

with numerous people and he autographed a poster for an admirer. Kennedy entered the Embassy Ballroom through an honor guard of Kennedy Girls, and onto the stage. The time was 12:02 a.m.

The stage area was packed as Kennedy delivered a victory message to an audience of about 1500 persons in the crowded auditorium. Lights from the news cameras heated the already hot room. As Kennedy finished his speech one of his aides said, "This way Senator," and a small group, including Kennedy, walked to the rear of the stage and through the door to an anteroom. The decision to go through the anteroom and serving pantry area was made moments before by Fred Dutton and William Barry. Both men attempted to catch up with Kennedy as he moved quickly toward the Colonial Room where the "writing press" was awaiting his arrival. Mrs. Kennedy remarked to Barry as they walked away from the stage, "stay with the Senator."

A large crowd of people surged around Kennedy as he made his way toward the pantry area. Several persons noted that Kennedy was walking "quite fast." Kennedy stopped for a brief moment to shake hands with the kitchen help. Karl Uecker, a hotel waiter captain, was with Kennedy as he walked from the stage to the pantry and took his arm to assist him toward the Colonial Room.

Vincent Di Pierro, a college student and son of the hotel maitre d', was walking to the right of Kennedy and about five feet behind him. He observed a man standing on a tray rack at the east end of the ice machine. He recalled that the man had an unusual smile on his face and appeared to be bending over

holding his right hand against his stomach. Di Pierro looked away and turned toward Kennedy.

The Shooting

Kennedy stopped to shake hands with a hotel waiter and then with Di Pierro. As he let go of the hand of Jesus Perez, another hotel employee, a man moved toward Kennedy; his right arm fully extended, he fired four shots quickly at the Senator. Kennedy raised his arms over his head and two of the shots entered under his right arm. The first shot had struck him in the head behind the right ear; the second went through the padding of Kennedy's coat and struck Paul Schrade, United Automobile Workers Union Official, in the head.

Witnesses' recollections of the shooting varied. One thought the man was going to shake hands with the Senator. Another saw the man raise a pistol and saw an "angry and determined" look in his face. One witness saw the man push the gun toward the back of Kennedy's head but could not identify the suspect because of the chaos that followed. A thirteen year old Kennedy worker saw the man holding the gun and then he saw a flame come from it.

Uecker immediately grabbed the man as he fired the first shots. He continued firing at Kennedy and one witness recalled that "he had a tremendous look of concentration on his face." He fired eight shots; the last four while the confused crowd tried to apprehend him. Five others were wounded in the shooting.

Many witnesses thought that they heard balloons popping and

others thought the sounds were firecrackers. The accounts of the distance from the suspect and Kennedy varied. A hotel busboy thought the gun was three feet from Kennedy's head. Another witness thought the first shot came from point blank range. Subsequent laboratory examination placed the distance of the first and fatal shot at one inch.

The Capture

Karl Uecker swung around as Kennedy fell to the floor. Uecker seized the man by the neck and struck at his hand to push the gun away from the crowd; while several others close by reached out to control him. The man was wrestled to a nearby metal table and the gun fell from his hand for a moment. He was able to regain possession of the gun.

Roosevelt Grier, an ex-professional football player, approached the struggling group. He wrestled the gun from the man's hand and gave it to Rafer Johnson who was standing nearby. The men holding the man then pinned him to the serving table and held him there until the police arrived. During the struggle the suspect received minor injuries to his ankle and right hand. These were later treated at Homicide Division.

William Barry who was several feet behind Kennedy when the shots were fired told investigators that when he reached the suspect that no one was holding him. He stated that he took the gun from him and struck him twice in the face with his fist. He said that the suspect later retrieved the gun and others in the crowd assisted him in controlling the suspect. The investigation disclosed, however, that by the time Barry reached the suspect.

several others had hold of him.

Medical Treatment of Senator Kennedy

Several doctors indentified themselves immediately and offered to aid the victims of the shooting. Dr. Stanley Abo was the first to treat Kennedy. He found his heartbeat very strong, his pulse rate between 50 and 60 and his breath shallow. His left eye was closed.

When Abo told Kennedy that he thought that Stephen Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law, had only a superficial wound. Kennedy replied, "Good." It was later learned that Smith had not been shot.

Abo found a small entry wound in back of Kennedy's right ear. At one point Abo tried to open Kennedy's left eyelid but he resisted. Later Kennedy looked around the room and recognized his wife who was kneeling near him. He called her name several times and he was able to move his hands and feet.

Abo noted that Kennedy's only apparent impairment was to his right eye. During the time that he treated Kennedy the only medical function performed was to keep the wound bleeding to prevent a clot from forming.

Dr. Marvin Esher also treated Kennedy and believed that Kennedy had sustained a cardiac arrest. He observed that Kennedy's left eyelid was closed and his right eye was open with the eyeball slightly deviated to the right. He noted that there was no visible movement in Kennedy's chest.

Removal from Hotel

A Los Angeles City Receiving Hospital ambulance was dispatched from Central Receiving Hospital at 12:18 a.m., and covered the 2.2 miles to the hotel in five minutes. The driver and attendant were directed to the pantry but due to the crowd jammed around Kennedy they were unable to open their first aid kit to provide emergency aid.

Kennedy was placed on a stretcher and carried to the ambulance. The doors to the ambulance were forcibly reopened twice by persons in the crowd who attempted to board the ambulance. William Barry and Warren Rogers, a Look Magazine editor, rode in the cab with the driver; Mrs. Kennedy, Fred Dutton, and Mrs. Stephen Smith were in the rear with Kennedy and the attendant. The ambulance left the hotel escorted by a police vehicle.

En route to the hospital the attendant attempted to stop the flow of blood from the head wound of Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy said, "Don't touch him," and she slapped the attendant across the face. The scene in the ambulance was chaotic and tempers were very short. Barry, seated in the cab, tried several times to enter the back of the ambulance through the boot; he yelled back at the attendant, "Don't touch him, you son-of-a-bitch, or I'll come back there and kill you." The driver prevented Barry from going to the back of the ambulance. At one point Mrs. Kennedy grabbed the surgical sponges from the attendant and threw them on the floor. Kennedy began gasping and the attendant administered oxygen. The ambulance arrived at Central Receiving Hospital at 12:30 a.m.

Treatment at Central Receiving Hospital

Preparations had been made in Emergency Room Two prior to the arrival of the ambulance containing Kennedy. Dr. Faustin Bazilauskas, a staff surgeon, met the ambulance and supervised the move of Kennedy to the treatment room. His initial diagnosis was: A comatose, weak thready pulse, in extremis, blood pressure zero over zero, heartbeat almost imperceptible, bullet wound right mastoid area with swelling, and in shock. Emergency treatment was given and decisions were made regarding the need for post-emergency treatment.

Dr. Albert Holt, of the Receiving Hospital staff, made a cursory examination of Kennedy. He found two bullet wounds and gave the opinion that Kennedy required immediate brain surgery. He recommended Dr. Henry Cueno to Mrs. Kennedy who was present in the room. Several other specialists were notified in anticipation of injury to other areas of the Senator's body. Blood samples were sent to Good Samaritan Hospital for preparation at that location for the transfer of Kennedy.

Emergency treatment continued and a heart-lung machine was installed to assist Kennedy's respiration. Adrenalin was injected into Kennedy's arm. Kennedy was then out of shock, still comatose with hyperactive reflexes. The doctors found that the Senator had responded favorably to treatment but his condition was nevertheless critical. His blood pressure was 150/90 and he continued to receive oxygen by nasal mask and he was given serum albumen intravenously.

Transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital

Senator Kennedy was moved to an ambulance at 12:45 a.m., and the vehicle carrying Kennedy, his wife, Mrs. Smith, Barry and Warren Rogers arrived at Good Samaritan Hospital at 12:48 a.m. Kennedy was taken to the intensive care ward still unconscious and unresponsive. He showed evidence of brain injury and other symptoms indicated the need for a tracheotomy.

Dr. Paul Ironside performed the tracheotomy and his breathing improved; however, two minutes later Kennedy's breathing stopped and he was placed under a respirator.

Dr. Henry Cueno arrived at the hospital and was briefed by Dr. Holt. X-rays were taken of the head and chest area. According to all of the doctors the prognosis was extremely poor and they all agreed that they were dealing with an "absolute disaster."

The Operation

Surgery was begun at 3:10 a.m. The wound area was shaved and a small window was cut in the skull to facilitate a larger area to operate. Bone fragments, clotted blood and bruised brain tissue were removed by Dr. Cueno. Some of the lead fragments were identifiable as being from a bullet.

During surgery Kennedy's condition improved slightly and he was able to breath on his own. He was able to move his right leg but he was still comatose. Surgery was terminated at 6:30 a.m., and the respirator was reapplied when his breathing became labored.

Dr. James L. Hoppen, the Kennedy family physician, arrived at 11 a.m. from Boston. He consulted with Dr. Cueno and periodic checks on Kennedy were made; the family was kept advised of Kennedy's condition. Twelve hours after the operation Kennedy's blood pressure had dropped to 80/20.

At 6:09 p.m., cardiac and kidney changes were noted and his pulse was slowing. This condition was considered terminal and only time was the remaining factor. At 8 p.m., Kennedy seemed to be stabilizing but by 1:15 a.m., on June 6th no blood pressure was noted. At 1:27 a.m., no breathing or heart sounds were recorded. At 1:44 a.m., Senator Robert F. Kennedy was pronounced dead.

The Autopsy on Senator Kennedy was conducted in the hospitals Morgue Room at 3 a.m., on June 6, 1968 and completed at 9:15 a.m. Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, Chief Medical Examiner, Coroner of Los Angeles County, was in charge of the autopsy. The cause of death was a gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain.

Medical Treatment of Other Victims

Five others were wounded during the shooting. Each was in the line of fire in the crowd which was behind Kennedy.

Irwin Stroll, a Kennedy worker and student, was shot in the left leg but thought that he had been kicked. He ran into the Embassy Ballroom and realized that blood was running down his leg. He was treated at Central Receiving Hospital and discharged at 1:10 a.m. He was transferred to Midway Hospital in Los Angeles

where Dr. Nathan Cozen operated to remove a bullet from his left calf, next to the bone.

Paul Schrade, United Auto Workers Union Official, was walking directly behind Kennedy when the shooting occurred. He saw some flashes and lost consciousness. Witnesses reported observing him fall to the floor and several believed that he was dead. Schrade was bleeding profusely from a scalp wound. Dr. Abo made a quick examination of Schrade and determined that the wound appeared superficial.

Schrade was treated at Central Receiving Hospital for a bullet wound to the head and discharged at 1:27 a.m. He was treated at Kaiser Hospital in Los Angeles by Dr. Kasper Fuchs at 3 a.m. Examination revealed that the bullet entered behind the hair line and exited two and-a-half inches to the rear. Shattered bone had been forced into the skull. An incision was made and damaged tissue and bullet fragments were removed. The wound was directly over the sagittal sinus. There was small hole in the skull at the entry which would heal.

William S. Weisel, American Broadcasting Company News Director, was walking approximately six feet behind Kennedy and felt three thumps in his side but was shot only once. He did not see the shooting. Weisel was transferred with Schrade from Central Receiving Hospital to Kaiser Hospital. At 2:30 a.m., Dr. William Neal operated and removed an identifiable .22 caliber bullet from Weisel's left side at a point three inches above the waist line.

Elizabeth Evans, a self employed businesswoman, was standing inside the door of the pantry surrounded by a crowd of people. She bent over to retrieve a lost shoe and she heard noises like firecrackers. She then realized that she had been shot. A bullet had entered the false ceiling of the pantry and ricocheted downward striking her in the forehead. She was assisted to the Embassy Ballroom and given emergency aid by doctors present.

After treatment at Central Receiving Hospital Mrs. Evans was transferred to Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena. The bullet did not penetrate or exit and x-rays revealed that the bullet flattened itself against the skull just under the skin of the forehead below the hairline. The bullet was removed by Dr. John T. Garner at 1:10 p.m., on June 5, 1968.

Ira Marc Goldstein, a Continental News Service reporter, was struck in the upper thigh. He was attended at the scene by a doctor who found the wound to be not serious. After treatment at Central Receiving Hospital he was transferred to Encino Hospital in Los Angeles. The bullet was removed by Dr. Eugene Gettleman from the left buttocks about three inches from the point of entry. The deformed .22 caliber bullet was marked by Dr. Gettleman for identification.

Each of the five victims recovered from the shooting and participated in a reenactment of the shooting in November 1968. It was determined that Schrade was struck by a bullet which went through the padding of Kennedy's coat. Weisel and Goldstein were struck directly by bullets from the gun. The bullet which

struck Stroll ricocheted from the floor the pantry and the bullet which struck Evans left the gun, travelled through the false ceiling and ricocheted back into the pantry, striking her in the head.

Police Department Participation

Los Angeles Police Department personnel participated fully in the activities which took place from the time of the assassination through the transportation of Senator Kennedy's body to International Airport. A section of this report chronologically recounts the various aspects of the events occurring between 12:06 a.m., on June 5, 1968 and 2:30 p.m., on June 6, 1968. These activities are described separately in sections entitled: ACTIVITIES AT THE HOTEL, CENTRAL RECEIVING, GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL TO THE LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER, FUNCTIONS OF RAMPART PATROL AND DETECTIVES AND PARKER CENTER SECURITY.

	PLM.	SGT.	LT.	CAPT.	INSP.	D.C.	DIVS.
Hotel	120	15	4	1	1	-	20
Central Receiving Hospital	73	11	3	1	-	-	13
Good Samaritan Hospital	112	33	6	2	1	1	14
International Airport	45	28	-	1	2	-	7
Rampart Station	39	4	1	1	-	-	8
Preliminary Investigation	13	16	4	-	1	-	5
Emergency Control Center	31	8	7	1	1	3	9
Parker Center Security	45	8	1	1	-	-	8

The total complement of personnel for each aspect was compiled and rosters are included in the respective section. The number of personnel deployed is reflected in the chart above. There was some duplication as personnel were deployed at two or more locations during the period. A total of 612 man days were worked by 553 sworn personnel of this Department

Activities of The Ambassador Hotel

At 12:06 a.m., on June 5, 1968, a Rampart Division radio car responded to the Ambassador Hotel on a call on an illegally parked car. Within moments these officers were engulfed in the scene surrounding the shooting.

At 12:17 a.m., an unidentified caller notified the Rampart Division Watch Commander that Kennedy had just been shot. Lieutenant R. K. Sillings immediately went to the hotel to investigate the call. At 12:19 a.m., the only unit available in Rampart, Sergeant P. Sharaga, was assigned to a routine "ambulance injury" call at the hotel.

At 12:20 a.m., the emergency message that Senator Kennedy had been shot, was broadcast to all units. At 12:22 a.m., a Rampart radio car and three Metropolitan Division officers arrived at the front of the hotel. The five officers were directed by people in the crowd through a maze of hallways to the pantry area where they observed Senator Kennedy lying on the floor.

They immediately attempted to locate the suspect and observed a struggle at the east end of the crowded pantry. Two of the officers had separated from the group and were running into the pantry from the east end.

As Officer T. White entered the pantry he observed numerous persons struggling with a dark complexioned male near a serving table. A male in the crowd yelled to White, "Quick, he's trying to kill him." As the five officers attempted to move toward the suspect they were forced to pull the men surrounding him away.

Jesse Unruh, Speaker of the California Assembly, was on top of the serving table yelling, "This one's going to stand trial. No one's going to kill him." The officers managed to gain control of the suspect and handcuff his hands behind his back. The officers then prepared to remove the suspect from the crowded pantry to their vehicle.

The near hysterical crowd appeared to be a potential hazard to the suspect's safety and in a loud voice White ordered the others to start moving out of the room. Unruh moved toward the officers and White, fearing for the suspect's safety, pushed him away; Unruh yielded but insisted that he escort the officers from the building.

The officers formed a tight circle around the suspect and moved through the crowd. Several persons shouted obscenities at the suspect and attempted to strike out at him. The officers absorbed the brunt of these blows.

As the officers reached their vehicles they were assisted by other officers who had arrived at the hotel. The crowd around the vehicle prevented the officers from getting into their vehicles. Unruh, without permission, climbed into the front seat of the vehicle. Eventually the officers were able to drive

through the crowd. The time was 12:28 a.m., six minutes from the time they arrived.

White and his partner, A. Placencia, drove immediately to Rampart Station arriving at 12:31 a.m. En route, Placencia, in the rear seat with the suspect, advised him of his constitutional rights. Unruh asked the suspect why he had shot Kennedy. He replied, "You think I'm crazy, so that you can use it as evidence against me?"

Upon arrival at the station the suspect was placed in an interrogation room; he was searched and his personal property was removed from his clothing. An officer was placed in the room to provide security for the suspect.

At the hotel measures were being taken to secure the crime scene and secure witnesses. Security measures were taken to obtain information on potential suspects who might be outstanding. Units arriving from throughout the Metropolitan area began deploying about the hotel. All available Metropolitan Division officers were deployed to the rear of the hotel. Traffic control measures were taken surrounding the hotel.

At 12:28 a.m., Sergeant Sharaga broadcast a description of a blond male Caucasian suspect which had been given to him by an unknown person. At 1:44 a.m., this description was cancelled and the suspect was no longer sought. At the same time two Juvenile Division officers broadcast the description of a male Latin and a female Caucasian wanted as suspects.

Lieutenant R. Mackaberry commanded a squad of officers dispatched to Central Receiving Hospital to provide security at that location. Officers at various locations were requesting ambulances for the other victims of the shooting. Private ambulances were enlisted to aid in this effort.

Lieutenant Sillings arrived at the Command Post which Sharaga had established at the rear of the hotel at 12:23 a.m. Sillings instructed that an outside security perimeter be established and sent Sergeant R. Rolon and J. Jones into the hotel with seven men to secure the crime scene. Upon arriving in the Embassy Ballroom they noted the complete disarray. Jones used the public address system in an attempt to calm the hysterical crowd and to advise witnesses to report to the podium. Names were taken by officers of persons stating that they had seen relevant events.

Several minor incidents occurred in the next few minutes involving hysterical members of the crowd, the press and the officers who were attempting to bring order to the confusion. Quarrels were broken up, suspicious individuals were stopped and questioned and assistance was provided to the shocked celebrants. The bars were ordered closed as soon as possible after order was restored.

A contingent of Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies was dispatched from assignment at the nearby IBM Building where they had been providing security for ballot counting. These deputies provided assistance to Sergeant Sharaga at the Command Post.

At 2:25 a.m., all Sheriff's personnel at the hotel were relieved by Department personnel. A final count of Sheriff's personnel and equipment assisting at various locations or in reserve at the IBM Building totaled eighty-two deputies, eleven sergeants, two lieutenants and one captain; ten radio cars and one bus.

At 1:44 a.m., Inspector J. W. Powers contacted the Command Post and clarified the situation regarding outstanding suspects. At that time information from witnesses indicated that there was only one suspect involved in the shooting and that he was in custody. Other possible leads had been checked and found erroneous. Communications Division was instructed to cancel the broadcast on the "second suspect."

At 2:20 a.m., a Satellite Command Post was established in the Embassy Ballroom. Sergeant J. Jones supervised the activities at the location. Witnesses who had been singled out as being important were transported by bus and radio car to Rampart Station. Jones was also responsible for clearing the area of the shooting scene and preserving as much as possible for investigators and scientific investigation units.

At 3:30 a.m., Sergeant R. Rolon was assigned to clear unauthorized persons from the fifth floor of the hotel, the location of the Kennedy suite. These efforts were hampered by the presence of a crowd of young adults, many of whom were intoxicated. This incident was resolved and guards were posted in the area.

The emphasis of the event had shifted to other locations by 6 a.m., and the Command Post was moved inside at 8:40 a.m. It

became an information center and telephones were temporarily installed. At 8 a.m. day watch officers began relieving morning watch officers at the hotel.

For the remainder of the morning, routine security was maintained at the hotel. By 10:05 a.m., relief of all morning and mid-watch officers was completed. At 12:15 a.m., the staging area outside the hotel was deactivated and a small force consisting of sixteen officers and a policewoman commanded by a sergeant remained at the hotel.

At 2:45 p.m., the commander of the Emergency Control Center instructed Sergeant C. C. Hagele to deactivate the entire security force. By 3:10 p.m., on June 5, 1968, the detail at the hotel was completely secure.

Central Receiving Hospital

At 12:28 a.m., members of the press and sight-seers began converging on Central Receiving Hospital en masse. Officer G. F. Tinch, assigned to the hospital detail at the hospital had been informed of the shooting and was requesting assistance for security.

At 12:30 a.m., the ambulance bearing Senator Kennedy arrived preceded by two officers who had driven from the hotel. A passage way was cleared through the mob around the stretcher and Kennedy was placed in Treatment Room #2.

A large crowd began milling in the corridor outside the room. Officers W. W. Ambrecht and F. Mena were assigned to the treatment room to prevent unauthorized persons from entering. A

small group, including Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, attempted to enter the room. Ambrecht who was standing across the doorway of the room was fearful that the treatment table might be overturned by the rush of people into the room. He denied them admittance into the room. The group attempted to rush the door and a minor scuffled ensued. Ambrecht was prepared to allow Mrs. Kennedy to enter the room but did not know the others. He felt that they were attempting to use Mrs. Kennedy as a means to enter the room.

Frederick Dutton, a Kennedy aide, and William Barry, Kennedy's bodyguard, were part of the group behind Mrs. Kennedy. They demanded that Ambrecht be removed from his post. Lieutenant R. Tackaberry informed them that Ambrecht had been following orders and had performed his duties correctly. Mrs. Kennedy and a Catholic lay priest, Father J. W. Mundell, were admitted to the room. Ambrecht was eventually moved to another post in an attempt to calm Barry and Dutton who were becoming boisterous and antagonistic. Tackaberry subsequently described Ambrecht's demeanor and manner as above reproach.

Lieutenant W. E. Hogue, who had taken command of security at the hospital, advised members of the Kennedy staff in the corridor that the Department had assumed control and responsibility for Senator Kennedy's personal safety. At 12:40 a.m., Captain W. O. Fudge, Commander of the Business Office Division, arrived at the hospital. At his instruction the corridors were cleared of all unauthorized persons.

A squad of officers formed a line and swept the corridor, moving all persons to a waiting room at the west end of the hospital. The only incident involved William Barry who insisted on remaining. He was refused admittance to Kennedy's room, as he had requested, but was allowed to remain in the corridor to avoid causing a major incident.

At 12:45 a.m., a security force of officers was dispatched to Good Samaritan Hospital to establish security at that location in advance of the intended transfer of Kennedy. A security check was made there and officers were deployed at various locations within the hospital and along the route to the Intensive Care Ward. At 12:45 a.m., Kennedy was transported by City ambulance to Good Samaritan Hospital escorted by Lieutenant Tackaberry and Sergeant Swihart.

Räfer Johnson, who had come to Central Receiving Hospital, had the assassination weapon in his possession. Two Intelligence Division sergeants asked Johnson for the gun. He insisted that he would only realease it at "Police Headquarters." Johnson agreed to go with the sergeants to Rampart Station but requested that they stop by Good Samaritan Hospital to check on Kennedy's condition. After stopping there Johnson was taken to Rampart Station where he relinquished the gun to Sergeant R. L. Calkins.

At 1:15 a.m., after Kennedy had been removed, numerous sight-seers began arriving at Central Receiving Hospital. Officer Tinch, who had been placed in charge of security, requested five units through Communications Division for assistance in dispersing the crowd which was becoming unruly.

A total of twenty officers and twenty deputy sheriff's, who were dispatched from the IBM Building for this purpose, were led by Lieutenant R. Moulton, Highland Park Division, in dispersing the crowd. No major incident occurred during the dispersal. 1:33 a.m., Communications Division was notified that no further assistance was required. Captain F. A. Phillips instructed Moulton to bring the force of officers then being held in reserve at Central Receiving Hospital to Rampart Station for security there. No other incidents occurred at Central Receiving Hospital.

Good Samaritan Hospital

The original security force arriving at Good Samaritan Hospital from Central Receiving Hospital consisted of twenty-one officers and three sergeants. At 12:40 a.m., nine officers established road blocks around the hospital to prepare for the anticipated arrival of the ambulance bearing Kennedy. Twelve of the officers were assigned throughout the interior of hospital and on the roof.

The Intensive Care Ward on the fifth floor was completely sealed off from all unauthorized persons. Officer J. B. Holder was instructed to prevent anyone from removing any evidence from the ward. Officer M. Lewis was posted at the door to Kennedy's room and instructed to admit no one other than those cleared by Dr. N. Reid, a neuro surgeon, or Lt. Tackaberry. Several persons wearing hospital type clothing attempted to gain entrance to the ward. Approximately five doctors were denied permission to enter the room on the orders of Dr. Reid.

William Barry precipitated another verbal altercation with officers when he objected to the presence of officers at the doors acting as security. He angrily ordered Lieutenant Tackaberry to leave the room. Tackaberry advised Barry that the Department was responsible for security and that he and his officers would remain. The officers assigned to Kennedy's room were wearing surgical gowns for hygenic purposes.

Deputy Chief J. G. Fisk arrived at Good Samaritan at 2:30 a.m. Chief Reddin had designated Fisk to act as the Department emissary to the Kennedy family. He assigned an officer to transport Colonel John Glenn to the Beverly Hills Hotel where the Kennedy children were located.

At 2:30 a.m., Kennedy was moved from the Intensive Care Ward to surgery on the ninth floor. Inspector L. L. Sporrer ordered complete security during the entire trip to the ninth floor.

Officer W. Wighton, Accident Investigation Division, was assigned to take photographs of Kennedy's wounds at 3:15 a.m. He wore a surgical smock in the room and took six photographs. The exposed film was later given to Chief Reddin by Inspector Sporrer.

While Kennedy was undergoing surgery, William Barry demanded of Sporrer that all uniformed personnel be kept out of sight. Due to Barry's emotional reaction and apparent irritation at the presence of these officers, Sporrer partially complied by moving the officers in the hallway out of sight. They were kept close enough to maintain the safety of the Senator.

At 3:25 a.m., Senator Edward M. Kennedy was met at City Hall by a Metropolitan Division sergeant and transported to Good Samaritan Hospital. Deputy Chief Fisk ordered two Intelligence Division sergeants to provide security for him. Senator Kennedy agreed to these security measures.

By 4 a.m., sufficient security forces were present and in position inside and outside the hospital. An orderly crowd of approximately 200 persons, mostly Negro, had gathered at the corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Lucas Street. Intelligence information from within the crowd indicated that there was some talk from a small group of Black Panthers in the crowd, that if Kennedy died there would be rioting. By 6:20 a.m., the crowd had dwindled to approximately 15 persons.

At 6:20 a.m., surgery was completed and Kennedy was returned to the Intensive Care Ward. Similar security was provided; the same route was used. Bullet fragments obtained during the operation were preserved, photographed and booked as evidence.

At 8 a.m., 31 Metropolitan Division officers relieved the morning watch officers and 12 hour shifts were established for Metropolitan Division. Lieutenant B. E. Sanderson, Rampart Division Day Watch Commander, assumed command of security of the hospital at 9 a.m. The remainder of the day and into the night of June 5th, officers were occupied with maintaining security. Officers provided transportation for various dignitaries and Kennedy family members who were arriving in Los Angeles. No incidents were reported during this time.

On June 6, 1968, at 1:44 a.m., Kennedy was pronounced dead. His body was moved to the Morgue Room of the hospital for the autopsy. From 3 a.m., to 9:15 a.m., Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles County Coroner, directed the autopsy. Sergeant W. C. Jordan and Officer D. K. Stewart were assigned to attend. Photographs were taken by Scientific Investigation Division and officers provided security in the area of the Morgue Room.

By 9:30 a.m., the crowds in the vicinity of the hospital had grown to an estimated one thousand persons. Additional security was provided for crowd control when the hearse carrying Kennedy left for International Airport at 12:30 p.m. Security at the hospital was discontinued at 1 p.m.

Transfer to International Airport

A request was made by Darwin Horn of the Secret Service for escorts for the Kennedy party from Good Samaritan Hospital to Los Angeles International Airport. Deputy Chief D. F. Gates approved the request. Intelligence Division provided seven vehicles to provide transportation for the Kennedy family. Two motorcades were planned, one carrying the Kennedy staff and other the body and the family.

A minor incident occurred when Frederick Dutton arrived at the hospital with seven civilian escort officers and he requested that the civilians escort the motorcade instead of Department personnel. This request was denied and Inspector M. Howe instructed Captain J. E. Stephens, Commander, Metropolitan Division, that the civilian escort officers were not to participate in the motorcade.

The motorcade with Kennedy's body arrived at Los Angeles International Airport at 1:12 p.m. at the Command Post established near the West Terminal. At 1:30 p.m., "Air Force #2" was airborne with the body of Senator Kennedy, his family and several others en route to New York City.

Functions of Rampart Patrol and Detectives

The Ambassador Hotel is located in Rampart Division and as such the responsibility for normal police response to incidents and the initial investigation of crimes rests with Rampart Division Patrol and Detectives. Lieutenant R. K. Sillings was the morning watch commander on June 5, 1968. He responded to an anonymous call to the hotel at 12:17 a.m., and assigned Sergeant J. S. Locker as station commander.

Patrol

At 12:33 a.m., Officers White and Placencia arrived at the station with the suspect. Locker immediately assumed responsibility for the initial investigation. He assigned two officers to remain with the suspect and a sergeant to remain with Jesse Unruh whom he had told to wait in the squad room.

At 1 a.m., Lieutenant E. A. Chitwood, day watch commander, came in from off duty status and assumed the duties of watch commander. He established security for the building in anticipation of the crowds and news media personnel who would arrive. Officers were posted on the roof and on a perimeter surrounding the station. Lights were turned out in the lobby to avoid silhouetting officers guarding the entrance to the station. A Frequency 9 base station was established in the watch commander's office.

As witnesses arrived they were seated in the roll call room to await questioning by the detectives. Patrol officers provided security at this location. A total of 38 officers, two sergeants and one lieutenant were utilized for total station defense.

At 5:15 a.m., due to a lack of field units available, a sergeant and four two-man units were dispatched from station duty to answer routine calls. The station defense detail was secured at 7:30 a.m.

Detectives

At 12:20 a.m., Lieutenant C. F. Hughes, Rampart Detectives Commander, contacted Lieutenant A. S. Hegge, Sergeants J. R. Mac Arthur, A. B. Melendres and F. J. Patchett. All were instructed to report to duty to handle the investigation. Inspector J. W. Powers informed Rampart Division, through Detective Headquarters, that they would handle the investigation.

At 12:50 a.m., Lieutenant Hughes determined that the suspect, whose identity was still unknown, should be transferred to Parker Center where security and facilities for investigation and detention were more adequate. At 1 a.m., Officers White and Placencia began a search for a vehicle after they found a car key in the suspects pocket.

At 1:10 a.m., the transfer was begun. Two unmarked police vehicles were utilized and four officers accompanied the suspect in the first vehicle. Jesse Unruh was allowed to ride in the second vehicle after Inspector R. F. Rock denied his request to accompany the suspect. The questioning and processing of the

suspect continued at Parker Center until 7 a.m., when he was transferred to the Hall of Justice. He was removed from Parker Center in an officer's private camper, for arraignment before Judge Joan Dempsey Klein in Division 40. The suspect was booked and arraigned "John Doe."

Rampart Detectives began the initial interviewing of witnesses who were waiting at the station. Rafer Johnson was one of the first persons interviewed. He relinquished the assassination weapon to Sergeant R. L. Calkins who booked it as evidence. Thirty-three witnesses were interviewed during the morning hours. A total of 126 recorded interviews were conducted by various investigators between June 5 and June 11, 1968, prior to the formation of Special Unit Senator.

At 4 a.m., Officers White and Placencia located a vehicle near the hotel. The key found on the suspect fit the vehicle, however, after obtaining an affidavit for a search warrant it was determined that the vehicle was not the suspect's.

During the morning hours officers from outlying divisions transported bullets and bullet fragments extracted from the other victims to Rampart Station where they were booked.

At approximately 8 a.m., investigators were dispatched to Nash's Department Store in Pasadena to contact the possible owner of the gun used to shoot Kennedy. The ownership of the weapon had been traced from the original owner and other parties to a young man named "Joe", who worked at the department store. The young man arrived shortly after the investigators and identified him-

self as Munir Sirhan. He told investigators that he believed that his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, was the man held by police for the shooting. At about the same time Munir Sirhan's brother Adel Sirhan, had voluntarily gone to the Pasadena Police Station with the same information.

Lieutenant Hughes ordered Sergeant W. E. Brandt to the Pasadena Police Department to follow-up on this information. Brandt subsequently conducted a search of the Sirhan home with the permission of Adel Sirhan the older brother of the suspect. The items of evidence found during the search of Sirhan's residence were taken to Rampart Station at 1 p.m., by Brandt.

Present in Lieutenant Hughes' office were Mayor Samuel Yorty, Police Commissioner Emmett C. Mc Gaughey and Lieutenant Hughes. Inspector K. J. Mc Cauley arrived shortly thereafter. Mayor Yorty subsequently discussed the contents of the material found by Brandt with news reporters.

Due to the vast number of interviews and the complexity of the investigation, additional investigators were assigned from several divisions to assist in the continuing investigation.

Emergency Control Center and Security at Parker Center

Deputy Chief E. M. Davis, en route home from a late meeting, immediately went to Parker Center upon learning of the shooting. He assumed the duty of Department Commander and assigned responsibility for security of Parker Center. Davis contacted Chief Reddin at home to apprise him of the shooting. Reddin advised Davis to dispatch Captain W. O. Fudge to Central Receiving Hospital to assume command there.

At 12:45 a.m., [redacted] was ordered the Emergency Control Center (E.C.C.) activated. Captain W. G. Brown, Commander Management Services Division, was contacted and the E.C.C. "emergency call up" system was placed into effect. By 1:30 a.m., officers regularly assigned to the E.C.C. began arriving.

At 1:15 a.m., Deputy Chief Davis ordered Inspector M. W. Howe to take charge of the security for the suspect, Sirhan Sirhan. Howe was instructed to have Sirhan isolated in a jail cell as soon as possible.

At 1:20 a.m., two Venice Division officers were dispatched to transport Chief Reddin from his home to Parker Center. He arrived at the E.C.C. at 2 a.m. Inspector P.F. Hagen had arrived at the E.C.C. at 1:40 a.m., and he began preparing for a news conference which was planned for 3 a.m. Hagen had previously advised news media personnel at Rampart Station that a news conference would be held at Parker Center. To avert security problems he denied them permission to photograph Sirhan. This denial had caused a minor disturbance at the station, however, this matter was clarified at the Chief's news conference.

At 2:10 a.m., Chief Reddin dispatched Deputy Chief J. G. Fisk to Good Samaritan Hospital to act as the Department's emissary to the Kennedy family.

At 2:45 a.m., Captain L. R. Walton, Commander, Central Division, took command of Parker Center security. He noted the shortage of officers available to respond to normal radio calls and ordered the recall of eleven off-duty officers and two sergeants to handle the call load.

At 3 a.m., Lieutenant W. H. Byron, the E.C.C. Commander, initiated a "Tactical Alert" affecting all patrol and traffic divisions. Chief Reddin began his news conference at 3 a.m., and discussed various aspects of the investigation. At that time the identity of Sirhan was not known. Photographs of Sirhan were provided news media personnel in hopes that publication of the picture would assist in his identification.

Central Division day watch officers were called in for duty at 5 a.m., to alleviate the heavy burden in depleted field forces. Normal morning watch officers were relieved but the "Tactical Alert" was maintained until 12:01 p.m., when it was secured.

At 7 a.m., Chief Reddin held a second news conference at Parker Center. He announced that the arraignment of Sirhan which had just been held and the amount of the bail, which had been set at \$250,000.

For the remainder of the time until its deactivation at 2:30 p.m., the following day the E.C.C. remained fully staffed and responded to public inquires regarding the condition of Kennedy. Maximum security at Parker Center was maintained until 2:30 p.m. on June 5th.

THE ASSASSIN

The arrest and identification of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan as the suspect in the assassination of Senator Kennedy precipitated a lengthy and intensive investigation into the background and personal history of the accused assassin. The investigation into Sirhan's personal life was of two-fold purpose:

It sought to piece together the events of Sirhan's life, in an effort to attempt an understanding of his behavior. This was also done with the thought in mind of establishing premeditation through his pre-assassination behavior.

The second purpose for such an intensive examination was to pinpoint the activities and associates of Sirhan, in order to relate them to allegations made by others about Sirhan's activities or his possible involvement in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

Activities of Sirhan the Evening of June 4

Several witnesses came forward who had seen and spoken to Sirhan the night of June 4, 1968. From their statements, investigators were able to closely establish the whereabouts of Sirhan from 6 p.m. until the time of the shooting. A similar chronology was made, based on statements of witnesses, for the period of June 2/4, 1968.

On June 4, at 6:10 p.m., Sirhan had coffee with an ex-school friend at Bob's Big Boy Restaurant in Pasadena. He and the friend went to the Pasadena City College cafeteria and met three other men whom they both knew. Sirhan discussed various

innocuous subjects with them and left at approximately 7:15 p.m. The witnesses reported that Sirhan appeared normal and very friendly.

Sirhan was next seen by an electrician at the Ambassador Hotel at approximately 8:45 p.m. He and Sirhan conversed generally and Sirhan asked him if he had ever seen Kennedy. Sirhan was holding a glass with a milky-looking liquid and he was very talkative. The electrician reported seeing Sirhan speak to a fireman; however, investigators could not determine his identity.

Between 9 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Sirhan spoke to two young Mexican men in the Palm Court Room of the hotel. Sirhan allegedly spoke critically of Kennedy and described him as not caring about the poor people but rather that he sought to gain the presidency for personal reasons. Sirhan related that he had just spent \$20.00 for a drink at the Rafferty Headquarters to show off to a hostess who had "looked down at him".

Sometime after 9:30 p.m., a Western Union operator saw Sirhan near her teletype machine in the Colonial Room. After the shooting the operator saw the police taking Sirhan from the hotel. She believed that Sirhan recognized her as he was taken from the hotel. A hotel waiter also reported seeing Sirhan later, around 10 p.m., in the Palm Court Room.

Judy Royer, a Kennedy staff worker, reported asking Sirhan to leave the pantry area twice during the evening prior to

the shooting. Robert Klase, a Kennedy supporter, was standing in the anteroom to the kitchen at about 11 p.m., when Sirhan attempted to enter a nearby door. Klase had been asked to prevent admittance through that door; he tapped Sirhan on the shoulder and asked him to leave. Sirhan turned back into the Embassy Room.

Klase and Royer walked through the pantry area just prior to the shooting and did not see Sirhan. Sometime later Jesus Perez, a kitchen helper, was standing in the pantry as Kennedy was finishing his speech. Perez noticed that Sirhan was standing in the pantry. Sirhan asked the assembled employees several times if Kennedy would be coming through the pantry. They responded that they did not know. Perez recalled that Sirhan was twisting or folding some papers in his hands and that he appeared nervous.

Arrest and Arraignment

Instantly after the shooting, the crowd rushed at Sirhan. As Karl Uecker grabbed for Sirhan he observed another person hit Sirhan on the head. Joseph La Hive helped tackle Sirhan and twisted his legs up onto a serving table. Gabor Kadar jumped onto the table and struck Sirhan in the knee and chest. After Roosevelt Grier wrenched the gun from Sirhan, the group waited for the arrival of the police.

The initial officers at the scene removed Sirhan through the hostile crowd and placed him in the police vehicle. Sirhan was advised of his constitutional rights by Officer A. Placencia enroute to Rampart Station. Sirhan answered "Yes" when asked

if he understood his right to remain silent. He acknowledged the rest of his rights by nods punctuated by occasional mumbles. The only remark he made was to Unruh when he asked him why he had shot Kennedy.

Sirhan was placed in interrogation room "B" after arrival at Rampart Station. He was searched and several items were found. Among them were two .22 caliber cartridges, four one-hundred dollar bills, and three pieces of written material having to do with Senator Kennedy.

Officer T. R. White, using a flashlight, checked Sirhan's pupil-reaction time and compared it with his partner's eyes. He found that Sirhan's eyes reacted normally. Sirhan did not display any objective symptoms of intoxication or the use of drugs.

Sirhan's behavior at this point was without incident. Sirhan was moved to another interview room and two officers were placed in the room with him. No conversation took place between them until Sirhan asked if he could have a sip from a drink one of the officers was holding. When the officer said, "No", Sirhan asked him if it was hot. When the officer said, "Yes", Sirhan kicked out suddenly and spilled the hot chocolate on himself and the officer. Sirhan later apologized to the officer.

Parker Center

After his transfer to Homicide Division, Sirhan complained of

injuries to his left leg and left hand. Central Jail physician, Dr. Elwin C. Lanz, was brought to Homicide Division where he treated Sirhan for swelling of the left ankle, contusion of the left index finger, a hematoma of the forehead and a minor abrasion of the face. Lanz recommended that Sirhan keep his weight off his left foot as much as possible.

Sirhan was readvised of his constitutional rights in the presence of a deputy district attorney. At 2:15 a.m., he was booked "John Doe" in the Felony Booking Section of Central Jail, under the charge of 217 P.C. (Assault with Intent to Commit Murder).

Sirhan gave jail personnel no information and refused to bend over and spread his buttocks during the skin search. He complied when the reason for the search was explained. Sirhan also refused to complete the handwriting exemplar and objected to the large size of his jail clothing. He appeared concerned with his appearance and an officer in the jail noted that Sirhan took a slow, deliberate shower.

At 3:15 a.m., Sirhan was reinterviewed. The primary concern of the officers was establishing Sirhan's identity. The interview was taped and a verbatim transcript was made. General conversation took place but Sirhan remained silent concerning the assassination attempt. He appeared interested in the Jack Kirschke case.

An officer was placed with Sirhan when he was returned to his cell. They discussed various topics and the officer noted

that Sirhan had indicated that he had "got nothing out of life", and "they won't give it to me". It was not known what Sirhan meant by the remarks.

At 6 a.m., arrangements were made to arraign Sirhan in Division 40, at 7 a.m. At 6:45 a.m., Sirhan was placed in the rear of a privately-owned truck camper. Investigators accompanied Sirhan to Division 40 where he was arraigned by Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:25 a.m. Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies took custody of Sirhan at that time.

Gun Provided Link to Sirhan's Identity

The serial number of the gun that was used to shoot Kennedy was checked with CII in Sacramento and the files revealed the name of the registered owner. The gun had been purchased on August 10, 1965 by Albert L. Hertz of Alhambra, California.

An early morning interview with Hertz determined that his wife had given the gun to their daughter, Dana Westlake. Mrs. Westlake was contacted by Marin County, California Sheriff's deputies who reported that she had given the gun to an ex-neighbor in Pasadena, George Erhard, sometime in late 1967.

George Erhard was interviewed at home the morning of June 5th. He advised investigators that he had sold the gun around February 15, 1968 to a co-employee named "Joe", whom he worked with at Nash's Department Store in Pasadena. At approximately 8 a.m., officers went to Nash's Department Store where they met Munir Sirhan who explained that he believed that his

brother, Sirhan Sirhan, was the man being held by the Department for the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

George Erhard subsequently identified Munir Sirhan as the man to whom he had sold the gun. The officers took Munir Sirhan to the Pasadena Police Department where he was interviewed.

Adel Sirhan at The Pasadena Police Department

At 9:35 a.m., Sirhan's older brother, Adel, contacted the Pasadena Police Department and told a sergeant that he believed that his brother was probably the man held by this Department. Adel Sirhan agreed not to say anything more until Los Angeles Police Department investigators arrived.

Department Follow-Up at Pasadena

At 10:15 a.m., Sergeant W. E. Brandt and Officer D. A. Lodolo proceeded to the Pasadena Police Department where they met Adel Sirhan. Shortly thereafter, two officers brought Munir Sirhan to that location from Nash's Department Store. Both of the Sirhan brothers were advised of their constitutional rights.

Both men were interviewed separately and they stated that they understood their rights. Both agreed to allow officers to search their home and Munir Sirhan asked that their mother not be told of the shooting. At approximately 11:15 a.m., the search of the house began. Sergeant Brandt and Officer J. D. Evans conducted the search of the house while others maintained security at the location.

Items found in Sirhan's bedroom included three wire-bound notebooks with writings about Kennedy and other subjects, doctors appointment cards, gun cleaning equipment and a strip photo of Sirhan. The garage was also searched and several other items of evidential value were found.

Immediately after booking the items, they were released to the F.B.I. for transportation to Washington, D.C. for analysis. Their analysis reflected that Sirhan's fingerprints were found on several of the items. Handwriting samples found at the house were compared with exemplars provided by Sirhan's brothers. The report of the District Attorney's handwriting expert indicated that the majority of the writings in the wire notebooks were made by Sirhan.

On June 6, 1968, at 12:00 noon, a Pasadena Police officer assigned to protect the Sirhan family home found additional evidence in a trash box outside the house. The items included a torn label from the gun used in the shooting, an envelope containing handwriting declaring that Kennedy must be killed, and two small notebooks containing Arabic lettering and the name of Sirhan Sirhan. The items were booked by this Department on June 7, 1968 and the writings were submitted for analysis. The result of the analysis was inconclusive; however, the expert's opinion reflected that the writings in English were probably written by Sirhan.

Sirhan's Vehicle

The search of Sirhan's person at Rampart Station produced a

key to a Chrysler product vehicle. At 4 a.m., Officers T. R. White and A. Placencia located a 1958 Chrysler near the Ambassador Hotel. The key worked to unlock the door to the vehicle and started the engine. At 8:30 a.m., a search warrant was secured from Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. The ownership of the vehicle was determined and the search was completed. No personal property of Sirhan's was located. The owner was contacted and it was determined that the vehicle and owner were not involved in the assassination.

At 4 p.m. on June 5th, an F.B.I. agent located a 1956 De Soto bearing a license number JWS 093, in the 600 block of South New Hampshire Avenue. This location was two blocks from the hotel. The agent had checked Sirhan's name through the Department of Motor Vehicles and he had learned that Sirhan owned a 1956 De Soto with that license number.

Lieutenant A. S. Hegge ordered the vehicle secured until another warrant could be obtained from Judge Klein. At 5:30 p.m., Lieutenant Hegge returned to the vehicle and directed a search of the vehicle, conducted by Officer J. E. Claborn, Scientific Investigation Division. The Return to the Warrant reflected the removal of 25 items of evidence from the vehicle including spent .22 caliber projectiles, a wallet containing Sirhan's drivers license, a book, two receipts for ammunition, several other receipts and several newspapers.

Latent fingerprints from various locations in the vehicle were identified as being Sirhan's. A parking citation had

been issued to the vehicle on June 5, 1968 at 8:35 a.m., for violation of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 88.13b. The vehicle was impounded at Viertel's Automotive Services in Rampart Division.

Subsequent investigation in the vicinity of the 600 block South New Hampshire Avenue revealed that no persons recalled seeing Sirhan park his vehicle at the location prior to the shooting. The area contains primarily parking lots and businesses which were closed prior to Sirhan's arrival at the hotel. Persons living in a boarding house near the location reported that they did not notice Sirhan or his vehicle parked near this residence.

SIRHAN'S BACKGROUND

Early Years in Jerusalem

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was born on March 19, 1944, in Jerusalem, Palestine. He was the sixth child of Bishara and Mary Sirhan who were married in 1930. Sirhan had four older brothers, an older sister and a younger brother. His father, Bishara, reported that his oldest son, Munir, died in an automobile accident in 1946; prior to the birth of his seventh child whom he also named Munir.

The Sirhan family were Jordanian Christians living in war-torn Palestine prior to the partition of the Middle East and the establishment of the State of Israel. They moved several times to various parts of Jerusalem, and they were exposed to the localized terrorism and civil strife which pervaded

the area.

In 1948, a United Nations Commission was established and Jerusalem was partitioned. Neither side was satisfied with the arrangement. Heavy casualties were reported in the fighting between Arabs and Jews. Bishara Sirhan, Sirhan's father, reported that Sirhan observed an Israeli soldier kill an Arab in front of his home when he was a small child. It was during the 1948 war that Bishara Sirhan lost his job as a mechanic in the Jerusalem Sanitation Department. He was not employed again until he moved with his family to the United States in 1957. During these years it was reported that the Sirhan family was in the lower socio-economic class. In 1956 the family qualified as Palestinian refugees able to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

Sirhan's Family in the United States

During the summer of 1955, Haldor Lillenas, an ordained minister, met Bishara Sirhan while visiting Palestine. Bishara Sirhan asked him to assist him and his family to emigrate to the United States. The minister initially refused; however, after receiving several imploring letters from Bishara Sirhan, he made the arrangements.

The Sirhans moved to Pasadena after arriving in New York on June 12, 1957 and lived with the Lillenas family for three months. Bishara Sirhan was unable to hold two jobs arranged by Lillenas during the early months after the families arrival, and he left his family to return to Jordan in July, 1957.

In 1959 Bishara Sirhan returned to New York City but did not contact his wife and family. In 1960 Saidallah and Sharif Sirhan applied for and were approved for immigration to the United States. They had not come to the United States with the family in 1957. Bishara traveled back and forth to the United States until 1966, when he left for the last time.

From 1957 until 1968, Mary Sirhan and her family lived first at 1647 Lake Avenue in Pasadena and then at 696 Howard Street, Pasadena. Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan were employed in various jobs between 1960 and 1968 and both moved to separate apartments in 1964 and 1965.

Ayda Sirhan, age twenty when the family came to the United States, lived with the family until 1962 when she married Herbert Mennell and moved to Palm Springs. In 1965 she was found to have leukemia and after moving back to her mother's house, she died. Sirhan Sirhan remained at home from school for a month to care for his sister.

Munir and Sirhan Sirhan were of school age when the family arrived in the United States. Both were enrolled in Pasadena schools. Munir's background in the United States was dominated by his contacts with police. As early as 1959 a complaint was made by a neighbor for Malicious Mischief against him. In 1963 he was reported missing by his mother and in November, 1963, he became involved in a high speed pursuit with the California Highway Patrol. In 1964 he was the subject of a juvenile investigation involving a sex and homosexual party.

In 1966 he was arrested for selling marijuana and deportation proceedings were begun at that time. His case remains unresolved at the time of this report.

Sharif and Saidallah Sirhan also had contacts with police between 1960 and 1968. Though fewer, they were fairly serious incidents. Sharif was arrested on December 18, 1963 for Attempt Murder after an estrangement with his girlfriend. He was placed on probation and ordered to seek psychiatric assistance. Saidallah's arrest record was less serious, generally covering disturbances and drunkenness; he was arrested twice in 1962 for drunk driving.

Adel Sirhan, the oldest of the children who came to the United States in 1956, was the most stable of the children. His background is generally uneventful. In 1963 he began working as an oud player at the Fez Restaurant in Los Angeles. He was employed periodically from that time forward. Adel has lived at home with his mother since the family's emigration to the United States.

During the years the Sirhan family has been in the United States, several incidents have occurred involving Sirhan and his brothers which have caused friction in the family.

Saidallah Sirhan, much older than Sirhan, made a 415 P.C. report to the Pasadena Police Department in 1962 when Sirhan ran off with his car keys and refused to return them. Sharif Sirhan reported that he had not spoken to Sirhan in five years and Adel Sirhan who lived with Sirhan at the family

home had not spoken to him in the three months prior to the shooting.

Sirhan's School History

Sirhan was initially enrolled in the sixth grade in grammar school and his records indicate that he was an average student; however, the records also indicate that he had a language handicap. From 1957 to 1958 he attended Marshall Junior High School where he maintained a C+ grade average. His teachers did not remember him; however, while attending Marshall he had several conversations with his ex-grammar school principal who was having disciplinary problems with Sirhan's younger brother, Munir.

Sirhan's family moved and he completed the ninth grade at Eliot Junior High School. A social studies teacher recalled that Sirhan appeared to be a loner though very obedient and well behaved. The school was almost one-hundred percent Caucasian at the time and Sirhan's dark complexion and foreign appearance were unique. One fellow student described Sirhan as an odd person who did not associate with others. It was recalled that Sirhan argued with his social studies teacher and frequently compared his home land with the United States.

Sirhan graduated from John Muir High School, 558 in a class of 889 students. His classes included German, Russian, Algebra, History, Psychology and Social Studies. Though his counselor advised him to take an easier course load each semester because of his language difficulty, he insisted on taking basic courses.

Sirhan's records indicated he did not join social organizations and his only extra-curricular activity appeared to be the California Cadet Corps, a military science course similar to R.O.T.C. Sirhan did well in this program.

Sirhan's high school teachers recalled that he was a quiet, below-average student who was polite and sensitive. Sirhan seemed proud of his national heritage though one teacher recalled that he showed only a mild interest in the Middle East.

In September, 1963, Sirhan enrolled at Pasadena City College. Sirhan and his sister, Ayda, were the only children in the Sirhan family to attend college. He was subsequently dismissed for unsatisfactory attendance and poor scholarship on May 18, 1965.

Sirhan left little impression on his instructors. He received poor grades in most of his classes; however, he appeared to have an ear for the study of languages. Fellow students remembered him as being quiet and well-mannered and others thought he was intelligent, well spoken and courteous.

A fellow Arab student recalled that Sirhan seemed to avoid fellow Arabs at P.C.C. who did not speak English as well as he. Another fellow student recalled that Sirhan took part in informal discussions and although he did not discuss politics he was very pro-Arab and critical of United States support of Israel.

Sirhan's Employment History

From 1957 to 1968, Sirhan was employed eleven times in various jobs, including gas station attendant, racetrack exercise boy and salesman. In 1957, after arriving in the United States he worked as a newspaper delivery boy.

Sirhan worked as a part-time and full-time gardner from November, 1962 to August, 1964. He lived for several months in a truck camper owned by his employer. Sirhan was fired from this job for not tending to his duties on an estate. During 1963 and 1964 he also worked part time as a waiter at a hamburger stand in East Pasadena.

From March, 1964 until June, 1965, he worked at a service station in Pasadena during which time the station changed hands. For a month in the summer of 1965, he worked at another gas station in Pasadena.

On October 15, 1965, at 21, Sirhan began two years employment working with horses. At first he was a stable hand at the Santa Anita Race Track. Sirhan tried to learn to ride but his employer recalled that Sirhan was a poor rider and that he was constantly being thrown or falling from horses that he was working.

On January 1, 1966, Sirhan received a "Hot Walkers" license from the California Horse Racing Board, and he went to work in Corona, California as an exercise boy. In September of that year he fell from a horse and was taken to a hospital for treatment. Sirhan suffered no severe or permanent in-

juries as a result of the fall. Sirhan did receive \$1,705 from an insurance claim for this injury. Sirhan returned to work within six days and shortly thereafter he fell from a horse again.

He quit the job in Corona in November, 1966 and went to Del Mar to work for a horse trainer. His employment was terminated because he was not a good enough rider. He returned to Corona and worked for a ten-day period but voluntarily resigned without giving a reason.

Sirhan's last job was from September, 1967 to March, 1968 as a clerk-salesman at a health food store in Pasadena. His employer felt that Sirhan was a capable courteous employee but that occasionally he seemed to resent being told what to do. Sirhan was fired after having a disagreement with his employer. A labor complaint against his employer was filed by Sirhan on March 7, 1968. The case was dismissed without prejudice after the Labor Commissioner concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support Sirhan's claim.

Sirhan's Financial Status

Sirhan opened his first bank account in 1960, a \$10.00 deposit, with his mother as trustor. He had two other accounts in the ensuing years while he was employed at various jobs. A school acquaintance who knew him after 1963 recalled that he bet heavily at Santa Anita Racetrack. In 1964 he began making large withdrawals from an account and after three more withdrawals it was closed.

From November 1967 to March 1968, he made \$1,333.88 while employed at a health food store in Pasadena. In April 1968, he received the settlement of \$1,705.00 from the Argonaut Insurance Company for his fall from the horse.

Sirhan said little about his financial affairs to others. He had no credit or extensive property; his sole possession being his 1956 De Soto. He was described as preferring to carry his money rather than leaving it lying around. Other than betting on horses he was not known to spend excessive amounts of money on particular items or pleasures.

Sirhan's Medical History

Sirhan's medical history revealed no serious injuries, accidents or illnesses during his life. In 1956, he was given a medical examination prior to entry into the United States. The results of the test were unremarkable, except that he had a minor parasitic condition of the small intestine for which he was treated.

His school records indicated that he was never absent for extended periods of time, except for a month or so in 1964 when he left school to care for his dying sister. He was never required to take a physical examination as a stipulation for employment.

A great deal of importance was placed on Sirhan's fall from a horse in September 1966. He was treated at the Corona Community Hospital for multiple contusions, abrasions, lacerations of his head and body and foreign bodies in his eyes. He was confined

to the hospital overnight for observation and treated three more times in the ensuing months. After complaining about a vision problem he was referred to a specialist.

Sirhan made a disability claim to the Argonaut Insurance Company regarding the injury. He was examined on April 3, 1967 and found to be not disabled. He was subsequently re-examined several times with similar results. He was not permanently disabled and his vision problems were not incurred in the fall. On April 5, 1968, the insurance company, after a lengthy investigation, issued a check for \$1,705.00 to Sirhan. It was noted that Sirhan continued to ride after the injurious fall from the horse and that he subsequently fell several other times from horses.

Sirhan's next known medical treatment came when Dr. E. C. Lanz examined him for an injury to his left ankle, left index finger, and forehead after his arrest the night of the shooting. From all available evidence Sirhan was otherwise medically sound.

Sirhan's Criminal History

Sirhan's record of contacts with police and judicial agencies reflects that he had no criminal arrest record as of June 5, 1968. He had received two traffic citations; one for speeding in January 1966, in Pasadena; the other for failing to stop for a red light in November 1966 in El Monte, California.

The only other known contacts with police involved a family dispute between Sirhan and his mother in August 1963; a routine warrant check by a Pasadena officer, from which Sirhan was

released without incident, in August 1965; and, the incident involving his termination at the health food store in Pasadena, when the police were called by Sirhan's employer to prevent a disturbance. No action was taken at the scene of any of these incidents.

Sirhan's Social Activities

Sirhan's personal acquaintances and co-workers indicated that he indulged in limited social activities. His campus associates were predominantly casual acquaintances who saw him only at school. A few whom he knew slightly better visited his home on occasion.

In general his school associates described Sirhan as serious, sensitive, thoughtful and unselfish. One student friend commented that the only time that he observed Sirhan really serious was when he discussed the Arab-Israeli situation. He recalled Sirhan being critical of the Constitution because it didn't do much for the individual. Another student friend remembered that Sirhan had helped him in an Arabic language class they had taken together at P.C.C. He thought that he noticed a change in Sirhan after his fall from a horse in 1966.

Fellow students noted that Sirhan did not date girls from the P.C.C. campus though he did ask a few girls out. None accepted. A contestant for "carnival queen" at P.C.C. recalled that Sirhan donated ten dollars to her vote count and later asked her out for dates, but she declined.

A young Communist radical named Walter S. Crowe Jr., was a close

school friend of Sirhan's. His friendship with Sirhan was the subject of an intensive investigation by the Department.

Sirhan was not known to frequent local bars nor hang-outs in Pasadena. He was reportedly seen on occasion in one or two bars but he was quiet and kept to himself.

Sirhan's co-employee's knew him as "Sol" and they reported that he was a neat, clean intelligent person. One person reported that Sirhan told him the reason that he was dismissed from P.C.C. was that the school had become aware of a romantic relationship between Sirhan and a math teacher. The witness stated that he did not believe Sirhan and related that co-employee's frequently ribbed him about his lack of girl friends.

Peggy Ostercamp, a co-employee at the Corona ranch with Sirhan, reported that she never dated Sirhan and that she had very few conversations with him. There were several references to Peggy Ostercamp in the notebooks found in Sirhan's room.

Sirhan's Religious Background

Sirhan's family contacted several churches in the Pasadena area after arriving in the United States. However, witnesses reported great detail about his religious attitudes. After briefly attending a Nazarene Church the family attended the First Baptist Church in Pasadena. Sirhan's brother Sharif held an accounting job with a Baptist Church organization until he was fired after his arrest for felonious assault in 1964. The Sirhan family blamed the church for Sharif's being fired and quit their attendance.