

by Edith Goldstein were analyzed for human hair and blood by Scientific Investigation Division. On June 18, 1968, no human hair or blood was found, and it was concluded that the clothing was new and had not been worn. The stains were probably caused by the clothing coming in contact with the lipstick and liquid face make up. The lipstick had no top and the liquid face make up showed evidence of leakage.

1. Cheryl Wessels was taken into custody at the County Jail at 1:30 p.m. on June 5, 1968, as the result of an informant's call naming her as the then-outstanding girl in the polka dot dress. She was released when it was learned she was at home during the time of the shooting.
2. Cathey S. Fulmer telephonically contacted the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department on June 7, 1968, and informed them she believed she was the girl in the polka dot dress wanted by this Department. Fulmer told detectives she was at the Ambassador on June 4/5, 1968, and was wearing a green dress with a orange polka dot scarf around her neck. Fulmer stated after the shooting she ran from the main entrance of the Embassy Room yelling, "They shot him." Serrano was certain that Fulmer was not the woman she had seen on the stairs after she viewed Fulmer in the lobby of Parker Center.
3. On June 7, 1968, investigators were notified that Laurel Koons was interviewed by the Vallejo Police Department on June 6, 1968, at 9:10 p.m., regarding the shooting of

Kennedy. She told the Vallejo investigator that she was being accused by friends of being the girl in the polka dot dress. She explained that she was in San Diego the night of the shooting visiting her boyfriend Michael Teague who was aboard the U.S.S. Worden. She was described as a female Caucasian, 38, 5', 140, hazel eyes, long black hair with a slightly crooked nose. Due to Laurel Koons' physical description, it was apparent she was not the woman allegedly seen by Serrano.

Michael Teague (U.S. Navy) was interviewed and stated that Laurel Koons was with him in San Diego from May 31 or June 1, 1968, until June 3, 1968. On June 3, 1968, Teague went to sea and remained at sea June 4 and 5. He knew that Miss Koons had a ticket for the return flight to Vallejo but does not know for what date or on which airline.

4. On June 14, 1968, at 7 p.m., Muriel C. Lee informed the desk officer at Parker Center that she thought she was the woman that was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Investigator interviewed Mrs. Lee and learned that on the night of the assassination she was wearing a black long sleeve dress and a large white hat similar to a "Chef's" hat. Her physical description is female Caucasian, 48, 5-5½, 120, black hair, hazel eyes. Mrs. Lee felt she might be the woman sought by the police because she had been in the pantry area prior to and after the shooting. She stated she did not run from the pantry yelling anything. It was determined by investigators

that she was not the woman that Serrano allegedly had seen due to the totally different description of her clothing and her physical description.

5. Kris Sumpter was interviewed by investigators on June 18, 1968. She told investigators that she went to the Ambassador Hotel on June 4, 1968, and was wearing a white blouse with small black polka dots and a black skirt. She stated she was coming up a flight of stairs from the Ambassador Ballroom when Senator Kennedy was shot. Her description is female Caucasian, 21, 5-1, 150, brown, brown. Due to her location at the time of the shooting, her physical description and the clothing she was wearing, she was not the woman allegedly seen by Serrano on the steps.
6. A telephone call was received on June 19, 1968, from John Anthony, a producer for KTVU-TV San Francisco. He stated that he had obtained information from an informant, whom he refused to name, that a Joan London was seen the night of the shooting. It was alleged that Joan London was wearing a polka dot dress at the time.

On June 19, 1968, Cesar Chavez, President of the Farm Workers Union, was interviewed, and he stated that he was ~~at the Ambassador Hotel the night of the shooting.~~ Chavez knows a Joan London that lives in San Francisco and states that he did not see her that night. The Joan London that ~~he knows is 60 years old and writes for the Delano Farm Workers newspaper.~~

Due to the description of Mrs. London and her advanced age, it was concluded that she was not the woman allegedly seen by Serrano.

Actual Girl in Polka Dot Dress

Though Sandra Serrano and Vincent Di Pierro admitted that they did not actually see a girl in a black and white polka dot dress, a girl with a polka dot dress was in the pantry area when the shooting occurred. Valerie Schulte, a Kennedy Girl, was wearing a bright green dress with gold polka dots at the Ambassador Hotel the evening of June 4, 1968. Miss Schulte is blond and slender, and she does not fit the description which Serrano supplied investigators in any way.

Miss Schulte was important in this investigation, however, because she observed the shooting of Senator Kennedy. Witnesses placed Schulte outside the pantry in the anteroom behind the ballroom podium prior to the shooting. She walked beside Kennedy as he went into the pantry, but she dropped behind him as he moved quickly forward. She was walking on one crutch and wearing a leather support on her right leg. She was several feet behind Kennedy when the first shot was fired.

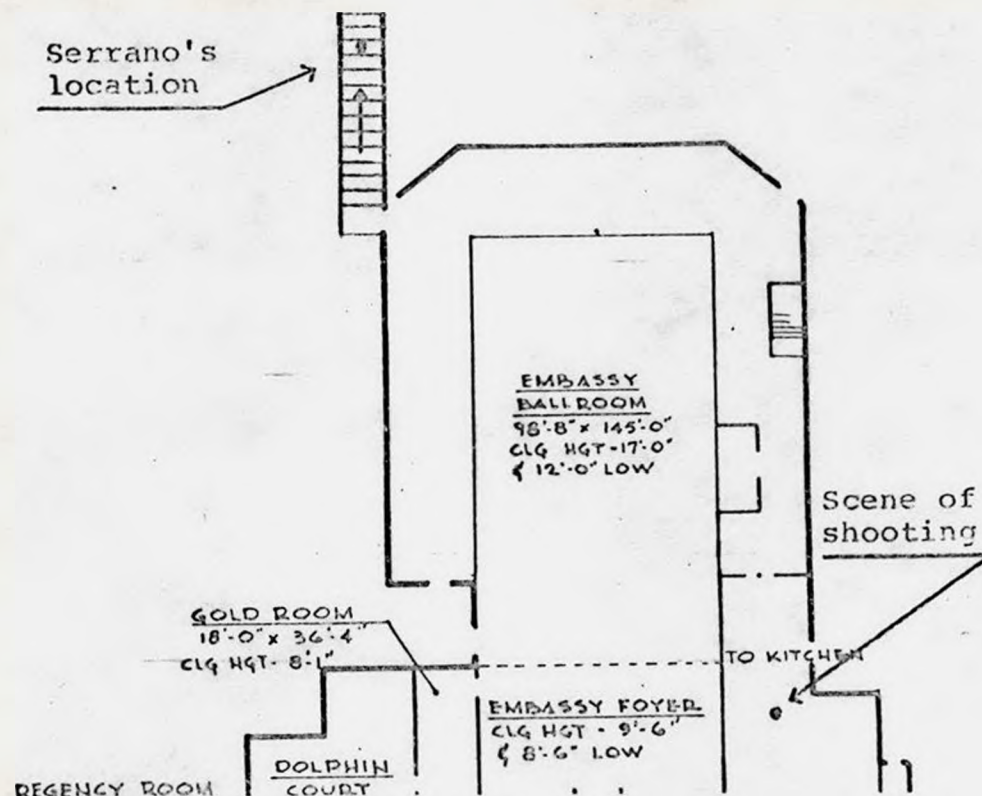
Investigators speculated that Vincent Di Pierro may have seen Schulte and confused her appearance in his mind. He was also in the kitchen at the time of the shooting. It was proven through witnesses' statements that Schulte could not have been close enough to Sirhan to speak to him, and it was obvious that she was not the suspected person.

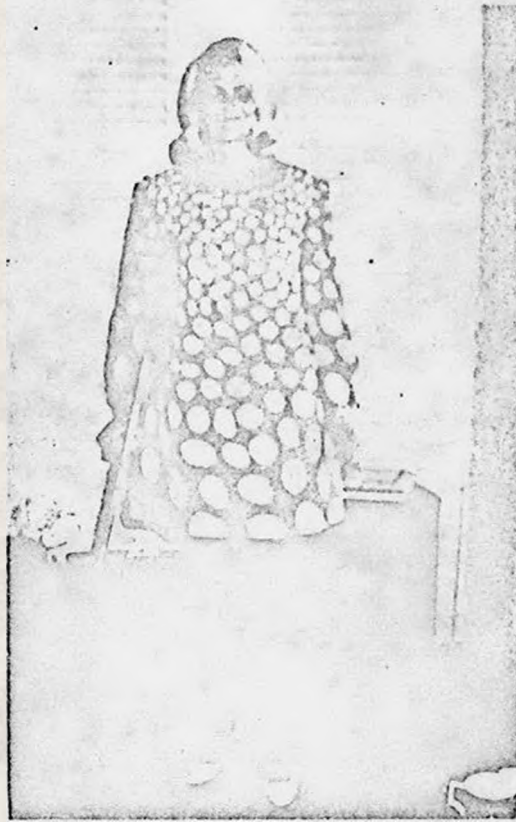
The investigation proved that a basis never existed for Serrano's allegation that there was a woman in a polka dot dress; or, that a conspiracy between Sirhan and such a woman had occurred. Nevertheless, Valerie Schulte coincidentally was present in the pantry area at the time of the shooting.



Sandra Serrano

Sandra Serrano stated that she was seated on this stairway, as she is depicted above, when she heard shots and then a woman wearing a polka dot dress ran down the stairs yelling, "We shot him." The investigation proved that Serrano could not have heard the shots from the kitchen, and a Fire Department Inspector stated that Serrano was not on the stairway after the shooting. The Polka Dot Dress Investigation was subsequently proven to be a hoax.





Valerie Schulte

Valerie Schulte was wearing a polka dot dress the night of the assassination and was in the pantry at the time of the shooting. Though she did not fit the description given by Sandra Serrano and Vincent Di Pierro, it was speculated that Di Pierro may have developed the polka dot idea because he saw Schulte. It was proven that Miss Schulte was involved in no way with the assassination.

KHAIBAR KHAN

Investigation into the activities of Khaibar Khan brought about allegations of his complicity in the Kennedy assassination. Khan's involvement centered about his participation as a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters on June 1 through June 4, 1968. His Middle-Eastern appearance and peculiar behavior caused workers at the headquarters to feel that he had been involved somehow in the assassination.

It was alleged by witnesses that Khaibar Khan had been seen talking to Sirhan Sirhan at the Kennedy Headquarters. Sirhan was alleged to have been wearing a gun at the time. During the investigation, statements by Khan indicated that he himself may have seen Sirhan at the headquarters on June 4, 1968.

The investigation concluded that Khan had probably mistaken another person for Sirhan, and that witnesses had been incorrect about their assertions that Sirhan had been seen at the headquarters. The following is an account of the investigation regarding Khaibar Khan.

Khaibar Khan first came to the attention of investigators on June 13, 1968, as a result of a check of volunteer cards at the Kennedy Headquarters, 5615 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

The Office Manager of the Kennedy Headquarters, June Isackson, was contacted on June 13 regarding Khan. She stated that Khan, also known as "Goody," appeared at the headquarters and volunteered to work for Senator Kennedy. Isackson described

Khan as a well-mannered somewhat over-dressed person, who appeared to do strange things. She felt that for some unexplained reasons Khan was not sincere and that he was a "phony." Isackson stated that Khan had told her he was a friend of the Kennedy family and of the Senator.

Khan was allegedly responsible for bringing fifteen to twenty volunteer workers prior to Election Day. All of these workers were individuals of Middle-Eastern descent. Investigation revealed that a total of twenty-four volunteer cards were written in the same handwriting and contained the same address: 10455½ Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Bernard Isackson, husband of June Isackson, was also a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Headquarters. He related similar feelings toward Khan, stating that he was "very overbearing and that he seemed to be trying to impress someone." Mr. Isackson stated that Khan would meet volunteer workers entering the headquarters and escort them to the desk to register. He would then register them as personal friends and have them use his own address: 10455½ Wilshire Boulevard.

Larry Strick, a volunteer worker, was interviewed and stated that he had observed Khan in the company of Sirhan at the campaign headquarters on June 2, 1968. Subsequently, Strick was reinterviewed, and he retracted his former statement and explained that he was not positive that the person he saw in the campaign headquarters on June 2, 1968, in the company of Khan was Sirhan Sirhan. When Strick was shown several mug

shots, he was unable to identify Sirhan's photograph.

Mrs. Estelle Sterns was a volunteer worker who also claimed to have seen Sirhan with Khan. She related that Sirhan, Khan and another male Jordanian approached her desk on June 4, 1968, at 9:00 a.m. She related that Sirhan and the male Jordanian were carrying guns in shoulder type holsters. Khan, Sirhan and the male Jordanian then engaged her in a conversation regarding sports, and Sirhan invited her out for a cup of coffee. Mrs. Sterns' account was the subject of a separate investigation and report.

Mrs. Eleanor Severson was also a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Headquarters. In her interview she related that she worked at the same desk with Mrs. Sterns, and that she arrived at the Kennedy Headquarters on June 4, 1968, at approximately 8:30 a.m. She stated that she never left the desk until late in the afternoon. At no time did Mrs. Sterns talk to two young Jordanian men, nor was she asked to go out for coffee or a drink. There was no one at the desk with guns. In Mrs. Severson's opinion Mrs. Sterns was a "feather brain," and an excitable lady, who could not find enough reasons to make herself important to others. She believed that Mrs. Sterns made up the story to gain publicity.

Mrs. Severson stated that, to her knowledge, the only time a conversation took place between Mrs. Sterns and Khan was on June 3, 1968. This conversation consisted of sports, in particular golf, and nothing more.

Mrs. Charles Henebray, who also worked at the Kennedy Headquarters, was interviewed. Mr. Henebray reported for work at 7:40 a.m. on June 4 and worked until 8:00 p.m. During this time he met three individuals of Middle-Eastern extraction. They were Khan, Miss Maryam Kouchan and Khan's son. At no time did he observe any individuals with guns.

Interview with Talat Khan

On June 14, 1968, investigators went to 10455 1/2 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, to contact Khaibar Khan. They were met by Mrs. Talat Khan who explained that she was the ex-wife of Khan and had been divorced from him since 1961. Mrs. Khan did not know the residence or business address of Khan and stated that Khan still used her address and phone number as his own. She stated that she had four children, three of whom had worked in the Senator's campaign.

Mrs. Khan stated that she knew little of Khan's activities and only knew that he was some type of a honorary chairman of a group that is anti-Iranian. She stated that he had been involved in some construction deals with the Shah of Iran, and since that time he had been a political exile from that country.

Interviews with Khaibar Khan

The following information was received from Khaibar Khan during five separate interviews from June 18, 1968, through July 28, 1968. Interviews took place at various locations including parks, coffee shops and various motels. Khan insisted that investigators be assigned assumed names in order to set up

appointments. Khan felt that this would be advisable since he feared for his security. He advised investigators that he had the nickname of "Goody" because his last name was at one time "Goodarzian." He had legally changed his name, but his friends still knew him by that name.

Khan mentioned that he was reluctant to furnish his address as he anticipated reprisals from members of the Iranian government because of his opposition to the Shah. This opposition stemmed from testimony which Khan stated that he made before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1963. Khan stated that at these hearings he had been personally introduced to Senator Robert Kennedy and had since that time supported the policies of the late President John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy.

Khan also stated that in 1963 he had registered as a representative of a Foreign Principal with the Registration Section of the Internal Security Division of the United States Department of Justice. This registration had been in connection with the organization which had supported Khan's claims of irregularities in the handling of U.S. foreign aid to the poor of Iran. Khan referred investigators to a copy of the April 12, 1965, issue of "The Nation" which contained an article about his activities and allegations concerning the misuse of U.S. foreign aid funds in Iran.

Khan stated during his interview that between June 1 and June 4 he had been wearing a cast for an injury which he received while

leaving his ex-wife's apartment in March of 1968. The injury occurred when unknown suspects attacked him. Khan reported the incident to West Los Angeles Detectives, but to date the case was unsolved.

The following is Khan's account of his activities at the Kennedy Headquarters:

His first visit to the headquarters was on June 1, 1968, in the afternoon. Khan registered under his true name and met Marguerite Sweeney who was supposedly in charge of volunteer workers. Kahn was assigned to answer telephones and during the next four days was responsible for registering several persons at the headquarters. Khan confirmed that he advised these people to use his address and phone number.

Khan and his half sister, Maryam Kouchan, both worked at the headquarters on June 2, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Khan and his daughter, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] worked at the campaign headquarters on June 3, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

On June 4, 1968, at 2:00 p.m., Khan came to the headquarters accompanied by Maryam Kouchan and his son, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. During the day's activities, Khan observed a female Caucasian, twenty-three to twenty-six years, wearing a short dress with polka dots. The female appeared to be talking to a male Caucasian, dark complexion, short in height, wearing a blue "McGregor" type windbreaker, white shirt and tight trousers.

They appeared to be talking to one another since they were facing each other and their lips were moving. Due to the

distance Khan could not overhear any conversation.

Khan was shown a group of photographs, one of which was that of Sirhan Sirhan. Khan then selected the photograph of Sirhan Sirhan and stated that this possibly was the same person he had seen on June 4, 1968, inside the headquarters, but that he could not be positive.

Due to the fact that Khan possibly saw someone resembling Sirhan, he was asked if he would attend a lineup. Khan declined the invitation and also refused to volunteer to take a polygraph examination.

Khan further stated that he did not wish to get mixed up in an affair involving the Arabian countries and the Jewish state that might come as a result of the assassination. He stated he did not actually see the young girl talking to the person thought to be Sirhan on June 4, but that they were face to face, and that he would not testify in a court of law unless he was one hundred percent sure.

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on June 4, 1968, Khan and Miss Kouchan left the headquarters. They met a young man in his early twenties who had asked Miss Kouchan if they were going to the Ambassador Hotel. When he was informed that they were not, but were heading toward West Los Angeles, the young man asked for a ride. He was in the car when Khan came out of the headquarters. The young man asked Khan if he would give him the campaign button that he was wearing so he might use it to get into the Ambassador Hotel. Khan declined and the man became

persistent. The man wanted Khan to go back to the headquarters and get him a Kennedy button or a press pass or something which would enable him to get into the party at the Ambassador. Khan again refused.

Khan drove the young man to the vicinity of Westwood and Wilshire Boulevards. The young man gave Khan a piece of paper with his name and address on it. This was given to Khan in case he could acquire additional campaign passes or buttons that Khan could send to the young man. The young man's name and address as written on the paper was: Michael Wayne, 1430 South Hipoint Street, #105, Los Angeles, California 90035.

Michael David Wayne was subsequently detained at the Ambassador Hotel immediately after the assassination. He had been observed running from the vicinity of the shooting. It was determined that he was only a souvenir hunter and not involved in the assassination.

Khan was advised that two volunteer workers, Larry Strick and Estelle Sterns, thought they had seen Sirhan Sirhan on June 2 standing near the information desk at the headquarters at about 2:00 p.m. When Strick had asked the man thought to be Sirhan if he could help him, the man replied, "No thanks, I'm with him," and pointed in the direction of Khan.

Khan said that he had no recollection of this incident or of seeing Sirhan at that time. He feels that the only time he could have seen Sirhan was on June 4.

Khan was further advised that co-workers at the headquarters had stated that Khan had brought in a number of young people of Middle-Eastern descent as volunteer workers, and that Sirhan may have been part of this group.

Khan related that he brought his four children and his half sister. He told them to bring their friends and anyone who might be a potential volunteer for Kennedy. There were a number of persons who had responded and used his address, and ~~this probably showed a connection with either himself or his~~ address. Khan did not know the names of these individuals, but felt that they were probably of Iranian descent.

On June 27, 1968, investigators learned from Khan that he had been arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for remaining in this country over the specified time, and that a Deportation hearing had been set for July 19, 1968. Khan's record indicated an arrest in Los Angeles under the name of Mohammad Ali for 647(f) P.C. on January 13, 1967.

Khan's children were interviewed and acknowledge that they worked at the Kennedy Headquarters, but when shown the photographs of Sirhan they made no identification.

██████████ was shown the photographs of Sirhan, and she identified Sirhan as a person she possibly had seen at the headquarters on June 2, 1968. She first observed this person at approximately 2:00 p.m. when he opened the door to the ~~headquarters for her.~~ Approximately two hours later inside the headquarters, she again observed this person thought to be

Sirhan standing near the women's rest room. He was alone and appeared to be exiting via the rear doors. She did not see him talking with anyone during any of this time. [REDACTED] was invited to attend a lineup to positively identify the person she observed as Sirhan. [REDACTED] refused to attend the lineup and to take a polygraph examination. She stated that she could not be absolutely sure without seeing Sirhan in person.

Allegations of witnesses that they had seen Sirhan with Khan were discounted by the statements of other witnesses. Khan, upon further reflection, was unable to state that he had seen Sirhan at the headquarters. [REDACTED] likewise would not positively identify Sirhan as being in the headquarters. Based upon the statements of witnesses and the involved parties, investigators concluded that Sirhan was probably not in the Kennedy Headquarters prior to the assassination. They further concluded that Khan was not involved in any way with Sirhan.

ESTELLE STERNS

Mrs. Estelle Sterns was a volunteer worker at the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters prior to the assassination. She alleged that she had observed Sirhan Sirhan at the campaign headquarters on June 4, 1968 at 9 a.m. She also alleged that Sirhan and another man had been wearing guns on that occasion.

Intensive investigation into the whereabouts and activities of Sirhan on June 4th determined that he was at home at the time that Sterns alleged that she saw him. Mrs. Sterns refused to admit that she had not seen Sirhan and after agreeing to submit to a polygraph examination she refused to appear for the test. Interviews with witnesses revealed that Sterns was a very erratic person and indications were that she fabricated her allegation to bring attention to herself. An account of the Estelle Sterns investigation follows:

On June 19, 1968, Mrs. Estelle Sterns came to the Rampart Detective Division to report an incident regarding Sirhan. She stated that on June 4, 1968, at 10 a.m., Sirhan, two other males and a female had entered the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles and engaged her in a conversation. Sterns was a volunteer worker in charge of fund raising and she occupied the first desk next to the front door of the headquarters.

Sterns described the men as young dark complexioned Jordanians; the female was described as young and Jordanian. The older of

the two other males asked Sterns her name and if he could have Senator Kennedy's itinerary. The male made a \$3.00 contribution, walked to the rear of the headquarters and left.

Sirhan and the other male began talking to Sterns. She offered to get coffee for Sirhan when he asked if there was any in the headquarters. Sirhan declined the coffee and asked Sterns if she wanted to go out with him for coffee or a drink instead. Sterns stated that she declined and the conversation changed to Senator Kennedy's itinerary.

During this part of the conversation Sterns observed that Sirhan and the other male each had a gun in a shoulder holster under their coat. When she asked them about the guns Sirhan replied, "Oh, that is just for self protection, what with all this racial trouble in and around Watts." Sterns said that it was far from Watts to the headquarters. Sirhan said, "Well, we have them and anyway we have permits for the guns."

Sirhan and the male left at this time. The girl had remained outside the doorway the entire time of the conversation.

Sterns related two additional incidents relating to the assassination. She stated that on June 5, 1968, at approximately 12:30 a.m., she was awakened from bed by the ringing of her phone. She answered and a female voice said, "Is that you Estelle?" When she answered the voice said, "It's all over with." Sterns got up, turned on the television and learned of the shooting of Kennedy.

Sterns stated that on June 6, 1968, at approximately 5:30 p.m., she received another phone call. A muffled male voice with a Middle-Eastern accent stated, "Under no circumstances give out any information to anybody as to the number of people, or their activities at your desk on Tuesday." (June 4, 1968)

Due to the serious nature of Sterns' allegation investigators asked that Mrs. Sterns submit to a polygraph examination. She was explained the functions and purpose of the test and readily agreed to take it. The separate investigation of Sirhan's activities on June 4, 1968, had shown that he could not have been at the Kennedy Headquarters at 9 a.m. Interviews with Sterns' co-workers revealed that she had not spoken to Sirhan at 9 a.m., on June 4, 1968. On June 26, 1968, Sterns refused to appear for her polygraph examination stating that she was too busy working in her new job in a political campaign to take the examination.

Mrs. Adele Leopold, a volunteer who worked in the headquarters with Sterns, stated that she was at the desk adjacent to Sterns on June 4, 1968. A male Arabian named Khaibar Khan brought some Arabian volunteers to the headquarters but she did not recall them speaking to Sterns. None of the volunteers was Sirhan nor did any of them have guns.

Mrs. Elenor Severson, also a volunteer worker, was at the headquarters the entire day on June 4, 1968. She stated that at no time did Sterns speak to an Arabian man about any subject. Severson stated that the Arabian man in question was Mr. Khaibar

Khan a volunteer worker who had worked the previous couple of days at the headquarters. Severson stated that Sterns and Khan had spoken to one another on June 3, 1968. Their conversation had been about golf and other sports.

Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, Sterns' supervisor at the headquarters, provided investigators with essentially the same information. She stated that she had been at the hotel the night of the assassination and had seen Sirhan taken out of the hotel by officers. To the best of her knowledge Sirhan had never been in the campaign headquarters. She remembered Khan and the other Arabic persons being in the headquarters and at one time asked that they work in the rear of the headquarters to avoid any conflict between Arabic and Jewish persons who might confront one another. The subject of Khaibar Khan and his part in this report was the subject of a specific investigation.

The consensus of statements made by Leopold, Severson, Sweeney and others about Mrs. Sterns was that she was an excitable old lady, who was selfserving and apt to say anything to focus attention on herself. She was a lonesome woman who wanted to make herself feel important to others. Sweeney stated that had Sterns seen men with guns when she was alleged to have seen them, she would have immediately told everyone around her.

It was determined from information about Sirhan's activities that Sterns could not have seen Sirhan at the headquarters on June 4, 1968. Statements from co-workers regarding Sterns behavior and demeanor indicated that she was either honestly

mistaken in her identification of Sirhan or that she invented the story for her own reasons.

--On July 15, 1968, investigators contacted Mrs. Sterns by telephone and advised her of the results of the investigation. The tone of her voice changed and she stated, "So you have all this information and I made a mistake. What do I care!" She was asked if she admitted making a mistake regarding the alleged incident. She replied, "No I'm not going to admit anything. If I made a mistake, I'm not going to admit it now."

JOHN ANTOINE KHOURY

John Khoury became the object of an investigation by the District Attorney's Office and this Department after witnesses reported that they had seen him at the Ambassador Hotel the night of the assassination. It was alleged that Khoury was connected to the assassination investigation due to his allegedly anti-Israeli and anti-Kennedy attitudes. Khoury is similar in appearance and nationality with Sirhan Sirhan, and his employment at the Ambassador Hotel caused the suspicion of the reporting persons to be aroused.

The investigation revealed that there was no evidence to show an association between Khoury and Sirhan. No relationships, such as birthplace, schools, residences, employment, organizations, friends, relatives and associates could be established between the two.

The investigation concluded that the witnesses were mistaken and that they could not have seen Khoury at the hotel the evening of June 4, 1968. Khoury was cleared of any involvement in the assassination. The following is an account of the investigation into the matter of John Khoury.

Interviews with Witnesses

Mr. Fred Droz, employee of Cerrell, Winner and Associates, Suite 68, Ambassador Hotel, contacted the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office on June 5, 1968, and related the following events: On June 4, 1968, just before midnight Droz went to

the pantry area of the Ambassador Hotel to congratulate Senator Kennedy. Droz was returning to his office when he observed John Khoury in the lobby of the hotel. Droz stated that he had known Khoury since 1966, when he met him as a student at California State College at Fullerton. He knew that Khoury worked at the hotel in the Controller's Office.

On June 5, 1968, at 10 a.m., Professor Joel Fisher, Professor of Political Science at California State College at Fullerton, contacted Fred Droz by telephone. Fisher asked Droz if he had seen Khoury at the hotel the night of the assassination. Droz stated that Fisher sounded alarmed and that he indicated that there might have been a conspiracy between Sirhan and Khoury. Fisher pointed out the similarities in nationality to Droz and advised him to report the information if he thought it was important.

Fisher learned of the assassination watching television at home the night of the assassination. At 1 a.m., he received a phone call from a former student, Sanford Groves, who was at the hotel. Fisher asked Groves if he had observed Khoury at the hotel. Groves answered affirmatively.

On June 6, 1968, Fisher was interviewed by District Attorney's investigators. Fisher related what he had learned about Khoury's presence at the hotel. Fisher described his experience with Khoury at California State College at Fullerton. As a student in his classes, Khoury had made anti-Israeli and anti-Kennedy remarks especially during the June 1967, Arab-Israeli War.

fisher also stated that Khoury had attempted to bribe and deceive college staff members to make grade changes for him.

fisher reported that he had received postcards from Khoury in 1966 and 1967, from the Caribbean, Mexico, Paris and Beirut. He did not have the cards nor did he remember the dates he received them. Khoury had made statements to Fisher that he might go to the Middle-East and join the Arab army as a lawyer. Fisher did not hear from Khoury from July to December 1967, and the next time he saw him was in January 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel. He subsequently learned that Khoury worked there.

Fisher claimed that it was widely believed among professors and students at CSCF that Khoury was the son of a bank vice-president in Beirut, Lebanon. He appeared to have a great deal of money at all times. Fisher had been advised, however, by an Arabian student, Farid Massouh, that Khoury did not have a family with money and that he was a "phony." Fisher felt that there might be a connection between Sirhan and Khoury because of the above-described circumstances.

District Attorney investigators interviewed Judy Groves on June 10, 1968. She confirmed that she knew Khoury from CSCF and that she saw him on three occasions the night of June 4, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel.

Interview and Investigation of John Khoury

On June 10, 1968, Khoury was interviewed by the District Attorney's Office. He denied being at the hotel on June 4th.

He stated that he left his job in the hotel Controller's Office at 5 p.m., and went directly home. He read at home until 1:40 a.m., when he went to the International Airport to pick up his wife. He did not return to work until 9 a.m., on June 5th. Because of Khoury's denial and the potential validity of the Fisher allegations, this Department assumed the responsibility for the investigation.

Investigators verified that Khoury's wife arrived on a flight at International Airport at 1:40 a.m., and Khoury was there to pick her up.

Investigators interviewed Fred Droz who verified Fisher's statements. He stated that he observed Khoury just after midnight on June 5th, near the hotel fountain. Droz also reported that on June 14, 1968, Khoury contacted his secretary and inquired of Droz's whereabouts. This was the first attempt by either Khoury or Droz to contact one another since their school association.

On July 15, 1968, investigators reinterviewed John Khoury at Parker Center. Khoury again denied that he was at the hotel or that he knew Sirhan. Investigators explained that his relationship with the shooting was becoming suspicious and that he should provide information that would alleviate that suspicion.

Khoury then told investigators that he had been working at the RCA Building in Hollywood from 6:30 p.m., until midnight on June 4, 1968. He worked a second job as a security guard for

globe Security, Inc., to supplement his income. Khoury had not told investigators of this for fear that he would jeopardize his employment with the hotel.

Mr. Julius Levin, Chief of Security and Khoury's supervisor, RCA Building, advised investigators that Khoury worked at the building from 6:30 p.m. to midnight on June 4th. Khoury was in uniform and did not leave early from work. Levin produced the sign-in sheet for the above date which corroborated Khoury's statements. Levin added he recalled that Khoury was at the building at 11:45 p.m.

Results of the Investigation

The background investigation of John Khoury and Sirhan indicated no association existed between them. The investigation concluded that the witnesses who reported observing Khoury the night of June 4th were mistaken. Investigators believed that the witnesses probably recalled seeing Khoury on various occasions at the hotel and that they confused those occasions with June 4, 1968. Witnesses Fisher, Droz and Judy Groves all admitted seeing Khoury at the hotel on various occasions prior to June 4, 1968. Khoury was cleared of any implication in the assassination by either association with Sirhan or by his presence at the hotel.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH EXTREMIST GROUPS

JOSE DUARTE - CUBAN GROUP

On June 11, 1968, an article about Sirhan Sirhan appeared in two Orange County newspapers. The articles related that Jose Duarte, a leader of an anti-Castro Cuban group, had seen Sirhan at a Peace and Freedom Party meeting on May 21, 1968. Duarte subsequently alleged that he and Sirhan had become involved in an argument at that meeting and a slight altercation had ensued. Sirhan allegedly supported the Castro government policies.

The investigation of Duarte's allegation was complicated due to the presence at the meeting of several Persians, one of whom looked a great deal like Sirhan. Duarte insisted throughout the investigation that Sirhan had been at the meeting. He attempted to gain as much publicity as possible regarding his claims.

The resultant investigation revealed that Duarte and his associates either lied or were mistaken regarding Sirhan's presence at the meeting. A polygraph examination of Duarte indicated that he had never seen Sirhan. Numerous witnesses repudiated Duarte's allegation. A detailed account of the Duarte investigation follows:

On July 19, 1968, Jose Duarte was interviewed by investigators in his home and he gave the following account of a confrontation with Sirhan Sirhan. Duarte stated that he was the leader of an exiled anti-Castro group called UNARE (Unidad Nacional Revolucionaria). He stated that until 1960, he was a Major in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army. He severed his association with

Castro due to increasing communist influence within the movement. He stated that since that time he had devoted his time to the anti-Castro movement and a book about Cuba which he was writing.

On May 21, 1968, Duarte and six of his followers attended a meeting sponsored by the Los Feliz Chapter of the Peace and Freedom Party at 3800 Amesbury Road, Los Angeles. Duarte stated that his group attended this meeting, as they did others, to speak in opposition to pro-Castro speeches which were announced as part of the meeting. More than 1000 leaflets were distributed to Peace and Freedom Party members announcing the meeting. Announcements were also distributed at Los Angeles City College and one appeared in the Los Angeles Free Press.

The hosts of the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Laemmle, both members of the Peace and Freedom Party. The meeting was attended by 40 to 50 persons of various political, religious and ethnic groups. Duarte's group attended the meeting to hear the speech of Mr. Paul Shinoff, an organizer for the Students for a Democratic Society. Shinoff gave a speech and presented slides depicting the Cuban revolution and its effect on the economic, social cultural and political life of Cuba.

At the end of Shinoff's presentation Duarte made a speech in opposition to Shinoff's statements. Duarte was heckled by various persons and a man in the audience argued with him about denouncing Castro. He identified this person as Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan allegedly called Duarte a C.I.A. agent and asked him how much the C.I.A. was paying him. A very heated argument ensued

and they began to push at one another. Other persons at the meeting intervened to stop the argument.

Investigation of Persians Present at the Meeting

Investigating officers received information from the F.B.I. that a roster had been signed by several persons at the meeting. The names of three persons from that list were provided by Mr. Ron Scheinder, a member of the Peace and Freedom Party. After initially refusing to give the list or a copy of it to investigators, Schneider provided the complete list for investigators. Vanik Salmasizadhe, one of the three names initially provided investigators, provided more names of a group of Persians who had attended the meeting on May 21, 1968.

Salmasizadhe stated that after Paul Shinoff completed his presentation, a dark complexioned Cuban, identified as Jose Duarte, requested to speak. He was allowed to talk and several members of the audience heckled him.

One of the hecklers, Reza Jalalipour, and Duarte got into a very heated argument. No pushing or fighting occurred though the two men were close to one another. The Persian group, including Jalalipour, left shortly after the argument ended. Salmasizadhe stated that he did not see Sirhan at the meeting and that the only argument he saw was between Duarte and Jalalipour.

Investigators interviewed Jalalipour and Ali Khan Bouzmand who were present at the meeting. Jalalipour stated to investigators that he and Duarte had had an argument at the meeting; however,

He minimized the severity of the argument. He agreed to have his photograph taken for identification purposes.

Jalalipour furnished investigators with a handwriting exemplar for comparison with the roster he had signed at the meeting. The signature on the roster was Ray D. Pour. Jalalipour admitted signing that name. Sgt. R. F. Kiser, Scientific Investigation Division examined the two examples and gave his opinion that Reza Jalalipour had probably signed the name Ray D. Pour to the roster.

Ali Bouzmand was Jalalipour's roommate, and he attended the meeting with him and other Persians. He substantiated Jalalipour's account of the argument and stated that he did not see Sirhan at the meeting. Bouzmand fit the description of a man wearing a Van Dyke style beard whom Duarte stated he saw with Sirhan at the meeting.

Bouzmand was taken to the home of Jose Duarte for the purpose of identification. After looking closely at Bouzmand, Duarte winked at investigators and stated, "That's the man that was with Sirhan Sirhan."

Reinterview of Jose Duarte

The following day Duarte was reinterviewed and shown a photograph of Jalalipour. He stated that Jalalipour and Sirhan looked alike, but he insisted that Sirhan was the man he had argued with at the meeting. He explained that after the assassination he saw photographs of Sirhan on television and in the newspapers. Sirhan resembled the man he had argued with so he had contacted

several newspapers. In the articles in the newspapers and on radio broadcasts, he requested that the man he had argued with come forward and identify himself. Duarte felt that because no one came forward that the man he argued with must have been Sirhan. Duarte concluded this interview by stating, "I would rather die than lose face."

Interviews with Duarte's Cuban Associates

Investigators interviewed Alberto Velazco, Frank Martinez, Frank Gutierrez, Albert Barco and Esteban Fernandez; all of whom were associated with Duarte's anti-Castro group and were present at the meeting on May 21, 1968. Investigators sought to find a witness close to Duarte who could clarify the conflict developing in the allegation.

Velazco's account of the Shinoff speech and Duarte's attempt to speak to the meeting was essentially the same as that of other witnesses. He recalled that the man who argued with Duarte had asked Duarte how much the C.I.A. was paying him. Velazco stated that the argument did not result in any physical contact between the two. He was shown photographs of Jalalipour and Sirhan. He said that Jalalipour looked like Sirhan but he identified the picture of Sirhan as being the man who argued with Duarte. Velazco stated that he was not sure why he identified Sirhan except that Duarte had told him that Sirhan was the man he had argued with.

Frank Martinez substantiated Velazco's support of Duarte's allegation. When shown the photographs of Jalalipour and Sirhan, he stated that they looked like the same person. When it was

explained which was which, Martinez then stated that the picture of Sirhan was a picture of the man who argued with Duarte at the meeting.

Frank Gutierrez was also present at the meeting. He had accompanied Duarte and the Cuban group but stated that he was not a close friend of Duarte. The others in the anti-Castro group, he stated, were close friends of Duarte. Gutierrez verified that an argument between Duarte and another male took place; however, when shown pictures of Sirhan and Jalalipour, he could identify neither of them as being the man involved in the argument. When told of Duarte's claim that Sirhan was the man he had argued with, Gutierrez stated, "I think Duarte's imagination is running away with him." He felt that Duarte was attempting to gain publicity for himself from the incident. Investigators had learned that Duarte had traveled to Florida and in the Los Angeles area to speak to groups about his confrontation with the man he identified as Sirhan.

Investigators believed that Duarte had not seen Sirhan at the meeting and that he had argued instead with Reza Jalalipour. Specific statements of witnesses made this conclusion the most probable. Each of the Persian group denied that they saw Sirhan and each identified Jalalipour as being the person arguing with Duarte. Duarte himself, when confronted personally with Ali Bouzmand, identified him as the man with Sirhan the night of the meeting. Bouzmand, Jalalipour's roommate, had described the events at the meeting and verified that Jalalipour had argued with Duarte.

Three other witnesses, Mr. Allen Pinson, Mr. Chuck Smith and Miss Alene Bullock, had been guests present at the meeting. Pinson and Smith both recalled that Jalalipour and Duarte had argued at the meeting. Miss Bullock recalled seeing Jalalipour and she remembered the argument, but she was not sure whether Jalalipour was the one arguing with Duarte.

The only verification of Duarte's allegation came from members of his own group. One associate of his, Frank Gutierrez, denied that Duarte had argued with Sirhan though he could not state that the other party was Jalalipour.

Polygraph Examination of Duarte

Investigators arranged a meeting between Duarte and Jalalipour. Jalalipour restated, for Duarte's benefit, that he had been at the May 21st meeting and that he had argued with Duarte during Duarte's anti-Castro speech. Duarte admitted that Jalalipour looked like the man he had argued with. Investigators advised Duarte of Frank Gutierrez's denial that Duarte had argued with Sirhan. Duarte stated, "No matter if all the Cubans that were with me say it was not Sirhan Sirhan, I still say it was Sirhan Sirhan." Duarte was asked at that time if he would submit to a polygraph examination. He agreed to do so.

Duarte was administered a polygraph examination by Lieutenant Hernandez on August 9, 1968, at the Scientific Investigation Division. At points where crucial key questions were asked during the examination, Duarte's responses indicated quite strongly that he was being untruthful. He was specifically

asked the following questions, to which his physiological responses at each salient point suggested that his answers were ^{UN-}truthful.

Q If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?

A Yes.

Q When you told the police that you and Sirhan almost had a fight, did you tell them the truth?

A Yes.

Q Can you truthfully say that you have seen or talked to Sirhan in person?

A Yes.

Q Have you lied to any of my questions about Sirhan?

A No.

Q Have you honestly ever seen Sirhan in person?

A Yes.

Q Was the person that argued with you at the meeting Sirhan?

A Yes.

Duarte was informed that his responses to many questions clearly indicated that he was either honestly mistaken or deliberately being untruthful. During the examination Duarte answered, "No," when asked whether the person who argued with him had pushed him with his hands. This conflicted with his earlier account of the incident.

It was the examiner's opinion that Duarte had never seen, talked

with nor been in the same room with Sirhan. When informed of this conclusion, Duarte made a lengthy and broad rationalization as to why he had made his statements to the police. He stated that he must maintain the same statement that he had made prior to taking the examination. He indicated that this was necessary so that he would be made a liar in open court; that in this way the Communistic elements working within our society might possibly be found and made known to the public.



Sirhan B. Sirhan



Reza Jalalipour

Sirhan was alleged to have been involved in an argument at a Peace and Freedom Party meeting on May 21, 1968. Jose Duarte, an ex-Cuban Major and anti-Castro activist stated that Sirhan started an argument with him while he was speaking at the meeting. The investigation determined that Duarte mistook Sirhan for Reza Jalalipour, pictured on the right.

MINUTEMAN - MICHAEL VEJVODDA

On Wednesday, June 12, 1968, Mrs. Ruth Foster was interviewed by investigators. She stated that she was acquainted with a man named Michael Vejvodda whom she reported to be a militant and a member of the San Diego Minutemen. Mrs. Foster stated that she believed that Vejvodda and Sirhan were associated and that Vejvodda had a part in the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

The investigation determined that Michael Vejvodda was not associated with Sirhan nor was he connected with the assassination. The San Diego Police Department assisted this Department with the investigation.

Interview with Mrs. Foster

Foster stated during her interview that Vejvodda had visited her home shortly after the assassination of Martin Luther King. He was jubilant and told Foster that this assassination was only the beginning. He said that something big was going to happen on June 2, 1968, but he would not elaborate.

Foster stated that Vejvodda visited her home again on May 13, 1968, and he told her of a young man he had just met who lived in Pasadena. He said the young man "thinks the same way I do, and he is going to be good for the cause." Vejvodda showed Foster a map of the United States with most of the states outlined in red. He said that sometime in November those states would be blown up. This would occur when the Master Prophet who lived in Salt Lake City gave the order. He later changed

the date to sometime after the first of the year. Vejvodda said the only safe place would be the Rocky Mountain Basin.

On June 10, 1968, after the Kennedy assassination, Vejvodda visited Foster's home again. He was very jubilant and stated that Vice-President Humphrey would be next. He told Foster that he was in San Diego when Kennedy was shot, and he received a phone call shortly after the shooting. The caller allegedly said, "It has been done; Kennedy has been shot." Vejvodda left Long Beach on June 11, 1968, the next day, and went to San Diego.

Foster told investigators that she believed that Vejvodda was a courier for a militant organization, probably the Minutemen. She allegedly saw him with large amounts of money and that he had told her it was his job to buy guns, ammunition and food for this organization. He allegedly said that he had purchased hand grenades and explosives in Los Angeles. Foster stated that Vejvodda was a health food addict and that she believed he met Sirhan while he was working in a health food store in Pasadena. She believed that the man Vejvodda stated that he met in Pasadena was Sirhan.

On June 19, 1968, Michael Vejvodda was arrested at his apartment in San Diego by the San Diego Police Department for burglary. His arrest came as a result of information provided by a confidential informant. Vejvodda was in possession of a carbine rifle and a large amount of ammunition when he was arrested.

San Diego officers had been advised by Intelligence Division of the allegation made against Vejvodda. They assisted this Department by interviewing Vejvodda and determining that he was not involved with Sirhan. San Diego investigators determined Vejvodda's prior residences and information about his political background. This information was received from Vejvodda in the post-arrest interview by San Diego Police Lieutenant Cochran and Sergeant J. W. Kennedy.

Vejvodda stated that he lived primarily in the Omaha-Minneapolis area until 1962. He lived in San Francisco and Long Beach, California, from February 1962 to September 1962. He traveled around the United States from 1963 to 1964 and lived in Long Beach from January 1964 to March 1967. From March 1967 to the date of the interview, he lived in San Diego.

Vejvodda admitted to some militant activities, citing an incident in Long Beach where he and others threw a brick through a window of the United Nations office window. He stated that his associates during that incident might have been members of the American Nazi Party. He readily admitted that he disliked Robert Kennedy and that he was at one time a member of the John Birch Society.

Vejvodda was asked if he would submit to a polygraph examination. Sergeant R. E. Pronty conducted the examination. The test sought to determine Vejvodda's involvement in San Diego burglaries as well as his involvement with Sirhan.

When Vejvodda was asked the following eight questions, there

was no deception noted.

Q Have you committed thefts in San Diego?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the American Nazi Party?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the Minutemen?

A No.

Q Do you belong to the Communist Party?

A No.

Q Do you now belong to the John Birch Society?

A No.

Q Have you lied to the investigating officers, besides what you have told me about?

A No.

Q Are you withholding any information that you know we should find out?

A No.

There were slight indications of deception when Vejvodda answered the following question: "Have you ever conspired with anyone else to take another person's life?" He answered, "No."

Vejvodda's background was completely unrelated to Sirhan's. No association could be established between Sirhan and Vejvodda. The polygraph examination revealed that Vejvodda had never known Sirhan. Though the test showed that he was not associated with militant groups such as the American Nazi Party or the Minutemen, Vejvodda admitted previous contact with right-wing and militant

demonstration groups.

Investigator's determined that Mrs. Foster, the informant, had learned about Sirhan's employment in a Pasadena health food store from a television broadcast the night of the assassination. Long Beach Police Department Intelligence Division reported that Mrs. Foster was an informant for their Department but that her information was not always reliable and that she occasionally made hysterical statements.

Investigators could not determine why Mrs. Foster believed that Vejvodda knew Sirhan, but they concluded that she magnified the statements Vejvodda had made to her.

POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNISTS

On the day following the assassination of Robert Kennedy, information was received from a confidential and reliable source that a man named Walter S. Crowe, Jr. had been talking to people about his long-standing acquaintance with Sirhan Sirhan.

Crowe had told the informant that he had been with Sirhan a ~~few weeks before the assassination and~~ that the two had discussed Crowe's activities with the Communist Party. Walter Crowe subsequently told investigators that he feared that he might have influenced Sirhan's decision to kill Senator Kennedy because he attempted to interest Sirhan in the Communist movement.

The F.B.I. report of Crowe's remarks also described a 1961 Volkswagen sedan registered to Adel B. Sirhan, brother of Sirhan Sirhan, which was observed parked in the vicinity of Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont, Los Angeles. The vehicle was observed on two occasions, December 5, 1963, and January 16, 1966, while meetings of the "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms" and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club were in progress at that location. The occupant of the vehicle was not seen on either occasion.

A confidential source also reported that members of the Southern California District Communist Party were greatly concerned that an association between Sirhan and the Communist Party might be created. This fear apparently developed after

remarks regarding Sirhan's possible Communist or left-wing associations were made on television by Mayor Yorty.

Investigators were responsible for ascertaining the validity of Sirhan's alleged association with Communists and to determine the extent to which Sirhan's relationship with Walter Crowe had influenced Sirhan's behavior. The investigation concluded that neither Sirhan nor his brother Adel were involved in left-wing meetings at the Baces Hall in Los Angeles. It was determined that Adel Sirhan was employed at The Fez Restaurant near Baces Hall, and his vehicle was parked there the nights he worked at the restaurant.

The investigation of Walter Crowe's association with Sirhan remained open at the time this report was completed. It was determined that Crowe had been closely associated with Sirhan for a few years while they were in school together. Crowe did relate to investigators that he felt responsible for instilling Sirhan with ideas which may have stimulated him to kill Senator Kennedy. Additionally, polygraph examination of Walter Crowe, Jr. caused investigators to believe that Crowe had possible knowledge that Sirhan was planning to attempt the assassination of Senator Kennedy. There was, however, no substantive evidence available to investigators to indicate that Crowe actively attempted to influence Sirhan in his plans to assassinate Kennedy. An account of the investigation into the allegation regarding Sirhan's association with Communists is reported below.

Interviews and Polygraph Examination of Walter Crowe

On June 7, 1968 and June 14, 1968, F.B.I. special agents interviewed Walter S. Crowe, Jr. They determined that Crowe had known Sirhan and that the two had spent an evening together on May 2, 1968. Crowe related to the agents that he felt a certain responsibility for the death of Senator Kennedy.

On July 8, 1968, Walter Crowe was interviewed by investigators of this Department and a polygraph examination was administered.

~~A~~ lengthy discussion took place regarding the events that occurred on May 2. Crowe stated that he and Sirhan discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and that Sirhan asked him questions about his political activities. Crowe told Sirhan that he had been an active member of the Communist Party in 1966 and 1967. Crowe stated that he might have tried to interest Sirhan in the Communist Party, but it appeared to him that Sirhan was "turned off" and the subject was dropped.

Crowe and Sirhan discussed Arab terrorism and "Al Fatah," an Arab terrorist group. Sirhan made statements that Hitler was a hero because of his anti-Jewish attitudes. Crowe stated that to the best of his knowledge Sirhan made no mention of assassinating, shooting or killing anyone; however, he was not sure whether Kennedy's name might not have been mentioned in some other context.

Crowe voluntarily agreed to submit to a polygraph examination, and he was told that he could ask questions during the test. A Zone Control Test was given containing twelve questions, seven

of which were irrelevant and five of which were relevant to the issue of the assassination.

During the course of the examination, Crowe emitted deceptive physiological responses at these three crucial key questions:

Q. If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you talked with Sirhan, did he tell you he was ~~planning to shoot Senator Kennedy?~~

A. No.

Q. Did Sirhan ever tell you he was planning to shoot Kennedy?

A. No.

Lieutenant Hernandez, who was administering the test, told Crowe of the deception in his answers. Crowe reiterated that he had not discussed Kennedy with Sirhan. Crowe then said that Sirhan may have said something about Kennedy. Something like "Well, Walt, you know, Walter, if somebody should shoot that bastard." Crowe then said that he was afraid investigators might ask him to what degree he had influenced Sirhan. Crowe stated that because of Sirhan's actions and demeanor and the discussion of "Al Fatah" at their meeting, that Sirhan may have seen himself as a revolutionary who had decided to commit an act of terrorism.

At this point Crowe stated that he had decided not to continue the examination because he felt it against his interest to say anything further until he had time to consult with an attorney.

Ideally, more questions should have been asked to acquire sufficient comparative data. There was no opportunity to make this evaluation due to Crowe's decision not to continue. Based on the available polygrams, the only sound conclusion that could be made was that Sirhan made some statement to Crowe regarding his intent to kill Kennedy. Whether or not this was a casual remark or a detailed discussion could not be ascertained from the test. Crowe agreed to return on July 12 after consulting with an attorney.

On July 12, 1968, Crowe was reinterviewed by investigators of this Department. Little more could be elicited from Crowe as to whether he knew if Sirhan planned to kill Kennedy. Crowe stated definitely that he had not discussed shooting Kennedy with Sirhan at their meeting on May 2, 1968. The following was Crowe's version of the history of his association with Sirhan:

Relationship Between Crowe and Sirhan

Crowe and Sirhan were casual friends from the time that they were in grammar school together. Their casual friendship continued on to Pasadena City College where they both enrolled in an Arabic language class. They then became fairly close friends and frequently visited each other's home. Crowe stated that he was active in left-wing student groups at P.C.C.; but that Sirhan seemed uninterested, though sympathetic, when Crowe tried to interest him in joining the groups. This friendship continued until 1965 when Crowe enrolled at U.C.L.A. and moved to West Los Angeles.

Crowe did not see Sirhan during the time that he was attending U.C.L.A. Sirhan worked at various jobs during this period after leaving P.C.C. in 1965.

Crowe stated that after moving back into his parents' home in Pasadena in 1968, his mother suggested that he call Sirhan as a friendly gesture. She worked with Mrs. Mary Sirhan, Sirhan's mother, and was concerned about her. After many reminders Crowe called Sirhan and arranged an evening out. On May 2, 1968, Sirhan came to the Crowe home, and the two left together in Sirhan's vehicle, a Volkswagen sedan.

The two went to the Bob's Restaurant at 1616 East Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena; then to a "topless" bar on Foothill Boulevard; later to another "topless" bar called the "Black Cat"; and, they concluded the evening at Ernie's Taco Restaurant on Colorado Boulevard. Crowe stated that they were together for about two hours and that two other men went with them to the "topless" bars from Bob's Restaurant. Crowe could not identify the two men other than to state that they attended P.C.C. about the same time that he and Sirhan went there. A check of P.C.C. yearbooks did not assist Crowe in remembering the individuals.

Crowe stated that the conversation during the evening centered about their political beliefs and their career goals. Crowe later told his mother that he felt that Sirhan had seemed withdrawn and that he acted as if he resented Crowe's superior educational attainments.

At the conclusion of his July 12 interview, Crowe had told investigators very little more about specific conversations with Sirhan. Investigators believed that Crowe was overly impressed with the possible impact that he had upon Sirhan's state of mind. Crowe had also stated that he felt that he had affected Sirhan during their school days at P.C.C. and that he felt that those experiences may have influenced Sirhan to kill Senator Kennedy. This appeared improbable to investigators.

Crowe obtained an attorney, John T. McTernan, who contacted investigators after Crowe's interview on July 12, 1968. He advised investigators that Crowe did not want to be interviewed further except in the presence of an attorney.

McTernan was identified as a member of the Communist Party by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1952. Intelligence Division files have over 1000 separate reference cards on his activities.

Investigation of Crowe's Meeting with Sirhan

Investigators contacted various witnesses at locations which Crowe stated that he and Sirhan stopped at the night of May 2, 1968. The consensus of witnesses' statements was that they did not remember Sirhan or Crowe being in their establishment on May 2, 1968. Several of the witnesses recognized pictures of Sirhan from the newspaper accounts of the assassination but most had never seen Sirhan or Crowe in person.

Mr. Robert Roose, manager of Bob's Restaurant, remembered Sirhan from his days as a student at P.C.C. He had never seen Crowe