillac was stolen in May and recovered the same day with no apparent damage. Ayda left her purse in a dressing room at the "House of Nine" in Pasadena, and reported it missing upon her return.

#### 1961

Munir enrolled at Eliot Junior High School in September, 1961. Saidallah Sirhan went to work for Miller Dial and Name Plate Company in El Monte in July, 1961.

#### 1962

In January 1962, Saidallah Sirhan was employed by Instrument Enameling Company in Pasadena as a spray painter. He moved out of the family residence in June 1962, and went to 128 Sierra Bonita Avenue, where he lived alone or with Sharif part of the time. In August 1962, Saidallah began working at B & B Enameling Company as a spray painter. He was arrested three times in 1962; twice for 23102 V.C. (DUI), in January and October and once for 647f P.C. (Drunk) in November.

On September 28, 1962, Saidallah Sirhan made a 415 P.C. report to Pasadena Police Department, stating that his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, had run off with his car keys and refused to return them. Mary Sirhan returned home and settled the dispute before the police were required to take action.

In 1962, Ayda married Herbert Mennell and moved to 356 Ridge Road, Palm Springs, California.

## 1963

During 1963, Adel Sirhan began working at the Fez nightclub in Hollywood as an oud player. Bishara Sirhan left New York City and returned to Jordan on May 27, 1963.

Munir Sirhan enrolled at Washington Junior High School and had three additional police contacts during 1963; during October he was reported missing and later found sleeping in a neighbor's garage. In November the California Highway Patrol chased him in a high speed pursuit through Pasadena which resulted in Munir crashing Saidallah's car into a tree. Munir was knocked unconscious in the crash and the pursuing officers found several lewd photographs which precipitated a Pasadena Police Department juvenile investigation.

Sharif Sirhan was arrested for attempt murder on December 18, 1963, after he and his girlfriend stopped seeing one another and a brake line on her car was found cut in two. The charge was reduced to 10852 V.C. (Tampering). At the time he was arrested he stated that he was a bookkeeper, but it is unknown where he was working. He was placed on probation, a condition which was to seek psychiatric assistance.

## 1964

Bishara Sirhan reentered the United States on May 5, 1964, and returned to work in New York. Munir, then 16, enrolled at continuation High School during 1964 and had three additional police contacts; on March 26, 1964, he became the subject of a juvenile investigation involving an alleged sex and homosexual

party. He was reported missing on September 1, 1964, and again on November 5, 1964. Sharif Sirhan moved to 121 N. Sierra Bonita Avenue during 1964.

#### 1965

Sharif's wallet was taken during a burglary of his apartment on March 6, 1965. On September 2, 1965, he was employed by the ITT Cannon Electric Company as a material handler where he remained for three years, at which time he was a multiple spindle machine operator with a salary of \$492.00 per month.

In May 1965, Saidallah Sirhan moved to 308 Burton Court and opened his own painting business. In December 1965, he moved to 1080 N. Lake Avenue and on December 31, 1965, he opened an account at United California Bank with a deposit of \$460.00.

Ayda Sirhan was found to have leukemia in February 1965 and she moved back to the Sirhan home. Sirhan Sirhan remained home from school for the next month and cared for her. Ayda died on March 20, 1965, at Huntington Memorial Hospital and was buried at Forest Lawn Park on March 23, 1965. On December 16, 1965, Sirhan Sirhan applied to the State Horse Racing Board for a Hot Walker's license and his fingerprints and photograph were taken for the first time by an agency in the United States.

#### 1966

On March 11, 1966, Bishara Sirhan left the United States for the last time. His family did not receive any type of communication from him during the time he was in the country.

Saidallah Sirhan went to work for Michael Ganguin Incorporated in Pasadena as a machinist in April 1966. During the same month he moved to 1659 N. Lake Avenue. While he was moving he lost a .38 caliber revolver belonging to a friend, Abe Alex, and reported its loss to the Pasadena Police Department. He was arrested for 415 P.C (Disturbing the Peace) and 647f P.C. (Drunk) on August 17, 1966.

Munir Sirhan had three more police contacts in 1966. On April 8, 1966, he became a suspect in a marijuana possession and sales case with John O'Hanian as the informant. On May 26, 1966, he was arrested Flagstaff, Arizona and served fifteen days in jail on a vagrancy charge. He was arrested in Pasadena on June 10, 1966 for 11531 H&S Code (Sale of Marijuana), for selling marijuana to a state narcotics agent. He was subsequently convicted of the crime.

On January 11, 1967, Munir Sirhan was ordered to show cause why he should not be deported as an undesirable alien and was ordered deported on July 11, 1967. On July 24, 1967, he filed a motion for reconsideration, which was denied on September 7, 1967. He was employed by F. C. Nash Department Store in Pasadena as a stock clerk on October 4, 1967, and has worked there since. On March 27, 1968, the Board of Immigration appeals remanded his case to a special inquiry officer to examine a motion to certify Munir to Juvenile Court. The case was still pending as of January 15, 1969.

1967 - 1968

During 1967, Sharif Sirhan moved to 1711 Corson Street in Pasadena and began employment with the Southern Baptist Church in Pasadena. Adel Sirhan terminated his employment at the Fez on June 28, 1967, and began playing the oud at the Shaker's Oasis Club in Hollywood.

Saidallah Sirhan applied for United States citizenship in 1967. On June 7, 1968, he was notified that his citizenship hearing was postponed indefinitely. During the period of November 1967 to February 1968, Saidallah purchased a total of \$800.00 worth of foreign drafts made out to Bishara Sirhan. He terminated his employment at the Ganguin Company on May 22, 1968 "Under conditions not subject to rehiring." His bank balance on June 7, 1968, was \$557.29. Sharif Sirhan obtained a loan of \$500.00 on February 6, 1968. He made two payments on March 18, 1968 and paid off the balance on March 21, 1968.

In January 1968, Adel Sirhan reported to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization that he was working at United Picture Frame Company in Pasadena as a part-time picture framer.

The five Sirhan brothers are all single and none of the family have become United States citizens. Sirhan and Ayda were the only Sirhans to attend college. Adel is the only brother without an arrest record. Bishara left the United States voluntarily and one son, Munir is involved in deportation proceedings.



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Mary Sirhan



Saidallah Sirhan



Sharif Sirhan



Adel Sirhan



Munir Sirhan

## SCHOOL HISTORY IN UNITED STATES

### Grammar School

On January 21, 1957, shortly after arriving in the United States, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 13 years old, enrolled in the sixth grade at Longfellow Grammar School, 1065 East Washington Boulevard, Pasadena. He attended for one semester and graduated in June, 1957. Floyd Fraley, Sirhan's sixth grade teacher, could recall nothing of Sirhan except his unique name. Fraley had, however, made notations on Sirhan's school achievement records dated January 1957, and June, 1957. These notes reflected that Sirhan had a language handicap, tried hard and was showing improvement in all areas. He was cooperative, well-mannered, well-liked and made many new friends. Sirhan's personnel record shows that he maintained a C+ average at Longfellow and after graduating enrolled at Marshall Junior High School, 990 North Allen Avenue, Pasadena.

### Junior High School

Sirhan attended Marshall Junior High School from September 1957; to June 1958. He completed General Shop classes, Basic English, Arithmetic, Music and Art with a grade average of C+. None of the teachers at Marshall during that year remembered Sirhan from his attendance at the school. Mr. Ralph W. Hornbeck, Assistant Superintendent for Instruction, Pasadena Unified School District, was the principal at Longfellow Grammar School when Sirhan, was in the seventh grade at Marshall Junior High School. Munir Sirhan, the youngest Sirhan boy, was a student at Longfellow and occasionally came to Hornbeck's attention for

fighting with other students who teased him about his name and foreign birth. Sirhan Sirhan informed Hornbeck that his mother spoke very little English and that he had taken it upon himself to visit Hornbeck to discuss Munir's difficulties. Hornbeck stated Sirhan continually spoke of the honor of his family and the importance of preserving it. Sirhan appeared to consider Munir's misconduct a threat to the family honor. Hornbeck recalled Sirhan as being very intense and said Sirhan would visit him from time to time for no reason other than to chat with him. The visits ceased after Munir Sirhan left Longfellow. Hornbeck did not recall ever talking to Mrs. Sirhan.

On September 27, 1958, the Sirhan family moved and Sirhan transferred from Marshall to Eliot Junior High School, 2184 North Lake Street, Pasadena. Sirhan fulfilled his Junior High School requirements there and graduated from the tenth grade in June, 1960, with a C+ average. Classes completed included English, Social Studies, General Science, Mathematics, Typing, Advanced Drafting, Crafts, German and Algebra.

Several witnesses were located who recalled Sirhan from his attendance at Eliot Junior High School. Samuel Soghomonian, now a Social Science teacher at Pasadena City College, taught Sirhan Sirhan English and Social Studies ten hours a week during the 1959-1960 school year. He stated that at that time the student body was one-hundred percent Caucasian and Sirhan, being of swarthy complexion and foreign appearance was unique. He appeared to be a loner and seemed very obedient and well behaved. Other students teased Sirhan because of his nationality and did

not associate with him. Soghomonian stated that he was of Armenian extraction and was quite friendly with Sirhan. He felt that he understood Sirhan's problem as a foreigner. Soghomonian stated he had not seen or heard from Sirhan since 1960.

Carol Francis Neal was a classmate of Sirhan in a Social Studies class and an English class. She regarded Sirhan as an odd person; since he did not associate with other students, did not go with the girls and did not attend school dances or games. She recalled that Sirhan had no student body card and did not obtain a school annual. He frequently argued with Soghomonian in class; and, if not called upon during discussions, waved his hand and snapped his fingers to get the teacher's attention. She recalled that Sirhan frequently compared his country with the United States. She thought his country was Syria. He gave the impression he did not care about the United States, and she wondered why he did not return to his own country. She recalled that Soghomonian kept Sirhan's term paper on his country to display to future students as an example of good work.

#### John Muir High School

Sirhan went to John Muir High School, 1905 Lincoln Avenue, Pasadena, after graduating from Eliot Junior High. He entered in September of 1960 and graduated in June of 1963. School records indicate that he held a slightly higher than a "C" average and was ranked 558 in a graduating class of 829 students. His classes at John Muir included three years of German and California Cadet Corps, two years of Russian and one year of Algebra, History, Psychology and Social Studies. He also

completed one semester of Crafts, Plane Geometry, and United States Government.

William Duane Allen was Sirhan's counselor at John Muir High School from September 1961, to June 1963. Allen stated that Sirhan was not the kind of student who frequented his office. He was neither a very good student nor a very bad student. He remembered Sirhan because of his insistence on taking basic courses in high school with no industrial or business courses in his schedule. Allen had advised Sirhan to take an easy course each semester to obtain better grades, but Sirhan insisted on taking pre-academic courses. Allen believed that Sirhan's language problem hindered him on testing, and that his test scores did not reflect his true ability.

Allen recalled only one conversation and that was in regard to Sirhan's first and last name being the same. Sirhan never discussed anything of a personal nature and the counseling sessions were academically oriented. Allen referred to a form which he called a "Senior Data Sheet." The form had been given to Sirhan to list interests, school activities, honors, positions held, and any other noteworthy high school accomplishments. Allen stated that this form was for the counselor's benefit to provide background information to interested colleges inquiring about a particular student. Sirhan's record shows he did not participate in any high school extracurricular activities. Allen was the sponsor for numerous school activities and could not recall Sirhan's presence at any function, or his participation in any project. The records showed that Sirhan received several

deficiency notices reflecting below average work in a particular course.

#### Muir High School Cadet Corps

Sirhan took the California Cadet Corps course for three years in high school. A military science course similar to ROTC, it included military history, drill, rifle range practice, and firearm safety. Marcus Le Grand Young was the Commander of the California Cadet Corps during Sirhan's participation. He remembered Sirhan as a better than average cadet, who accepted discipline and showed administrative ability. Sirhan was even-tempered and got along well with his fellow corps members. Cadets on the rifle team practiced with the .22 caliber rifle; however, Sirhan had not been a member of the team. He therefore, did not receive any training in the use of firearms; with the exception of possibly a trip once or twice a year to the National Guard Armory where all of the cadets were permitted to fire a few rounds with the .22 caliber rifle. None of the cadets received any training in the use of handguns.

#### Recollections of Teachers

John E. Dickerhoff, Sirhan's Crafts teacher in 1960, recalled Sirhan as a quiet mediocre student who did not associate with the other students of the school. Sirhan's German teacher, Jody A. Starbuck, remembered Sirhan as an extremely quiet, good-humored, and proper student. He believed Sirhan had gone to a British school because all his responses were either "Yes, sir" or "No, sir."

Darwin R. Russell had Sirhan in his eleventh grade United States History class in 1962. Russell remembered Sirhan and described him as polite, reserved and sensitive. He recalled another student, Tom Good, as a good friend of Sirhan. He stated Good was very anti-government and the closest to being an anarchist of any boy that age he had taught. Good did not like to abide by the rules and was frequently in difficulty. He considered Good to have been unusually aware politically for his age and believed that if Good had been a close friend of Sirhan's he possibly had influenced his political development.

Carl E. Hedeon, a retired school teacher from Pasadena taught Sirhan Spanish in 1960. Sirhan was very proud of the fact that he was an Arab and had strong nationalistic feelings. Sirhan got along well with the other students but was somewhat reserved.

Joseph P. Zeronian taught English Essentials to Sirhan in 1963. He remembered Sirhan as a polite and quiet student. Zeronian stated he was of Armenian background and occasionally discussed the Middle East with Sirhan. The discussions were not provocative and Sirhan evinced only a general interest in the subject because it was the area of his origin. Zeronian stated he would not have remembered Sirhan except for the fact he was from the Middle East and that his first and last names were the same. Zeronian stated the English class he taught Sirhan was a make-up class and he was surprised by references in the newspaper to the effect that Sirhan was supposedly very bright and intelligent. Sirhan had not exhibited this to Zeronian in his classroom.

Pasadena City College

In September, 1963, Sirhan enrolled at Pasadena City College, 1570 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena and attended until his dismissal May 18, 1965. His grades were below average. In most courses he was either barely passing or failing academically. His dismissal was the result of unsatisfactory attendance in two classes and poor scholarship record.

Sirhan left little or no impression on his instructors. Few had any independent knowledge of him. Ted Banks taught a track and field class at Pasadena City College which Sirhan attended during 1965. He stated that Sirhan was fair athlete but did not attend classes regularly. Sirhan's school records indicate he was in Banks's class in the second semester 1964-1965 year and received an "F."

Nina Tihomirov recalled teaching Russian to Sirhan in the Fall of 1964 and the Spring of 1965. She stated Sirhan was not a very good student, although he appeared to have a natural ear for languages. He was frequently absent from class, and gave his outside job or sister's illness as an excuse. She gave Sirhan a grade of "D" in his first semester of work, and in the second semester dismissed him for lack of attendance.

Sirhan made a few friends among the other students at the college. Janet Neilson met Sirhan Sirhan in 1964 in a freshman Biology class. During the semester, she saw him several times when he had coffee with her and other friends on the campus. He appeared to be a quiet, well-mannered individual. She thought he was intelligent, well spoken and courteous. She did not know his

nationality and did not realize that he was an Arab until she heard his name announced on the television in connection with the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy. She realized at that time that this was the individual she had known at school.

Mustafa Ali Sankari met Sirhan Sirhan in the fall semester of 1963. The meeting was the result of his association with Arab students at Pasadena City College. Sankari spoke very little English. He did not have a close association with Sirhan and considered him just a school acquaintance. He did, however, go to the Sirhan home on one occasion and met Sirhan's mother and sister. This was just prior to the death of Sirhan's sister. He said that after the fall semester of 1963, he saw Sirhan only infrequently at school, because Sirhan seemed to avoid the Arab students who did not speak English as well as he. Since Sankari left school in 1966, he has seen Sirhan on one occasion and that was in November 1967, in Pasadena.

James L. Fleming, a student, knew Sirhan in 1963 and 1964. Sirhan took part in informal discussions while he was at Pasadena City College. Although he did not discuss politics he was very pro-Arab and critical of United States support of Israel. After 1964, Fleming saw Sirhan only once, in February 1967 when he spoke to him briefly on a street in Pasadena.

## EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

From 1957 to 1968 Sirhan Sirhan was employed eleven times for varied periods of time. He was employed in various positions including a gas station attendant, racetrack exercise boy and salesman. The following is the result of the background investigation into Sirhan's employment history.

### Newspaper Delivery Boy

In 1957, at the age of 13, Sirhan Sirhan worked as a newspaper delivery boy for the Pasadena Star-News-Independent. Two fellow delivery boys remembered Sirhan. Wilbur Crum worked with him for approximately two months. During that time Sirhan never expressed any extremist, radical, or racial feelings and appeared to be a normal person. Davor Pevac knew Sirhan as a polite, well-mannered boy. Sirhan never discussed political or social matters with him and appeared emotionally stable. Sirhan terminated this employment in 1958.

### Gardener

Sirhan's next known employment began in November, 1962, at the age of 18. He was hired by William Beveridge, a self-employed gardener, in Pasadena, California. In August 1963 Sirhan quarreled with his mother, left his home and moved into a camper truck owned by Beveridge. Sirhan lived in the camper for seven months; and, in March 1964, he moved into a vacant house owned by Beveridge at 234 North Camello Street, Pasadena. Sirhan lived there for two weeks then returned to his mother's home.

Beveridge was the caretaker of the Theodore Von Karman Estate, 1501 South Marengo Street, Pasadena. Sirhan was employed as a full-time gardener at that location beginning in February 1964.

On August 31, 1964, T. Edward Beehan, executive for Von Karman Estate, demanded that Beveridge fire Sirhan. Beehan informed Beveridge that Sirhan was not performing his work satisfactorily; that on two separate occasions he had found Sirhan sleeping in his car while the water from the sprinkler system was running off the lawn and onto the street. Sirhan was discharged the same day. Beveridge stated that Sirhan worked a second job briefly at night during this period at an East Pasadena hamburger stand.

Waiter and Short Order Cook

Rene Juarez was the manager of Peak's Hamburger House from 1963 to 1967. The stand was sold in July 1967 and is now a Taco Treat. Juarez recalled that Sirhan Sirhan worked part-time at the hamburger stand as a waiter and short order cook from 1963 to the fall of 1964. Sirhan quit to begin the school term at Pasadena City College.

Sirhan was a good worker who got along well with others. Juarez recalled two or three instances where Sirhan became angry and lost his temper but no violence occurred. Juarez did not recall any political comments or observations ever being made by Sirhan.

### Service Station Attendant

Sirhan was employed as a service station attendant for Clarence Copping at the Elite Motor Service, 2529 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, from March 30, 1964, until September 28, 1964. He worked the night shift from 4 p.m. to 3 a.m. This was a second job until August 31, 1964, when he was fired from his daytime gardening job. Copping sold the station to Jack Davies on September 28, 1964; Sirhan worked for Davies until June 7, 1965. On that day Sirhan became involved in a verbal dispute with the station manager, Carol O. Lambrecht; and quit his job as a result of an argument over cleaning the station. He was unemployed for a period of ten weeks.

He worked as a service station attendant from August 15, 1965, to September 17, 1965, at the Ivan Milicic Chevron Service Station, 223 North Altadena Street, Pasadena. Sirhan was unemployed for approximately one month after leaving this job.

### Stable Hand

On October 15, 1965, at age 21, Sirhan obtained employment at Santa Anita Race Track with Gordon Bowsher, horse owner and trainer. He worked as a stable hand and "hot walker" while learning to ride. John Shear, Sirhan's foreman at the time of his employment with Bowsher, recalled that Sirhan was a poor horse rider and was constantly being thrown or falling from horses that he was working. Shear, on various occasions, loaned Sirhan books and horse equipment and allowed Sirhan to practice his riding on nonthoroughbred ponies. Sirhan quit on March 31, 1966.

### Exercise Boy

On January 1, 1966, Sirhan received a "Hot Walkers" license from the California Horse Racing Board. On June 2, 1966, approximately two months after leaving his employment with Bowsher, Sirhan was hired by Burt Altfillisch to work as an exercise boy at th Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch in Corona, California.

On September 25, 1966, Sirhan fell while exercising a horse on the racetrack. He was taken to the Corona Community Hospital and treated by Dr. Richard Nelson. His injuries were diagnosed as minor; however, at the request of Dr. Nelson, X-rays of the spine, skull, left shoulder and left hand were taken. These X-rays were later analyzed by Dr. Paul H. Deeb, M.D., head radiologist at the hospital. The results of the X-rays were all negative, revealing no severe concussion, fractures or internal injuries. Sirhan was hospitalized overnight for observation and was released the following day upon his own insistence. Sirhan returned to work on October 1, 1966, six days after the fall, and assumed his normal duties.

On October 8, 1966, Sirhan again fell while exercising a horse at the racetrack. He was again taken to the Corona Community Hospital where he was treated by Dr. John Schnepfer. Dr. Schnepfer described Sirhan's injuries as minor. Sirhan had reopened an old cut in the area of the left eye which he had sustained from the first accident on September 25, 1966. A minor abrasion on Sirhan's nose was cleansed and medicated. No other damage was evident, and no X-rays were taken due to the

minor nature of his injuries. On November 13, 1966, Sirhan quit his job at the Altfillisch Ranch. He gave no reasons for leaving; but, the consensus of opinion was that Sirhan wanted to be a full-time jockey, and Altfillisch didn't think his horsemanship was good enough. Robert Lynn Wheeler, trainer at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch, recommended Sirhan to his father Robert Lawrence Wheeler, a horse trainer at Del Mar.

On November 16, 1966, Sirhan went to work for Robert Lawrence Wheeler as a free-lance exercise boy. He was paid according to the number of horses he worked each day. Larry Peters, Sirhan's supervisor, recalled that on November 25, 1966, Sirhan fell from a horse. On another occasion a few days later, he almost fell again. Peters decided at that time it would be wiser not to continue using him on the track and informed Sirhan that he could not qualify as a rider. Sirhan insisted that he could gallop horses as well as the other exercise boys, but Peters was still dissatisfied with his work and terminated Sirhan's employment on November 30, 1966. Peters saw Sirhan at the Del Mar Race Track later and assumed Sirhan was free lancing horses for other trainers.

On December 2, 1966, after his brief period of employment with Robert Lawrence Wheeler, Sirhan returned to the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch and was rehired by Burt Altfillisch. He exercised horses at the ranch for ten days. On December 12, 1966, he voluntarily submitted his resignation and left the ranch without giving a reason for his departure. There is no evidence that he confided his reason to anyone.

Salesman-Delivery Man

John Weidner is the owner of a health food store, "Organic Pasadena," 1380 North Lake Street, Pasadena. Since 1964 members of the Sirhan family have patronized his store. In September 1967, Mary Sirhan asked Weidner if he would consider hiring her son, Sirhan. Weidner needed help on Sundays and on September 17, 1967, hired Sirhan on a part-time basis. Sirhan began working full-time on November 27, 1967, and continued working until March 7, 1968.

Weidner described Sirhan as a capable employee who got along well with the other employees. He presented a neat appearance and was courteous to customers. Weidner noted, however, that Sirhan seemed to resent being told what to do and on occasion became aggressive and ill-tempered. In this respect Weidner had the impression that Sirhan resented authority and that he had an inferiority complex resulting from his being physically small.

Shortly before March 7, 1968, Weidner and Sirhan had a disagreement which arose when Sirhan failed to cover a vegetable stand prior to closing time. When Weidner mentioned this incident to him, Sirhan became extremely angry and defensive. Weidner ordered Sirhan out of the store, but Sirhan refused to leave and sat down. Ultimately Weidner called the Pasadena Police Department. When the officers arrived, Weidner told them that he wanted Sirhan ejected, but Sirhan left the store without further incident. This is the last known date of Sirhan's employment with Weidner.

Retta Drake, the store manager, was present during Weidner and Sirhan's disagreement. During the argument, she attempted to ease the situation by talking with Sirhan. Weidner ordered her not to talk to Sirhan and this infuriated her to the extent that she immediately quit her job.

Labor Complaint Filed by Sirhan

On March 7, 1968, Sirhan filed a petition with the California State Division of Labor Law Enforcement in Los Angeles. He claimed that John Weidner was refusing to pay \$156.00 for seventy-eight hours of work performed by him and sought \$180.00 severance pay. On April 23, 1968, Weidner and Sirhan appeared before the Labor Commissioner for a hearing on his case, No. 41397.

Weidner stated that he had discharged Sirhan because his work was unsatisfactory. After hearing the statements of both parties, the Labor Commissioner concluded that the evidence was insufficient to find in favor of Sirhan. The case was dismissed without prejudice.

SIRHAN'S EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
1957 to 1958	Newspaper Delivery Boy Pasadena Star News 525 E. Colorado Blvd. Pasadena, 792-4218	Davor Pevec Wilbur Crum
November, 1962 to February 20, 1964	Gardener William Beveridge 167 N. Sierre Madre Pasadena, 793-6829	William Beveridge
1963 to September, 1964	Waiter & Short Order Cook David Alvarez Peak's Hamburger House 3325 E. Foothill Blvd.	Rene Juarez
February 20, 1964 to August 31, 1964	Gardener Theodore Von Karman 1501 So. Marengo St. Pasadena	T. Edward Beehan
March 30, 1964 to September 28, 1964	Gas Station Attendant Elite Motor Service Clarence Copping Manager 2529 E. Foothill Blvd. Pasadena	Clarence Copping Wayne J. Brantley
September 28, 1964 to June 7, 1965	Gas Station Attendant Richfield Gas Station Jack Davies Manager 2529 E. Foothill Blvd. Pasadena	Jack Davies Chester A. Yashuk Sidney Mc Daniel
August 15, 1965 to September 17, 1965	Gas Station Attendant Chevron Gas Station Ivan Milicic Manager 233 N. Altadena, Pasadena	Ivan Milicic
October 15, 1965 to March 31, 1966	Hot Walker Exercise Boy Gordon Bowsher Santa Anita Race Track Arcadia	Gordon Bowsher John Shear Trula Merriman
June 2, 1966 to November 13, 1966	Exercise Boy Burt Altfillisch Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch 13200 Citrus Ave., Corona	Burt Altfillisch Lawrence Heinemann Laura Kraus

<u>DATE OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
November 16, 1966 to November 30, 1966	Exercise Boy Robert Lynn Wheeler Del Mar Race Track Tack Room #20 Del Mar, California	Robert Wheeler Lawrence J. Peters
December 2, 1966 to December 12, 1966	Exercise Boy Burt Altfillisch Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch 13200 Citrus Ave., Corona	Burt Altfillisch Laura Kraus
September 17, 1967 to March 7, 1968	Salesman, Delivery Man John H. Weidner Organic-Pasadena 1380 N. Lake Street, Pasadena	John H. Weidner Elsie Boyko

## FINANCIAL STATUS

Sirhan Sirhan began earning money at age 13, when he worked as a newspaper delivery boy. The first record of his personal financial status comes in the form of a savings account opened at the Pasadena Branch of The United States Bank, in the name of Mary Sirhan in trust for Sirhan B. Sirhan. The account was opened on March 21, 1960, with a ten dollar deposit. Another eight dollars was added the following week, then the account remained dormant gathering interest until January 31, 1964, when \$20.30 was withdrawn and the account was closed.

On July 6, 1964, Sirhan was employed at two jobs, a short order cook and a service station attendant. On that date he opened a new savings account at the United States Bank, this time in his own name. He deposited \$150 to open the account; \$60 on July 14, 1964; and \$190 on August 14, 1964.

Sirhan began working for Jack Davis on September 28, 1964.

Davis stated that Sirhan enjoyed horse races, and Davis got the impression that he bet most of his salary on the horses. During this same period of time Mohan Goel, a school acquaintance, frequently met Sirhan at Santa Anita Race Track. He described Sirhan as a heavy better, betting as much as sixty to eighty dollars on one race. Sirhan began making withdrawals on his savings account on November 2, 1964, when he withdrew \$350. Three additional withdrawals depleted the account, and it was closed on December 7, 1965.

During 1965, Sirhan began working as a stable hand, and he opened another account at the United States Bank on April 5, 1966, with a deposit of five dollars. This account had no additions or withdrawals between that date and October 19, 1966, when it was closed.

On June 2, 1966, Sirhan began a six-month employment period at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch, as an exercise boy, at \$375 per month. No bank accounts nor records of financial transactions involving Sirhan have been found for this time period.

The investigation disclosed that Sirhan did not work or have any financial dealings between December 12, 1966, and September of 1967. He went to work part-time in September 1967, then full time on November 11, 1967, at Organic Pasadena. He worked 45 hours a week at two dollars per hour until March 7, 1968, making a total of \$1,333.88 during that period of time.

On April 12, 1968, Sirhan received a settlement of \$1,705 from the Argonaut Insurance Company for injuries he suffered falling from a horse on September 25, 1966. He cashed the check at Crocker Citizens National Bank, receiving two \$100 bills, one \$5 bill and the remainder in \$20 bills.

Within a few days after he received the insurance check, Sirhan gave his mother \$1,000 in one hundred dollar bills to keep for him. Investigators interviewed bank employees of all the banks in the immediate area but were unable to locate the person who changed the twenty dollar bills to hundreds. Mrs. Sirhan advised

investigators that she did not know what Sirhan did with the balance of the money but stated that he might have given a portion of it to Adel to buy things for the house. At the time he received the check, Sirhan's car was not running. Mrs. Sirhan stated he used part of the money to make the necessary repairs.

As he needed it, Sirhan asked his mother for money from the \$1,000 she was holding for him. On June 1, 1968, Sirhan asked her for \$300. The total was depleted to \$400 at that time, and Mrs. Sirhan accused Sirhan of wanting the money to bet on the horses. He told her he needed the money to obtain a job, but he didn't tell her the nature of the job. She then threw the \$400 at him, he picked it up, pocketed \$300 and gave her \$100 saying, "This is for you, mother."

A credit investigation disclosed Sirhan to have no credit rating, no prior accounts, no credit cards and that he owned no real property. The only property of value that he owned was a 1956 De Soto, license number JWS 093. He was the sole owner of the vehicle.

All branches of major banking institutions in the Los Angeles area were checked for additional accounts for Sirhan. The results were negative.

The Sirhan home was purchased on September 5, 1962, for \$11,500. Mary and Adel Sirhan each had one-half interest at that time. On August 30, 1963, the grant deed was changed to show Mary Sirhan as the sole owner. Sirhan Sirhan's name has never

appeared on the deed. As of August 11, 1968, \$5,490.03 was  
the principal on the mortgage.

## MEDICAL HISTORY

The investigation of Sirhan's medical history revealed no serious injuries, accidents or illnesses during his life. Due to the heavy news coverage about Sirhan's fall from a horse, this incident is covered in detail in several parts of this report.

### Sirhan's First Known Medical Exam

The standard medical examination of visa applicants was given Sirhan on September 1, 1956, in Jerusalem. The report indicates that he was examined for tuberculosis, contagious disease, mental conditions, physical defects, disease or disabilities and minor medical conditions. He was treated for ascariasis, a minor condition consisting of parasites in the small intestine which causes colicky pains and diarrhea. The examination did not reveal evidence or history of a previous attack of insanity.

### Sirhan's Health Record

The school records were examined and showed that Sirhan was not absent from high school and college for any extended period of time, which would indicate that he was not seriously ill during this period. Most absences were indicative of a single or half day away from school at a time.

In 1965, the California Department of Motor Vehicles issued him an unrestricted operator's license, indicating that he had no physical impairment at that time. He was not required to take a physical examination as a stipulation for employment for any of the jobs that he held.

### Sirhan's Fall From a Horse

On September 25, 1966, in the early morning hours Sirhan, working as an exercise boy, was breezing a filly at a full gallop on the track at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch and fell from the horse. He was taken to Corona Community Hospital by ambulance and treated for multiple contusions, abrasions, lacerations and foreign bodies in his eyes by Dr. Richard A. Nelson. Treatment consisted of an X-ray examination and suturing of the lacerations. He was confined to the hospital overnight for observation and further minor treatment, being released the next day. Sirhan returned to Dr. Nelson a week later and had the stitches removed.

Sirhan made follow-up visits to Dr. Nelson on October 6, 1966, October 26, 1966 and November 8, 1966. On the last visit he complained of a vision problem and was referred to Dr. Paul Nilsson, an ophthalmologist, on November 22, 1966.

### Disability Claim

Sirhan made a claim of disabling injury because of the fall. Argonaut Insurance Company were the underwriters of the Granja Vista Del Rio policy and ordered him examined by six doctors.

Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn examined Sirhan on April 3, 1967, and reported that he was not disabled.

Dr. Albert Tashma examined Sirhan and concluded that he did not sustain a permanent disability to his eyes due to the reported injury, and that the condition was not industrially related.

On September 1, 1967, Dr. Robert E. Lewis conducted a radiological (X-ray) examination of Sirhan and found him to have normal skull and lumbar spine formation.

On the same date, Dr. Forrest L. Johnson reported Sirhan to be alert, oriented and cooperative and to have had no signs of any neurological problem. During this examination Sirhan was interviewed concerning his medical history. His statements indicated a history of no prior hospitalizations, no serious illnesses, no accidents or injuries and no known allergies. Dr. Johnson reexamined him on October 10, 1967, and reported that Sirhan complained of discomfort in his lower back from remaining in one position for too long a time. Dr. Johnson stated that this problem should be considered permanent and stationary. He stated he would assess Sirhan's subjective complaints as minimal in degree.

On October 10, 1967, Sirhan told Dr. Maurice W. Nugent that he thought he was thrown into a fence, but due to the fog he and others were unsure of what he hit. He stated he was unconscious and regained consciousness while the doctors were suturing his face. Dr. Nugent found no defect to Sirhan's eye. (Note: Lawrence Heinemann, a horse trainer, reached Sirhan first and stated he was conscious at that time.)

Dr. Leonard J. Yamshow conducted an examination of Sirhan on November 6, 1967. He concluded that Sirhan's injuries for all practical purposes could be considered to be permanent and stationary.

On December 20, 1967, Sirhan was interviewed and examined by Dr. Martin Albori. Sirhan stated that he had no prior industrial claims, significant injury, surgery or significant sickness prior to the accident. He complained of discomfort in his spine, tightening of skin on the inner side of his left eye and the scar on his chin giving a feeling of pressure. He had no impairment of vision. A skull examination showed no points of tenderness, no scars and no signs of residual injuries. He was able to walk and move without difficulty and all reflexes were normal. Dr. Albori made an additional observation that Sirhan has flat feet.

Argonaut Insurance Company forwarded an inquiry to Burt Altfillisch on January 17, 1968, indicating that they had received information that Sirhan did not return to his regular duties after the injuries. Altfillisch answered the inquiry by stating that Sirhan did return to his regular duties and that he worked from October 1, 1966, to November 13, 1966, at a raise in pay. He voluntarily quit his job, left, then returned on December 2, 1966, and worked until December 10, 1966, when he quit permanently.

A surveillance of Sirhan was ordered by the Argonaut Insurance Company and on January 26, 1968, he was observed and photographed running down a sidewalk, reportedly moving in a free and easy manner.

Due to conflicting medical findings, Dr. E. Gordon Kiehn rechecked Sirhan. He reported Hyocine helped relieve the pain in his eye, but it was difficult to separate which complaint was functional and which was real.