

and had not seen Sirhan for about one year.

Miss Marilyn Hunt, a waitress at the "Hi Life" bar on Colorado Boulevard, was working at the bar on May 2, 1968. This bar was identified by Crowe as being one of the locations that he and Sirhan stopped. Hunt recalled Sirhan as an occasional patron who came to the bar alone. She did not recognize Walter Crowe, Jr.

Crow told investigators that he and Sirhan went to a "topless" bar called the "Black Cat" on Foothill Boulevard. There is only one bar in Pasadena called the "Black Cat" and it is not "topless." A "topless" bar called the "Cat-Patch Bar" is located on Foothill Boulevard.

Thomas Enlow, the owner of the "Black Cat," did not recognize Crowe and only recognized Sirhan from photographs from the newspapers. He stated that neither man had been in his bar.

Dennis Gorman, the manager, and three waitresses of the Cat-Patch Bar did not recall ever seeing Crowe or Sirhan in person, specifically on May 2, 1968. They did recognize Sirhan from newspaper-photographs.

Mr. Fred Chibly, manager of Ernie Jr's Taco House in Pasadena, did not recognize photographs of Walter Crowe; however, he remembered Sirhan as a patron of the restaurant who came there with other Arab students.

Miss Marian Modjallaly, a cashier at the restaurant, attended P.C.C. at the same time as Sirhan but did not know him

personally. She recognized his photograph but did not recognize Crowe's photograph, and she could not recall either man ever being a patron of the restaurant.

Crowe subsequently told investigators that he told a friend, William Divale, about his meeting with Sirhan. Crowe told Divale about his previous friendship with Sirhan and that Sirhan seemed more disoriented than he had ever seen him. Such a gulf existed between their thoughts that Crowe had no desire to renew their old friendship. Divale reported to investigators that on the day of the assassination he recognized Sirhan's name and attempted to contact Crowe. He was unable to do so because he did not have Crowe's business phone number.

#### Investigation of Crowe's Background

Walter Crowe, Jr. was born in Pasadena, California, on August 3, 1945. Crowe and his family moved to 1300 Topeka, Pasadena, in 1948 and his parents still reside there. He graduated from John Muir High School in 1963; Pasadena City College in 1965; and, he obtained a bachelor's degree in history from U.C.L.A. in the spring of 1968.

Crowe's employment record was not lengthy, consisting of jobs as a parking lot attendant and laboratory assistant. Both jobs occurred while Crowe attended U.C.L.A. At the time of the investigation, Crowe was employed as a social worker with the Los Angeles County Welfare Department.

Investigators' concern about Crowe's association with Sirhan centered upon Crowe's open admission that he was a Communist.

Crowe's involvement with leftist groups apparently began while he attended P.C.C. He attempted to organize a chapter of the "Students for a Democratic Society," and he helped to form the "Ad Hoc Committee for Negro Rights." Neither organization was listed as a bona fide students club at the college according to the Administrative Dean at P.C.C.

Howard Gross was a roommate of Walter Crowe when both resided at a co-op housing project located at 500 Landfair Street, West Los Angeles. He shared the apartment with Crowe and a South Korean, Mr. Rak'heum Yun. Gross recalled that Crowe kept Marxist literature, a Russian flag and a Du Bois Club hat in his room. Crowe also expounded Communistic philosophy occasionally. Gross did not recognize a photograph of Sirhan and stated that he had never seen Sirhan at the apartment.

Mr. Yun stated during an interview that he never became friendly with Crowe when he lived in the apartment. Yun is an exchange student from South Korea and stated that he is an anti-Communist. He likewise had never seen Sirhan at the apartment.

Walter Crowe, Sr. and Margaret Crowe, parents of Walter Crowe, Jr., related to investigators that Sirhan and their son were close friends until their son went to U.C.L.A. The friendship was closest when both men were taking an Arabic language course together at P.C.C. The Crowes had no personal opinion regarding Sirhan's political attitudes and were surprised to learn that their son was a self-professed Communist. They dismissed the matter as an attempt by their son to express himself and gain

-notoriety as intellectual. They believed that their son's attitudes probably developed from a political science course taken in high school.

Investigators interviewed Mrs. Marilyn Brunton, Crowe's older sister, who was a teacher in Stockton, California. She recalled Sirhan's visits to the Crowe home and remembers him as a quiet, neat, well-mannered boy. The only political remarks she recalled him making were occasional anti-Israeli statements.

#### Investigation of Crowe's Associates

Investigators next began a check of the known associates of Walter Crowe to determine if they could establish further contacts between Sirhan and persons connected with left-wing activities or the Communist Party.

#### Thomas Good

Thomas Daniel Good was a fellow student of Sirhan and Crowe in high school and at Pasadena City College. Good was mentioned by Crowe as having possibly influenced Sirhan during their school years.

Darwin R. Russell, an eleventh grade United States History teacher of Sirhan and Good, remembered the two as good friends. He recalled that Good was frequently a problem in class. He felt that Good was very anti-government and the closest to being an anarchist that Russell had ever had in a class. He considered Good fully aware politically for his age and believed that Good could have influenced Sirhan had they been friends.

Good was interviewed on June 14, 1968, by F.B.I. investigators in the San Francisco Office of the F.B.I. Good's attorney, Aubrey Grossman, was present during the interview. Good remembered Sirhan from school but stated that he considered him an acquaintance rather than a friend. He visited the Sirhan home on three occasions and once went on a picnic with the Sirhan family. Good recalled last seeing Sirhan sometime in 1964, when both were attending P.C.C.

~~Good could not recall Sirhan expressing any political views except that he made anti-Israeli remarks. He never heard Sirhan make anti-Kennedy remarks, nor did he ever detect a strain of violence in him. Good recalled that Sirhan did associate with other Arab students at P.C.C. but that Sirhan appeared the most nationalistic of the Arabs he knew. Good stated that Walter Crowe seemed to be Sirhan's only friend.~~

Mrs. Margaret Crowe stated to investigators that Good and Crowe had been friends while the two were in school together. She stated that she did not believe they had seen one another since Good went to San Jose in 1965 to go to college.

Intelligence Division files show that Crowe and Good participated in an anti-Vietnam war demonstration on August 26, 1965, at the Biltmore Hotel.

#### William Divale

Crowe met William Divale when both were attending a history class at P.C.C. They discovered that they had an interest in Marxist theory and became close friends. They enrolled at

U.C.L.A. and shared an apartment together at 2540 South Barrington Avenue, Los Angeles, until July 1967. Divale stated to investigators that he was admittedly a Communist and that he recruited Crowe into the Communist Party. Crowe would only admit to investigators that he was a dues-paying member in the students club of the Communist Party. This subject said he recalled Crowe making reference to the Sirhan family in conversation, but he had never met any of the family in person.

#### Surveillance of Walter Crowe

On November 25, 1968, a surveillance was begun of Walter Crowe in an attempt to establish an undercover operator as a Crowe associate. The surveillance continued until December 7, 1968, when it was concluded with unsuccessful results.

The undercover operator attempted to follow Crowe from his home to local hangouts and bars. All attempts to follow Crowe were unsuccessful due to heavy traffic in the Pasadena area. Additional investigators joined the surveillance, but a completed contact could not be made by the operator with Crowe. It appeared to investigators that on one or two occasions Crowe purposely gauged traffic signal lights to prevent a successful surveillance. It was not known whether Crowe was simply being careful or if he knew that he was being followed.

Although the operation was unsuccessful, it was revealing insofar as it provided information as to Crowe's habits, activities and associates. Names and vehicles of previously unknown contacts of Crowe were processed for possible association with

Sirhan or subversive activities.

Department Intelligence Division sources indicated an extensive record of Crowe's political activity from August 30, 1965, to June 1, 1968. Thirty-eight file cards from confidential sources showed a progression of association with Communist front organizations, such as the "Students for a Democratic Society" and the "W.E.B. Du Bois Club." Sources also indicated that Crowe was a member of the Communist Party while he attended U.C.L.A. Crowe was registered as a member of the Peace and Freedom Party at the time of the investigation.

A similar check of Crowe's known associates revealed that many had information cards in the file of Intelligence Division. Sirhan Sirhan's name did not appear anywhere in the Department's Intelligence Division file. A further check of the known associates was made of the F.B.I. intelligence files. A check of Sirhan's name there proved negative.

A total of 148 names of possible known associates of Walter Crowe, many with left-wing and Communist backgrounds, were checked through local, state and federal intelligence files for an association with Sirhan. The results in all cases were negative.

To date no Communist or left-wing connection with Crowe, any of his associates, or other unrelated subversive elements has been established with Sirhan Sirhan. Due to the unsatisfactory results of Crowe's polygraph examination and the reticence of witnesses to make complete statements during the investigation,

the truth or falsity of Sirhan's possible connections with subversive elements could not be completely established.

#### Du Bois Club Allegation Cleared

An investigation into the possibility of Sirhan's involvement with the Du Bois Club was prompted by information found in Los Angeles Police Department intelligence files. The information involved a vehicle registered to Adel Sirhan, brother of the accused assassin, which had been observed parked in front of Baces Hall at 1528 North Vermont on the same night that a Du Bois Club meeting was held at the same address.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that Adel Sirhan was employed at The Fez Restaurant at 1508 North Vermont, which is located next door to this meeting hall. Examination of the records of the restaurant revealed that Adel Sirhan was working on the night of the meeting in question, January 16, 1966.

William T. Divale, former roommate of Walter Crowe, Jr., was also contacted in this matter by investigators. He stated that he was the former head of the Los Angeles Central W.E.B. Du Bois Club. He stated that Sirhan Sirhan was not a member of this organization.



**POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH ARABIC GROUPS**

## INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING THE FEZ RESTAURANT

There were two allegations involving the Fez Restaurant. One, that Sirhan B. Sirhan often frequented The Fez and talked quite openly about politics and his political beliefs. Second, it has been alleged that Sirhan became angered by a female in The Fez and cut her with a broken bottle.

In an effort to determine the validity of these allegations, investigators interviewed the owners, the employees, and patrons of the Fez. The investigation that follows revealed that Sirhan Sirhan had only been in the Fez on one or two occasions and that Sirhan was not the individual involved in the incident with the broken bottle. Information gained at the Fez aided investigators in determining that Sirhan had not attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club in a building near the Fez.

### The Investigation

The Fez Restaurant, located at 1508 North Vermont, is co-owned and managed by two brothers, Louis and Fred Shelby. There are two rooms that are used by the patrons. The restaurant caters to Shriner groups, church groups, and numerous school district meetings. It is a family type restaurant downstairs, and the dress is semi-formal. The upstairs room is informal and used by students and young adults. Lou Shelby stated that the clientele at his restaurant is composed of 70 percent non-Arabian individuals and 30 percent of individuals of Arabian descent. Shelby stated that activities in the upstairs room were directed more towards drinking and entertainment and the customers were

predominantly Arabian and other foreign nationality students. Entertainment is supplied by the patrons and one or two musicians. After the Kennedy assassination, the upstairs room was open only on Friday and Saturday nights. Lou Shelby stated that because of numerous arguments and fights, he has been forced to close it except on the weekends. Investigators ascertained that the majority of the political and religious arguments and fights at The Fez took place upstairs.

#### Louis Shelby Interview

Lou Shelby disclosed that his initial contact with the Sirhan family came through his connection with a former employee, Adel Sirhan. His records revealed that Adel Sirhan was employed periodically as a musician from January 1, 1962, through June, 1967.

Shelby disclosed that Adel Sirhan, worked night hours at his club. He stated to the best of his knowledge, Adel Sirhan would usually park his vehicle on North Vermont Avenue or in a nearby parking lot.

Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan could best be described as an extremely practical pragmatist who was positively not connected with any communist causes. Shelby stated that he felt certain that Adel Sirhan was in no way connected with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) which he understood held meetings in a hall located north of The Fez Restaurant. Shelby continued that he knew of no other member of the Sirhan family that was connected with the DCA.

Shelby disclosed that Adel Sirhan terminated his employment at The Fez in June of 1967, due to personal reasons involving Adel's feeling that he would be looked down on for marrying a girl who was a dancer. Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan was at that time going with a Mylene Kay, an exotic dancer at The Fez.

Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan never discussed politics. He was not the serious type. He believed in having a good time. He had many girl friends while working at The Fez.

Shelby disclosed that Sirhan Sirhan came to The Fez on one or two occasions but at no time created an incident there.

Shelby stated that his only detailed conversation with Sirhan Sirhan occurred during Easter 1968, when Shelby and his family were traveling to the homes of family friends. He stated that he and Sirhan B. Sirhan engaged in a lengthy political discussion at the Sirhan family home. Sirhan was interested in his opinions because he had graduated from U.C.L.A. with a Political Science degree and had completed a year and a half of graduate work at U.C. at Berkeley, specializing in International Relations and Middle East politics.

Shelby stated that he and Sirhan had a heated argument about the United States Government and its policies in the Mid-East. Sirhan was violently against the United States and was a follower of Egyptian President Nasser and his policies and beliefs.

He and Sirhan Sirhan discussed the problems of youth in America, the hippie movement, and civil disobedience. Shelby stated that

Sirhan was definitely unhappy with "the Establishment" and was extremely politically oriented. His primary concern was in connection with the Israeli-Arab problem.

Sirhan was concerned about America and the direction it was taking as governed by its foreign policy. Shelby stated that Sirhan talked to him of how the American foreign policy affected Americans as individuals and advised him that he felt conclusively that the American foreign policy was responsible for the establishment of the State of Israel.

Shelby advised that the word "frustrated" would best describe Sirhan Sirhan. Sirhan expressed feelings that Arabs, as well as nations, were powerless to do anything about the worldwide Zionist plot. Shelby advised that he would describe Sirhan Sirhan as confused, idealistic, and somewhat "left wing" in his political philosophies.

Shelby stated that he also knew Sirhan's brother, Sharif Sirhan, who recently had been visiting The Fez once or twice a week.

#### Interview With Frederick Shelby

Frederick Shelby advised officers that he is a co-owner of The Fez Restaurant. Fred Shelby stated that to his knowledge during the five years that Adel Sirhan worked at The Fez, Sirhan Sirhan had been to the restaurant on one occasion. Shelby stated that Adel Sirhan introduced him to Sirhan Sirhan and Mary Sirhan at that time.

Shelby told investigators that during Adel Sirhan's employment at The Fez, he was an outstanding and sincere worker.

Zareh Boujigian Denied Holding Political Conversations With Sirhan

It was alleged that Zareh Boujigian, an assistant manager at The Fez, knew Sirhan Sirhan and that he had numerous political conversations with Sirhan.

Boujigian related to officers that he worked approximately three or four years at The Fez as an assistant to Lou Shelby. Boujigian was introduced to Sirhan Sirhan through Adel Sirhan. Boujigian learned from Adel Sirhan that Sirhan Sirhan wanted to be a jockey.

~~Boujigian had seen Sirhan three or four times since they were~~ introduced. He saw Sirhan at Santa Anita Race Track in 1966. He had never discussed politics or political beliefs with Sirhan and had, in fact, never had any lengthy conversations with him.

Boujigian stated he had had numerous conversations with Sharif Sirhan prior to and after the assassination. During these conversations, Sharif had talked about his frustration with Robert Kennedy and his policies. On one occasion Boujigian asked Sharif why Sirhan shot Kennedy, and Sharif answered that, in his opinion, Sirhan had become so agitated by Kennedy's pro-Israeli tendencies that he took it upon himself to kill him.

Interview with Mike Siam Regarding Sirhan Fighting in The Fez

Mike Siam was employed as the manager of The Fez Restaurant during the time Adel Sirhan worked there as a musician. He met the whole Sirhan family at the time Sirhan's sister died.

On Monday, December 26, 1967, Siam opened The Fez Restaurant for the day. During the evening there was a dispute between a female, Jamila Sellem, and a male whom he positively identified

as Ahmad Yamni. Siam told investigators that he was in the upper room of The Fez and an argument ensued between Sellem and Yamni. Yamni broke a beer glass and attempted to strike Sellem with it. Siam intervened and stopped the fight. The police were not called.

Siam told investigators that Yamni has frequented The Fez Restaurant on numerous occasions. Many times he had been mistaken for one of the Sirhan brothers as he closely resembles Sharif Sirhan. Siam said this is positively the person that had the fight with Sellem, and no member of the Sirhan family was involved in this altercation.

Siam recalled that Sirhan Sirhan came into The Fez on only one occasion. That was during the time Adel Sirhan was employed as a musician. Sirhan Sirhan sat by himself except when Adel Sirhan would sit with him during the band breaks.

Siam had seen and talked to Sirhan Sirhan several times during the year 1967, when Sirhan was employed at the Santa Anita Race Track. He stated that he saw him around Christmas 1967, when he had dinner at the Sirhan home. During this visit to the family home, he had no discussion whatsoever with Sirhan, and he found him to be a very quiet, serious individual who spoke very little.

On the occasions when he saw Sirhan at the racetrack in 1967, their only discussions were concerning either horses or their families and that they never at anytime discussed any politics or ideologies. The visits at the racetrack always occurred on

Saturdays. He said that Sirhan never impressed him as having a violent nature and that he seemed to be a quiet, reserved individual who had always been polite and well mannered.

Siam advised that he had not seen Sirhan since the Christmas season of 1967, when he had dinner with the Sirhan family, but he occasionally saw Adel and Sharif, two of Sirhan's brothers, when they visited The Fez Restaurant from time to time.

Jamila Sellem Account of Attack in The Fez

Jamila Sellem has been a regular customer of The Fez Restaurant. She was an acquaintance of Adel Sirhan and was introduced to one of his brothers on one occasion, but she could not identify which one. She stated that in the latter part of December 1967, or the first part of January 1968, she was in the upstairs room of The Fez Restaurant with a group of people. She noticed a person whom she thought was Adel Sirhan who was drunk and in a very stuporous condition. This person approached her and asked her for a date. She stated, "No, I don't want to go out with you." This person asked, "Why?" and she stated, "Because I am Jewish and you are an Arabian." With this, the unidentified person broke a glass and lunged at her becoming violently angry. At this time Mike Siam, the manager of The Fez Restaurant, intervened and prevented the attack. Everybody calmed down, and the police were not called. Mike Siam identified the man as Ahmad Yamni. Sellem told investigators that she could not positively identify the attacker.



Phyllis Young Interview

Phyllis H. Young was a cocktail waitress and part-time dancer formerly employed by The Fez Restaurant. The day after the Kennedy assassination she resigned her position because as she stated, "I was in fear of my life after what happened the night of the assassination." Mrs. Young related that she was working in The Fez the night of the assassination. Mike Siam and a man by the name of Sam were bartenders on duty that night. When Mike and Sam heard of the assassination, they danced and sang. One of them stated, "It's a great thing that Kennedy has been shot."

Mrs. Young stated she is of Jewish descent, and as long as she had worked at The Fez, which is about two and a half years, there has always been a certain amount of friction between her and the Arab employees. Young does not understand Arabic, and because it was spoken frequently by the Arab patrons, she cannot state whether or not politics was discussed at the restaurant.

Mrs. Young denied that she knew Sirhan Sirhan and to her knowledge had never met him.

Investigators asked Young about the alleged fight between Jamila Sellem and an unidentified male Arabian which took place at The Fez Restaurant in late December of 1967, or early January of 1968. She told them she was not aware of that particular fight, but there had been several arguments and fights in The Fez Restaurant while she was employed there and the police were not usually called.

### Elsa Butler Report of Reaction to News of Shooting

Elsa Marie Butler worked as a belly dancer at The Fez. Many of the employees and customers have been vociferous in their animosity towards Israel.

On the night of June 4, 1968, Miss Butler came to work at 8 p.m. At about 1 a.m., June 5, 1968, customers entering the restaurant mentioned that Senator Kennedy had been shot. There is no television nor radio in this restaurant, and all information obtained was furnished by customers. When Butler verified the fact that a shooting had taken place, she became very despondent and terminated her act. At about the same time, she observed the manager of the restaurant, Mike Siam, who appeared to be very elated about the news. She said that he was clapping his hands and encouraging singing in Arabic. She could not understand the meaning but noted that the song ended with the Arabic work "Yehudi" which means "Jewish." In addition, Siam stated in English that he was glad that the shooting had occurred and made a statement that he believed the Jewish people had done this.

Miss Butler said that although a number of Jordanians have frequented this restaurant, she has never known Sirhan Sirhan to be a customer. Butler expressed the opinion that because of the intense nationalism expressed by the customers and employees, the atmosphere of The Fez had been most conducive to fights.

### Joyce Stone Report of Meeting Sirhan Brothers

Joyce Cecelia Stone telephoned investigators and requested an interview. She had become acquainted with members of the Sirhan

family at The Fez Cafe. Mrs. Stone said that approximately five years ago she met Adel Sirhan when he was employed at The Fez as a musician. To the best of her knowledge, she was introduced to Sharif Sirhan in October or November of 1967 and saw him at The Fez approximately two or three times. Sometime during the fall of 1967, she was introduced to Sirhan Sirhan. She isn't sure how many times she saw him in The Fez but states it may have been only once.

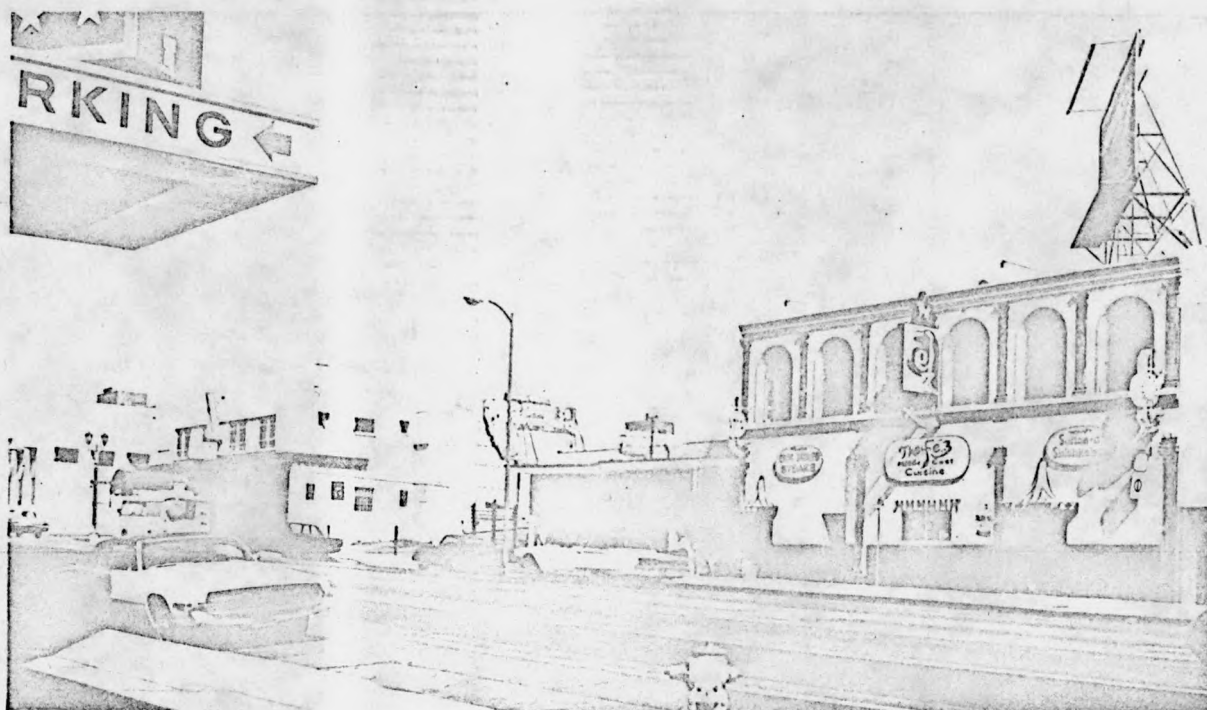
During the five years she knew Adel Sirhan, she never knew him to discuss politics. She never heard Sharif Sirhan speak politically and is of the opinion he did not frequent The Fez. She was there on many occasions and seldom saw him. She stated that she had casual conversations with Sirhan Sirhan, that he was a moderate beer drinker, never loud nor boisterous, he never danced, he made no mention of his physical health, his employment, and he never spoke of his family. On one occasion Sirhan became angry at the United States for assisting Israel in the last Egypt-Israel War. Sirhan claimed that the United States provided radio cover from United States ships for the benefit of Israel. This is the only mention Sirhan ever made to her of a political nature.

#### Results of the Investigation

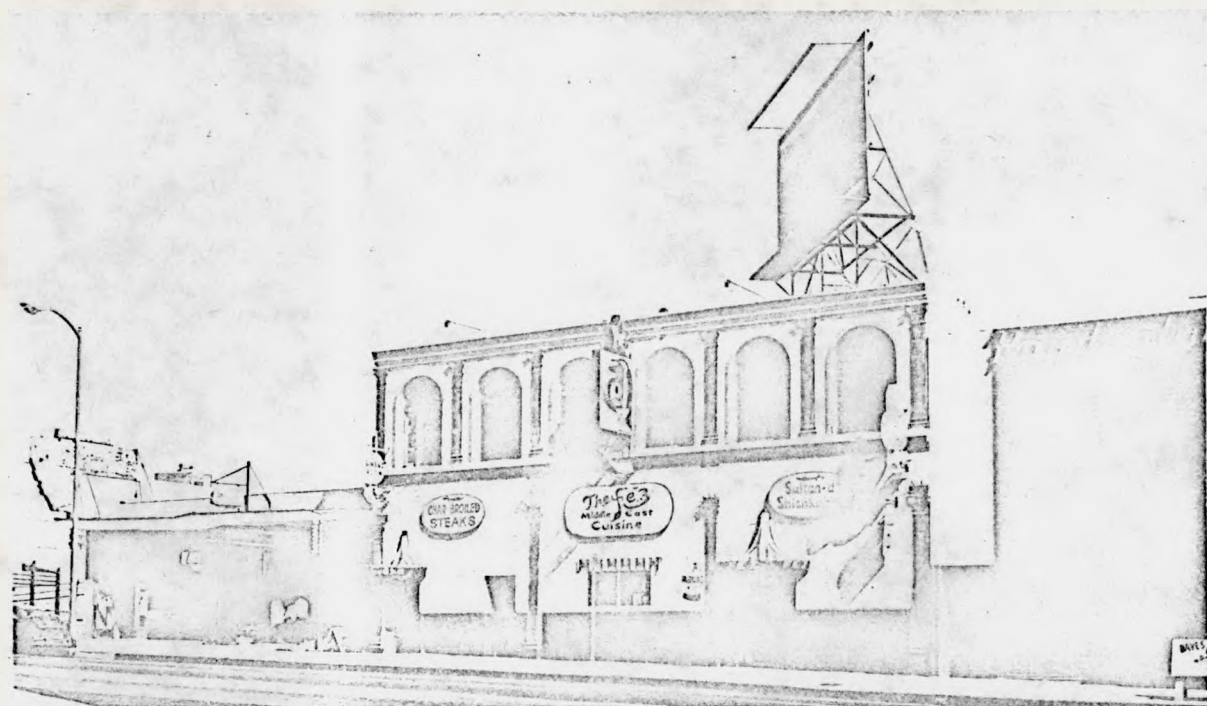
Investigators, through their interviews, were able to place Sirhan B. Sirhan in the restaurant on only one occasion. This was in 1966 or 1967, during Adel Sirhan's employment. Sirhan, accompanied by his mother, Mary Sirhan, apparently came for the

purpose of watching Adel play the oud. Investigators determined that Sirhan was not involved or even on the premises during the alleged altercation.

Investigators have been unable to discover any evidence of a conspiracy originating at The Fez Restaurant and have found no connection between The Fez Restaurant and Sirhan B. Sirhan regarding a conspiracy.



Press releases after the arrest of Sirhan referred to Sirhan's vehicle which was observed parked near the Baces Hall (white two-story building, left side of upper picture) where left-wing groups allegedly held meetings. The investigation into the allegation revealed that the vehicle belonged to Sirhan's brother, Adel, who worked at the nearby Fez Restaurant (lower picture). Neither Sirhan nor Adel Sirhan attended the meetings held at the Baces Hall.



## ARAB STUDENT GROUPS

Sirhan B. Sirhan attended Pasadena City College from September, 1963 until May 18, 1965. During this period Sirhan allegedly belonged to two Arab groups on campus, "The International Club" and the "Organization of Arab Students in the United States of America and Canada."

It was determined that Sirhan was involved with one of the groups and not the other.

### Organization of Arab Students

Kanan Abdul Latif Hamzeh first met Sirhan around 1965, while he (Hamzeh) was enrolled at Pasadena City College. While at the college, he was president of the Organization of Arab Students in the United States of America and Canada, with headquarters at 2929 Broadway, New York City, New York, 10025. This organization was formed in 1952 to assist Arab students in adjusting to academic life away from home. Sharif Sirhan, who was a student at Pasadena City College and a member of the above organization, introduced Sirhan Sirhan to Hamzeh. Sirhan became a de facto member of this organization, but did not pay dues to the parent organization. Although active, the group was not recognized by Pasadena City College since such organizations are prohibited. It was also not recognized as a formal local organization by the parent organization in New York City since the college did not give it authorization to operate. In spite of the above technicalities, Hamzeh stated this organization operated as all organizations of its kind on other campuses.

While Sirhan Sirhan was a member of the Organization of Arab Students he would volunteer for some of the less desirous work for preparing meetings. He set up the chairs, arranged for a tape recorder, and procured various refreshments for the group.

Hamzeh had helped Sirhan Sirhan with some math problems and Sirhan had visited his apartment to tape some Arabian music. He recalled Sirhan was accompanied by one of his brothers and a sister. In conversations with several of the Sirhan brothers Hamzeh learned that Sirhan Sirhan had constant arguments with them as well as his mother. He was not told what the arguments were about, but surmised they were strictly of a family nature. He recalled that Sirhan and one other brother stated they were unhappy living in the United States. Hamzeh believes that both brothers were unable to adjust to the social and political atmosphere in this country. When he knew Sirhan he did not think that he was capable of any major crime since school seemed to be foremost in his mind. At that time Sirhan did not appear to be interested in politics. But, Hamzeh felt that Sirhan could easily have been influenced by any Arab Nationalist cause since he had intense feelings against the Israelis.

Hamzeh did not know the identity of Sirhan's associates. However, he believed that Sirhan was more forward than most Arabian students with respect to meeting female companions. He would often talk to them in the student lounge at Pasadena City College. He does not know of Sirhan's other interests and he was surprised to read in the newspaper his interest in philosophy.

Hamzeh stated that he must have changed since their acquaintance three years before.

Safouh Al-Akhtass was interviewed by F.B.I. investigators and ~~stated that he was a national officer of the Organization of Arab Students, whose headquarters are located in New York. He stated that the organization has seven national officers and approximately one hundred and twenty local chapters. All local chapters which are affiliated with the national office have their membership on file with them. A few of the local chapters are not affiliated with the national organization.~~

Al-Akhtass contacted both the national and Pasadena chapter presidents who advised him that they had no record or knowledge of Sirhan being connected with the OAS.

Fawwaz H. Zedan is currently chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Organization of Arab Students. He described it as a social group largely composed of Arab graduates from Pasadena City College. His chapter is not recognized or affiliated with the college. Zedan stated that Sirhan was not a member of the Pasadena chapter of the OAS.

Bassam Houalla, the chairman of the OAS chapter at California State College at Los Angeles, stated that Sirhan was not a member of his chapter and was not on their mailing list.

The International Club

Mrs. Alice Mothershead, Director, Community Liaison Center, Pasadena City College, was in charge of the activities of the



International Club on the campus. She stated her department was a volunteer service group, and she was not a part of the school faculty. To her knowledge, there was no Organization of Arab Students, or any clubs recognized on the campus comprised of foreign students of one nationality. She had checked her records and had no record nor knowledge of Sirhan Sirhan belonging to the International Club.

Allegations of Membership in Additional Organizations

-Ex-postman, Robert J. Licher, reported delivering mail to the Sirhan residence from an organization named the Arab Student League. He described the material as pro-Nasser, which in his mind made it pro-Communist. Licher had not delivered mail to the Sirhan home for one and one half years at the time of the shooting.

Investigators were unable to locate records of an organization named the Arab Student League on or off the Pasadena City College campus. It does not appear in the Intelligence Division Subversive files.

Michael Slomich, one time student at P.C.C. and friend of Walter Crowe Jr., stated that he may have seen Sirhan at a meeting in the Syrian-Lebanese Cultural Center in Hollywood. Telephone company and Intelligence Division files do not reflect any location by this name.

# ARAB PHARMACIST SAYEGH

Mr. Spear S. Sayegh came to the attention of this investigation when a witness overheard him discussing the Sirhan case on the telephone at his place of business. Mr. Sayegh is an Arab and is active in the Los Angeles Arabic community.

Investigation into the matter revealed that the telephone call to Sayegh was probably a request from Mr. John Lawrence, in New York, for Sayegh to assist in Sirhan's defense. Indications are that the witness overheard an innocent conversation and was mistaken in the inference which she made. The following is an account of that investigation.

Mrs. Lois Garner entered the GPS Pharmacy in Temple City on approximately June 7, 1968, and observed the pharmacist on the telephone. She stated she overheard him say, "But, I had to. We will have to call an emergency meeting. We must band together and stand behind him." The pharmacist observed Mrs. Garner and said, "I have to go now," and he hung up the phone. Mrs. Garner believed the conversation was related in some way to Sirhan Sirhan and reported the incident to the Department.

On July 8, 1968, F.B.I. Agent Lloyd Johnson interviewed Spear Sayegh at his place of business. A subsequent interview was made by Department investigators on July 19, 1968. Mr. Sayegh stated that he had never met Sirhan Sirhan and knew nothing of him. He stated that he was acquainted with most Arabs in the Los Angeles area and that he had met Adel Sirhan when he had seen him as a musician at the Shaker's Oasis Bar and The Fez

Bar. Sayegh has been president of the American Jordanian Society, which he formed, for two years. He is presently president of the United States Organization of Medical and Educational Needs. The organizations are both charitable and not political in nature.

Sayegh stated that he and most Arabs of his acquaintance had warm feelings for both John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. He said that it was the opinion of many Arabs that Zionists had induced Sirhan to assassinate Robert Kennedy. He personally did not have evidence of this belief.

Sayegh does not recall the specific conversation Mrs. Garner referred to, but stated that it could have been any number of people due to his involvement with different organizations. He did recall several calls from Mr. John Lawrence requesting that he (Sayegh) arrange a defense for Sirhan. Sayegh stated that he declined because he thought that Sirhan was guilty and should be executed. Lawrence was identified as the executive secretary of the "Organizing Committee for Clemency for Sirhan" in New York City.

Mrs. Leila Sayegh's statement was essentially the same as her husband's. She also stated that she had never known or seen Sirhan Sirhan.

**CONSPIRACIES INFERRED FROM SIRHAN'S ACTIVITIES**

## PURCHASE OF THE MURDER WEAPON BY SIRHAN

When the investigation into the history of the murder weapon established that Munir Sirhan had purchased the gun from George Erhard, the possibility of a conspiracy between Sirhan and his brother was raised. The investigation had determined that Munir Sirhan had arranged for the purchase from Erhard, a co-employee, at Nash's Department Store. When first interviewed, Munir Sirhan denied that he had purchased the gun; he contended instead that he had only been present when the gun was purchased by Sirhan.

The investigation concluded, however, that Munir Sirhan had, in fact, purchased the gun. This conclusion was based on the statements of Erhard and another witness, William Price, and the results of a polygraph examination administered to Munir Sirhan. Munir Sirhan was made aware of the deception in the results of the polygram but refused to change his story. Munir Sirhan's reluctance to admit that he had purchased the gun may be explained by the fact that he was an alien. Such an admission would have placed him in the position of having committed a felony.

The investigation into this aspect of the case remains open. The District Attorney's Office has decided to delay the decision to determine whether any action should be taken regarding Munir Sirhan's possible illegal possession of a weapon. Investigators have no substantive evidence which links the purchase of the gun by Munir with any guilty knowledge on his part of Sirhan's intention to kill Kennedy.

George Erhard Account

George Erhard identified Munir Sirhan, whom he knew only as "Joe," as a co-employee at Nash's Department Store in Pasadena. He gave the following account of the purchase of the gun.

The co-employee, "Joe," had learned from other employees that Erhard was a collector of guns. In early January 1968, "Joe" had asked Erhard if he had a gun for sale which could be used for hunting. "Joe" specified that it be a handgun for under \$50. Erhard told him that he had no guns for sale at that time.

In February, Erhard needed some money to work on his car. He offered to sell an Iver Johnson .22 caliber pistol to "Joe," and "Joe" asked to see it. Erhard brought the gun to work and showed it to "Joe." "Joe" told him that he did not have the money to buy the gun at that time and asked him to meet him at another location later that same day.

Erhard and a friend, William Price, went to an unknown location on Howard Street in Pasadena at about 5:30 p.m. They were met by "Joe" and another man. Erhard and "Joe" bargained over the price for the gun, and Erhard finally agreed to \$25.

During the bargaining, Price had been talking to the other man. When the deal was made, "Joe" borrowed six dollars from the other man. The two spoke to one another in a foreign language during part of the conversation. Erhard then gave the pistol to "Joe," Munir Sirhan.

William Price verified Erhard's account and positively identified

the other man with Munir Sirhan as being Sirhan Sirhan. He stated that Sirhan did hold the gun at one point in the meeting but that Munir bought the gun. Erhard could not positively identify Sirhan Sirhan from photographs. He stated that the man with Munir had been standing away from him, talking to Price.

#### Munir Sirhan's Account

Munir Sirhan stated to investigators that he had not purchased the gun, but that Sirhan had. He stated that George Erhard had been in his home sometime early in 1968. Erhard was introduced to Sirhan Sirhan, and while they were listening to some Arabic records a conversation took place regarding guns. Sometime later, Munir stated, Sirhan bought a gun from Erhard.

On June 25, 1968, a polygraph examination was administered to Munir Sirhan to determine his truthfulness regarding the gun transaction and whether or not George Erhard had ever been in the Sirhan home. Munir Sirhan's responses to questions indicated he was being untruthful. The test indicated that Erhard had never been in the Sirhan home, nor had he ever been introduced to Sirhan Sirhan. The test also indicated that Munir Sirhan was the person who purchased the gun.

Subsequent to being interviewed, Munir Sirhan admitted that he was lying when he said that Erhard had been inside his home. When he was told the results of the examination indicated he purchased the gun, Munir Sirhan changed part of his story. He

corrected himself and stated he had asked Erhard if he had any guns for sale and that eventually Erhard showed him the .22 caliber revolver (.22 caliber Iver Johnson, cadet model, eight shot, serial #H53725). He examined the gun in the parking lot of Nash's Department Store, 141 East Colorado Street, Pasadena. After examining the gun, he told Erhard he did not have sufficient money to purchase the gun at that time. He asked Erhard to bring the gun to the corner of El Molino and Howard Streets in Pasadena later that evening and told him that he would have the money to purchase the gun. Munir Sirhan stated that he and Sirhan were together when Erhard came to deliver the gun. Munir Sirhan then stated that Sirhan Sirhan had been the one who bought the gun. Munir Sirhan was again informed that the polygraph test showed that he had actually purchased the gun. Munir Sirhan refused to change his story.



## COMPANION AT GUN SHOP

### The Allegation

The search of Sirhan's vehicle produced a sales receipt for .22 caliber ammunition sold by the Lock, Stock 'N Barrel Gun Shop. The clerk who made the sale was identified as Larry Arnot. He stated to investigators that Sirhan was with two other men at the time he purchased the ammunition. After an extensive investigation Arnot admitted that he could not remember Sirhan or the ammunition sale. He could only state that the sales receipt was in his handwriting.

### The Investigation

Mr. Arnot was interviewed by investigators on June 15, 1968. He stated that he remembered selling Sirhan the ammunition on June 1, 1968, at approximately 3 p.m., and verified it was he who wrote the sales slip. He added that Sirhan came into the shop with two other men who were of similar appearance. Sirhan ordered two boxes of mini-mags, and one of the other two ordered a box of conventional .22 caliber ammunition. He did not know if the three men arrived in a vehicle or not.

Arnot viewed the photographs of the Sirhan brothers and the look-alikes, and he identified Sirhan Sirhan as the one who bought the mini-mag ammunition. He was unable to identify the man who asked for the conventional ammunition but stated the third man in the party looked "possibly" like Munir Sirhan. He stated that the two men who ordered ammunition both gave him money, but he didn't know the amounts.

Investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation reinterviewed Arnot on June 16, 1968. At that time he repeated the same basic story but added that he had engaged in a conversation with the three men about rabbit hunting. He stated that he could not state which one paid for the ammunition. Arnot viewed a group of photographs and selected the likeness of Sharif Sirhan as "bearing a strong resemblance" to the one who bought the conventional ammunition, but he could not make a positive identification.

Mrs. Donna Herrick, wife of the gun shop owner, was interviewed on June 16, 1968. She reported that she was not at the shop on June 1st. She volunteered the information that she had observed Sirhan in the gun shop on April 3, 1968, with two other foreign-appearing males. One of the men, whom she identified as Sirhan, requested a box of .357 caliber armor-piercing ammunition. She stated that he spoke with a very distinct foreign accent, and she had a great deal of difficulty understanding him. She did not see a weapon in the possession of any of the men, and they did not mention .22 caliber ammunition. She stated that the other two men bore a strong resemblance to Adel and Munir Sirhan.

Mr. Benjamin Herrick, owner of the Lock, Stock 'N Barrel Gun Shop, was interviewed on June 17, 1968. He stated that when he discussed with his wife the events that she had reported, he recalled the incident. He thought it was approximately April 15, 1968, and recalled assisting his wife during the transaction. He

told the men that he didn't stock that type of ammunition. He didn't recall whether the three men had a vehicle or not.

Herrick reported that he observed three men talking with Larry Arnot the afternoon of June 1, 1968. He only observed the three from the rear while glancing over his shoulder, and he thought they were the same three who were in the shop on April 15th. He stated that he could not identify Sirhan as ever being in the store because observing Sirhan's photograph on television created some confusion in his mind as to when or if he had ever seen Sirhan. He was also unable to identify Adel, Sharif, Saidallah or Munir Sirhan as ever having been in the store.

Investigators contacted Nash's Department Store in Pasadena and learned that Munir Sirhan worked at that location on June 1, 1968. He clocked in at 8:57 a.m., out at 12:35 p.m., back in at 1:15 p.m., and out at 5:38 p.m. Joanna Melichuk, a store employee, remembered seeing him at the department store just prior to quitting time on June 1st.

#### Requested Show Up of Sirhan Brothers

On July 15, 1968, investigators contacted Sirhan's Defense Attorney, Russell Parsons, and requested him to arrange a show up so that the people in the gun shop could view the Sirhan brothers. Parsons stated he would take it under advisement.

When Parsons did not contact investigators, they met with Mary Sirhan and two of her sons, Adel and Munir, on July 25, 1968. The investigators attempted to secure their cooperation for a show up. Mary Sirhan stated she was against it, and Adel agreed

with her. Munir stated he would cooperate, adding that he had nothing to hide because he was working that day. The Sirhans decided to seek Parson's advice before answering the request.

On July 28, 1968, Parsons was interviewed at his law offices, and the request for a show up was repeated. He stated that he would not make the decision; that he would have to take it up with his associate who was to enter the case in two weeks.

#### Polygraph Examinations

Mr. Arnot was administered a polygraph examination by Lieutenant Hernandez on August 5, 1968, and he was questioned about the statements that he made to investigators during earlier interviews. His physiological responses, as recorded by the polygraph, indicated that he could not honestly remember seeing anyone in the gun shop with Sirhan and that he does not actually remember seeing Sirhan on that day. Arnot was confronted with the results of the polygraph examination and stated to investigators that he had lied about remembering Sirhan being in the gun shop.

Mrs. Donna Herrick was administered a polygraph examination by Lieutenant Hernandez on August 6, 1968. She was questioned about her statements that she had seen Sirhan in the gun shop during April when he attempted to buy armor-piercing ammunition. During the examination her physiological tracings indicated a pattern of deception at the points where key questions were asked. The test pointed up the conclusion that Mrs. Herrick was either honestly mistaken at the time of her first interview, realized it at the time of the test but would not acknowledge the fact

or was deliberately being untruthful when she stated that she had observed Sirhan in the store.

She was advised of the results of the examination and interrogated extensively regarding her statements. She made broad rationalizations and stated she could have been confused but refused to admit to lying to the investigators.

### Conclusions

The investigation showed the allegation that Sirhan was accompanied by two other men at the time he purchased the ammunition to be unfounded. The man who made the initial allegation admitted lying; and the owner of the gun shop, who at first offered supporting testimony, admitted that he simply didn't know. Each of the witnesses who reported seeing Sirhan qualified their statements to such a degree that there was doubt in their own minds that they remembered seeing Sirhan.

## SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GUN CLUB INVESTIGATION

The investigation of Sirhan Sirhan's activities prior to the assassination of Robert Kennedy revealed that Sirhan had practiced shooting with the murder weapon at a shooting range in Duarte, California on June 4, 1968. During the interviews with witnesses who had seen Sirhan at the range, the rangemaster, Everett Buckner, alleged that he had overheard Sirhan and a blond woman in a heated conversation which Buckner felt was conspiratorial.

The investigation into this allegation revealed that Buckner probably confused much of what he saw during the time Sirhan was at the range. Statements of witnesses indicated that Sirhan arrived and departed alone. Sirhan spoke to several persons who were also practicing at the range but there was no evidence to indicate that Sirhan's contacts with people at the range were related to the Kennedy assassination. Rangemaster Buckner was administered a polygraph examination and it was determined that he had been untruthful. He eventually admitted that he had lied about what he had seen at the range. The investigation of the events of June 4, 1968, at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club are described below.

### Description of the Range

The San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, 4001 Fish Canyon Road, Duarte, is a privately owned, combination rifle, skeet, and pistol range which is open to the public on a fee basis. The rifle and pistol ranges face north into a steep hillside approximately

500 yards away. The range office, equipment shack and control tower is manned by the single rangemaster who rents equipment and controls the firing line. The 300 yard rifle range is east of the control tower and has fifty positions. The fifty yard pistol range is west of the tower and has twenty-four positions which may be observed from the control tower. The firing positions on both ranges are covered by a canopy and are equipped with benches and a concrete floor. The shotgun range is across the parking lot and faces south, over a large open field.

Shooters obtain their targets and frames at the range office and set them up themselves. They also paste and remove their own targets during periodic controlled breaks in the firing.

A roster is kept at the control tower office to be signed by all persons firing on either the rifle or pistol ranges. One of the rosters is for non-members; the other, for gun club members. The signing of this roster is not strictly adhered to by the members of the club, nor does the rangemaster require everyone to sign.

The fourteenth person to sign the non-member guest register on June 4, 1968, was Sirhan Sirhan, 696 East Howard Street. After signing the register, he obtained a target from the rangemaster and took a position on the west end of the pistol range. He arrived at the range between 11:00 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. and remained until it closed at 5 p.m. He arrived and left alone. During the day he fired approximately 300 to 400 rounds from a .22 caliber revolver with a short barrel. He used rapid fire

techniques when firing. He spoke with several other patrons discussing guns, ammunition, and shooting techniques.

#### The Police Department Notified

On June 5, 1968, Charles Kendall heard of the assassination and saw a picture of the suspect, Sirhan Sirhan, on a television screen. He recognized Sirhan as the person he saw firing a small caliber weapon at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club on June 4, 1968. On June 6, 1968 Kendall returned to the gun club and asked the club manager, Lloyd Hager, if he was aware of the fact that Sirhan Sirhan had fired on the range on June 4, 1968. Hager dismissed this idea as a joke by Kendall. Kendall entered the business office where the rosters are kept and found the name Sirhan Sirhan on the non-member roster for the date of June 4, 1968. Kendall showed the roster to Joseph Tescher, and the executive officer, Maynard Goodell. Both Tescher and Goodell advised Hager to notify the Los Angeles Police Department. Hager contacted the Department on June 7, 1968.

#### Allegations Made by the Rangemaster

On June 17, 1968, the rangemaster, Everett Buckner, Sr., was interviewed at his home in Glendora, California. In that conversation he stated that Sirhan Sirhan arrived at the gun club on June 4, 1968, sometime between 9:30 a.m. and noon. He then took a position on the pistol range at the far west end of the range, probably target number one. After firing between 75 and 100 rounds, Sirhan went back to the control tower and told Buckner he wanted some .22 caliber shells that would not



misfire. Buckner sold him some .22 caliber hollow points; however, he was not sure of the brand. Buckner stated that Sirhan returned to his position, and fired an additional 25 to 30 rounds in the next half an hour or so.

Buckner stated that Sirhan had a conversation with a female Caucasian, 5-7 to 5-8, 130 to 140 pounds, 30's, fair complexion, blond shoulder-length wavy hair similar to a "page boy." She was wearing a light colored, one-piece dress with a full skirt. The woman was firing on the pistol range and had asked Buckner earlier to assist her in firing. However, Buckner had refused because it was against the club rules for the rangemaster to assist customers in firing.

Buckner saw Sirhan stop and talk to the blond and make gestures with his hands, pointing at both the rear sight and the front sight of her weapon. After several minutes, the blond said, "You son of a bitch," or "Goddamn you, son of a bitch, get away from me. They will recognize us." Shortly after that, Sirhan disappeared.

Upon arriving at the firing range, the above-described blond came to the control tower with a man described by Buckner as a male Caucasian, 6-4, and slim. He stated that the blond and the male had an argument with the male stating, "Goddamn it, you got to learn how to fire this gun today." The blond replied, "You're right. I've got to learn how to fire this gun today." They then purchased their targets with the male going to the rifle range and the female to the pistol range.

The investigation indicated that Buckner possibly confused two couples that came to the gun club on the day of June 4, 1968. The first couple, George Mioch, a CYA Parole Officer, and girl friend, Corliss Edwards, arrived at the gun club at approximately 11 a.m. George Mioch is a male Caucasian, DOB 6-10-23, 6-2, 200 pounds, brown hair, and blue eyes. Edwards is a female Caucasian, DOB 10-31-22, 5-6, 116, brown hair and hazel eyes. On June 4, 1968, she wore a blond shoulder-length wig to the firing range. As they arrived at the range, they had an argument in front of the control tower over a gun she had purchased approximately one year prior and had never fired. Mioch made the statement, "You have got to learn to fire the gun today." Mioch stated that a person not familiar with his demeanor who overheard the conversation could have mistaken it as an argument. After paying for their targets, they both went to the rifle range, accompanied by their children, Robert Earl Edwards, 17, and Mara Mioch, 13. At approximately noon, they left the rifle range and went to the pistol range taking a position on target number 13. As they arrived at this target, they noticed Sirhan firing to their left. Neither Corliss Edwards nor George Mioch had a conversation with Sirhan during the time they were on the range. Corliss Edwards stated that she stayed very close to their target position while they were on the range. They left between 1:00 and 1:30 p.m. Sirhan was still firing when they left.

The second couple, Ronald and Claudia Williams, arrived on the range at approximately 4 p.m. Claudia Williams is a female

caucasian, 26, 5-3, 110, blond hair, shoulder length, blue eyes. As they arrived at the control tower, they also had an argument. It was over the advisability of paying the range fee for less than an hour of shooting. They decided to purchase their targets; and he went to the rifle range and his wife went to the pistol range, taking a position on target 21 or 22. She identified Sirhan as the only person on the pistol range when she arrived. She had trouble in firing the revolver and asked Sirhan if she had to cock the gun in order to fire. Sirhan came over to her, a distance of thirty feet, and gave her instructions in obtaining a proper sight picture. In doing so, he made gestures with his hands, pointing at both the rear and front sights and at one point took her by the arm and showed her the proper stance for firing. After giving her the instructions, Sirhan fired 18 rounds from her revolver and stated, "It's firing a little to the left." She fired 18 rounds from his revolver, which she described as a .22 caliber revolver, blue steel in color with a short barrel. She noted that Sirhan was a very good shot. A short time later, Ronald Williams came over to the pistol range, had a short conversation with Sirhan concerning his wife's revolver, and they both left the range. The time was approximately 5 p.m. Sirhan had left the range five minutes before the Williams'. Ronald Williams stated that he saw Sirhan walk toward an old De Soto or Dodge, pink and white in color. He stated this may have occurred as they were driving out of the parking lot.

### Statement of James Thornbrugh

James J. Thornbrugh arrived at the range at 10:45 a.m. He practiced on target number 22 and left at 2:30 p.m.. His statements substantiated statements of the other witnesses with one exception: Thornbrugh stated he thought Sirhan was with a girl and was showing her how to shoot. He describes this female as Mexican or Latin descent, 22 to 23, 5-2 to 5-4, 115, dark brown shoulder length hair, dark complexion.. He was uncertain if it was actually Sirhan giving her this instruction or another male standing near Sirhan's position.. This information conflicted with that furnished by other witnesses, and after a reinterview, Thornbrugh was offered a polygraph examination.

On July 18, 1968, a polygraph examination was administered to Thornbrugh by Lt. E. Hernandez. At this time he admitted that he did not see or hear the woman talk to Sirhan and that she could have been with any of the men at the range that day. He stated that he had no basis for saying Sirhan and the woman were together.

### Statements of David Montellano

David Montellano arrived at the range at 11:30 a.m. on June 4, 1968. He was with Henry Carreon, and they went to the rifle range. Montellano began to fire his pistol and was advised by the rangemaster that he must use the pistol range. He went to the pistol range at 12:45 p.m. Montellano observed Sirhan firing and noticed that he was firing very rapidly. He went to Sirhan's position and asked what caliber weapon he was firing.

Sirhan stated, "A .22 caliber." Montellano asked Sirhan the make of his gun, and Sirhan did not answer him but pointed to the top of the revolver and allowed Montellano to see it was an Iver Johnson.

Montellano observed eight ammunition boxes at Sirhan's position. Six of the boxes were .22 caliber Super-X long rifle and were empty. The remaining two were labeled .22 caliber mini-mags, and at least one of these was full of shells. Sirhan advised Montellano that the mini-mags he was firing cost more, but they were hollow points and spread out more on impact. Montellano noted that Sirhan piled his empty casings on the bench in front of him after firing.

Montellano left the range between 2 and 2:30 p.m. Sirhan was still firing and had 350 to 400 empty casings piled in front of him at that time.

#### Statement of Henry Carreon

Henry Carreon arrived at the range with David Montellano at approximately 11:30 a.m. Carreon preceded Montellano to the pistol range and he observed Sirhan firing on target 4 or 5 when he arrived. At that time there was only one other man firing on the range. He noticed Sirhan using rapid fire techniques and the report from the pistol appeared to be extra loud. When Montellano arrived at the pistol range, he, too, commented on the noise coming from Sirhan's gun. He was involved in a short conversation between Montellano and Sirhan regarding weapons, ammunition and firing techniques.

He noticed Sirhan using a small screwdriver to eject the casings after firing. He left the range with Montellano between 2:00 and 2:30 p.m., and Sirhan was still firing at that time.

Statement of Michael Saccoman

Michael Saccoman arrived at the range at 2:30 p.m. He fired on target 66 or 7 and estimated Sirhan's location as between targets 144 and 200. Sirhan was at the range when he arrived and was still there when he left. Saccoman stated that Sirhan came over and started talking to him. Sirhan said "That's a pretty nice gun you have there, sort of heavy; can I see it?" Saccoman let him see the gun and allowed him to shoot it a couple of times. Saccoman later stated that these were the two best shots in his target. He went over to Sirhan's position and fired his gun a couple of times and put it down because, "I didn't want it to blow up in my hand."

Sirhan loaded Saccoman's gun with mini-mags and aimed at the wood target frame. He wanted to see how big a hole it would make. Sirhan stated to Saccoman that he bought his ammunition at the Lock, Stock 'N Barrel on Rosemead, below Huntington Drive. Sirhan told Saccoman that he had bought his gun for \$400 from a friend. They talked of hunting, and Sirhan made the statement about his gun, "Well, this can kill a dog." He then changed the subject. Sirhan's target was shot up with at least 100 rounds, and Saccoman stated that Sirhan appeared nervous about checking his target. Saccoman left the range at 3:15 p.m.

### Additional Conflicting Stories

Richard and Roberta Grijalva also reported observing Sirhan at the range. They both reported seeing him on the rifle range, not the pistol range. They both remained adamant in their statements and were invited to take a polygraph examination when investigators discovered that their statements conflicted with those of other witnesses.

On September 4, 1968, 1 p.m., Richard Grijalva was administered a polygraph examination at the polygraph facilities at Scientific Investigation Division. This examination was conducted by Lt. E. Hernandez. The results of this examination reveal that Richard Grijalva in his own mind honestly believes that he saw Sirhan Sirhan firing a rifle on the rifle range.

From the 37 persons interviewed, only two, Richard and Roberta Grijalva place Sirhan Sirhan on the rifle range, and it was the investigating officers' opinion that they made an honest mistake in identifying Sirhan Sirhan as the person they observed firing a rifle. An unidentified person resembling Sirhan in general appearance was observed by witnesses firing on the rifle range.

### Examination of Evidence

On June 10, 1968 FBI Agents George Kling, Robert H. Morneau, Jr., and Irvin B. Wells went to the gun club and collected all the .22 caliber casings from the trash barrels and areas surrounding the firing positions on the pistol range.

Approximately 40 pounds of brass casings were taken into custody

and were sent to Washington, D.C. for comparison by the FBI Scientific Investigation Section. A request for an analyzed evidence report, comparing the brass confiscated by the FBI with the casing removed from Sirhan's weapon, was made by Captain E. I. Brown, Commander, Homicide Division, SUS. This was not done at the FBI Crime Laboratory, and the casings were later returned to the Los Angeles Police Department.

On August 12, 1968, Officer Dwayne Wolfer, Scientific Investigation Division, Firearms Section, completed his examination of the shell casings obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Gabriel Valley Gun Club. Officer Wolfer reported he was unable to determine that any of the casings were fired in Sirhan's gun.

#### The Investigation Continues

On July 11, 1968, a show-up was held at the Glendora Police Department. Both George Mioch and Corliss Edwards volunteered to participate. Everett Buckner viewed both Edwards and Mioch through a glass partition. Buckner stated it looked just like the blond that had the conversation with Sirhan, but he was sure it wasn't her. He could not identify Mioch as being on the range at all.

On July 22, 1968, Everett Buckner volunteered to take a polygraph examination. The examination was given by Lt. E. Hernandez. It was Lt. Hernandez's opinion after giving the polygraph examination that Buckner was lying about the conversation between the blond woman and Sirhan. Lt. Hernandez also formed the



opinion that Buckner was lying about his failure to identify Mrs. Corliss Edwards as the blond woman having the conversation with Sirhan. After an extensive interview, Buckner admitted he had been lying about the statement he overheard made by the blond woman to Sirhan. He stated he had seen a blond female Caucasian talk to Sirhan; however, did not hear any conversation between the two. He would not give an explanation for his previous statement. Buckner also admitted that the woman in the show-up at Glendora Police Department, Corliss Edwards, was the same woman he had reference to as making the statement to Sirhan. He told Lt. Hernandez that he was 98 per cent sure Mrs. Edwards was the woman, but not 100 per cent sure. Therefore, he refused to identify her on July 1, 1968, in the line-up.

It was the investigating officers' opinion that Buckner in addition to making false statements had confused the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Williams and George Mioch and Corliss Edwards.

#### Summary

The day prior to shooting Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Sirhan B. Sirhan practiced firing a .22 caliber revolver at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club. He arrived sometime between 11:00 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. and left the range when it closed at 5:00 p.m. He was alone when he arrived and when he left. He talked to several persons while at the range, but there is no evidence to indicate that any contact was related to the Kennedy assassination.

All of the witnesses described Sirhan's method of fire as

extremely rapid, and his shooting ability as "good" to "expert". He fired a large amount of ammunition with estimates ranging between 300 and 400 rounds. Investigators were unable to determine what happened to the empty casings. He discussed the destructive power of hollow point ammunition with three of the witnesses.

Most of the witnesses at the range that day stayed only an hour and a half to two hours; however, Sirhan's time on the range can be accounted for with the exception of one hour, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sirhan was alone to the best of their knowledge.