

February 15, 1965

The Iranian Minister of Agriculture reported that the value of the land bought is 399,171,197 rials of which 338,937,942 rials have been paid as the first installment. This land, which sells for the benefit of landlords, is sold to the "middle peasants" who own one or several units of production (seed, water, cattle or agricultural tools). This is the explanation of the payment of 17,956,778 rials for the first installment. The poorest peasants, who are the greatest majority, in no way partake. The Shah once described them in a speech as "living in caves and mud houses in which even animals could not survive". These people have not paid 120,000,000 rials into "co-operatives" as claimed.

It should be remembered that these figures are Governmental and must be taken as the most optimistic on the land sold to middle peasants. They point clearly to the fact that the main beneficiaries are the landlords themselves. The Shah remains the largest holder of land in the country. Over 2,100 villages were accumulated during the 1930's by his father through confiscation and terror. When the Shah's father left in 1941 for exile, his accumulated holdings were given to the state to be freely distributed to the landless peasants. But, the final decision on this was "postponed" until 1951. The Shah then took possession of the title to this land personally. He proclaimed his intention to distribute the land and obtained 18,000,000 rials from the United States Operations Mission for "provision of credit" to new peasant owners. The Shah entered this amount into his private bank established for the purpose, as well as a further 9,000,000 rials for "personnel and expenditure". Sixty percent of the funds in this bank have been "donated" by public agencies to "help out" the peasants.

The U.S.O.M. report of 1960 shows that "Bank Iran's commercial banking activities have over-

February 15, 1965

shadowed its agricultural credit and development services to new landowners". The Shah receives payments for land holdings in hard cash from the bank and invests it in oil tankers, stocks in Europe and America, night clubs, hotels and restaurants throughout the world. The peasants pay the price of the land in difficult installments to the bank. Despite this, only 478 villages of the Shah, with the poorest land, have been sold. The U.S.O.M. further reports, "At the termination of distribution, approximately 660 villages will have been distributed to 50,000 families. The remaining villages are to become an endowment of the Crown Prince." Apart from this, 33 percent of the distributed land has gone to people of military and political importance not themselves engaged in agriculture.

The Crown Land distribution program makes clear that the Shah is a shrewd business speculator who has transferred insecure and unprofitable land into secure and profitable assets in and outside Iran. He is a skillful promoter of his own interests who fraudulently portrays himself as a benevolent monarch.

In visible practice, however, the current land program allows the large landowners to perpetuate their exploitation. Peasant protest in the Zanzan area led to the sacking of three villages, the arrest en masse of the total male population and their exile to remote prisons.

On April 16, 1964, the New York Times gave an account (report of Jay Walz) which is instructive. Sixteen percent of the villages have been distributed in the manner described above. The remainder will be "very difficult to distribute". Lesser landowners possessing one village or less number 100,000 and they command the labor of almost fifteen million. Of 3,500 "cooperative" about 2,800 are in working condition according to the director Amir Parviz. The main function they possess is the collection of peasant member

February 15, 1965

ship fees of 2,000 rials.

Last year the Shah ordered the construction of 2,000 houses as part of a program of "housing reform".

Seven hundred are near completion - for officers of the Imperial Guard. Four hundred more are planned for high Army officers in Teheran. These houses will have two to sixteen rooms (Ettelat, semi-Governmental newspaper). Others are to be built for ranking Army officers in different parts of the country and for distribution by the Ministries of Labor and Interior to those who carried out the election order of the Shah of summer 1963. It is estimated that ninety percent of the Iranian peasantry live in dark cave like shelters while such houses are provided as part of a program of reform for the military elite. The cost of meat, vegetables, fruit and eggs is higher than in the United States. The secret police and high ranking Army officers receive salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,000 monthly. The average income of an Iranian is \$80 a year.

When the national uprising occurs, will the United States protect Iranian "freedom" as in Vietnam by seeking at immense human cost to suppress the rebellion? The answer to this question depends on our ability to bring to the people of America and the West the truth about the Free World and the Cold War."

I earnestly request Your Excellencies that I may be granted an opportunity to appear before your Special Committee of 24, in order to present voluminous and documented evidence and substantiation of the absolute truth of Lord Russell's detailed and accurate account. The evidence and documents which I propose to present to your Special Committee of 24 is identical to that which has already been given by the United Patriots for Justice to the United States Department of Justice and to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations in May of 1963, at which time

February 15, 1965

the following statement was released by Senator McClellan, Chairman of the above mentioned Committee:

"May 16, 1963. Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation, announced today the beginning of a preliminary inquiry into certain aspects of the Foreign Aid Program. At the present time the inquiry is expected to deal primarily with the administration and the effectiveness of United States aid to Iran.

Yesterday the Subcommittee heard in executive session the testimony of The Khaibar Khan, leader of the Bakhtiari Tribe of Iran, who is temporarily living in the United States and who spoke for a group he described as "K. K. United Patriots for Justice." During the course of his secret testimony, The Khan described Foreign Aid operations in Iran and surrendered to the Subcommittee voluminous documents in his possession in full substantiation of the testimony he gave the Subcommittee. These documents, if corroborated, point to gross corruption and misuse of funds in excess of \$100,000,000.00 in connection with the administration of United States aid to Iran. The current inquiry will follow avenues of investigation suggested by the documents and by the testimony of The Khaibar Khan. Future action by this Subcommittee will be determined by the facts developed during the preliminary inquiry."

These documents prove beyond a doubt that \$322,651,758.10 in United States Foreign Aid and national revenues intended for development programs were shamefully diverted into the pockets of the Shah, his family, his Iranian satraps, and corrupt American and British officials and private citizens. Intensive investigation by the Justice Department and the McClellan Committee has served only to corroborate this evidence, and not one of these allegations has been challenged or disproved.

To give you a clear picture of these shameful diversions here are a few items which were checked by the McClellan

6.57

February 15, 1965

Committee with the records of the United States Treasury Department and proved to be accurate:

Check No. 81108 - Voucher No. 716 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -
Date of Check 6/13/61 - Amount of Check \$24,300,000.

Check No. 105972 - Voucher No. 1013 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -
Date of Check 9/11/62 - Amount of Check \$3,100,600.76.

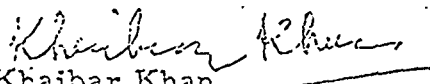
Check No. 117695 - Voucher No. 4458 - Payee: Central Bank of Iran -
Date of Check 4/16/63 - Amount of Check \$2,000,000.

These three checks issued by the United States Treasury Department and given to Iran for development programs have been endorsed by Mahmoud Foroughi, the present ambassador of the Shah in this country and deposited to private accounts.

When the Shah returned to Iran after his hasty flight to Italy in 1953 made numerous promises to the tribal leaders during his meetings with them, enclosed photograph, for full scale development programs in their areas and pledged to obey the constitution. Not only none of those promises were kept or carried out but he became more greedy and a brutal dictator.

In the name of justice for the tribal peoples of Iran, and for the whole Iranian population, I plead with all the force at my command that you allow me to present to you the case for the forgotten peoples of Iran.

Respectfully yours,


Khaibar Khan,
Honorary Chairman

cc: The Members of Committee:

Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

His Excellency U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations
His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations

FILE COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDED INTERVIEW
OF MRS. MARGARET C. CROWE

(only copy.)

TAKEN AT 1300 TOPEKA STREET, PASADENA
JULY 18, 1968, 9:00 A.M.

QUESTIONED BY: SGT. P. ALEXANDER [REDACTED], S.U.S.

OFFICER J. B. PURMER [REDACTED], S.U.S.

PRESENT: MR. WALTER CROWE, SR.

ALSO WALTER
CROWE SR

TRANSCRIBED BY: IRENE MEEK, I.A.D.

ASSISTED BY: SGT. P. ALEXANDER &
OFFICER J. B. PURMER

(*) INDICATES UNINTELLIGIBLE CONVERSATION

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: Well, let me start this, Mrs.
Crowe, by getting your full name.

A It's Margaret. *C. C. ab. in. Walter Crowe Sr*

Q M-a-r-g-a-r-e-t?

A Yeah. *Walter Crowe Sr. B. 5-17-11*

Q Middle initial?

A C. Crowe, C-r-o-w-e. *Res. 13 Pasadena Calif.*

Q Okay, it's 9 a.m. Your business address and phone?

A Uh, well, I work for Pasadena City Schools.

Q Is there any particular phone number?

A Well, there is, but I don't know what it is right off
hand. Board of Education.

Q What is your occupation?

A Teacher in the Children's Center.

Q And this is 1300--

A Uh huh.

Q --Topeka, and that's Sycamore--

A 47064.

Q 470--

A --64.

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A Uh, January 18th, 1915.

Q And your height please?

A I'm 5 foot 4.

Q And your weight, if you don't mind.

A Well--about 130.

Q Okay. We are mainly interested in Sirhan, of course.

A Uh huh.

Q I'd like to show you a picture of him I've got here and see if you can recognize the picture.

A Uh huh, yeah, that looks very much like him. I never saw him with his hair all bushy. I know that first picture, that had his hair was all bushed up.

Q Good morning, sir.

MR. CROWE: Good morning. I'm Mr. Crowe.

OFFICER PURMER: How do you do, sir.

MR. CROWE: How do you do.

SGT. ALEXANDER: I'm Sgt. Alexander and this is Officer Purmer.

MR. CROWE: Both of the--

OFFICER PURMER: How do you do, Mr. Crowe.

MR. CROWE: --L.A.P.D.

OFFICER PURMER: Yes, sir.

MR. CROWE: Well, uh, I understand that you are going to interview about 4,000 people--

OFFICER PURMER: Yes.

MR. CROWE: --by what Yorty has to say.

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: This is probably the picture that you saw.

A That's one that I saw and I would never know him from that picture. Never.

Q Well, he was a little messed up there after he had been taken into custody by several people out there.

A Yeah, right.

Q This--from what I've learned so far, your son and Sirhan went to school together.

A They did. They went--

Q Probably this is--

A --to Longfellow, and they went up to Elliott and Muir and he was at P.C.C. also, but they weren't bosom buddies. As a matter of fact, there--there is a lady two houses down from us that used to hire Sirhan all the time as a gardener.

Q I see.

A And of course, Walter did my yard, and I remember that, the day they saw each other. Walter was out there mowing and he was mowing and they waved back and forth and then later on at P.C.C., Walter took Arabic and Sirhan was in his class (*)

Q Uh, what can you recall specifically about Sirhan, anything you know that comes to your mind.

A Well, you know, I worked at Westminster Nursery School--

Q Uh huh.

A --with his mother, and he--he used to bring his mother to work in the morning. Uh, well, he, uh, I didn't see an awful lot of him except that he brought his mother to work, uh, recently, because it was about three years ago Walter went over to UCLA, you know.

Q Yes.

A And during that time he didn't have anything to do with him. And that was my brilliant idea that, you see, I had been working over at Westminster with his mother, Mary Sirhan.

Q Uh huh.

A And so when Walter came home, Walter lived over at UCLA, when he came home, I said, to him, "Why don't you call him up? Just for old time's sake."

Q Oh, I see.

A And so Walter did, and Sirhan came over and they went out and had a coke together. Well, I'm sorry I ever did that. If I had any idea at all, you know, that anything like this was going to happen, I positively would not have done it. But anyhow, why--and I asked Walter, I remember it quite clearly--clearly (*) Well, we couldn't communicate. He said he felt that there was a sort of a barrier up there and he--and he felt that--because he had had the opportunity to go on to college that he was resentful.

Q That Sirhan was resentful?

A Uh huh.

Q Of his further education?

A Uh huh.

Q Can you recall what motivated you to have your son call Sirhan?

A Well, Yes. I can tell you. I saw his mother every day and, uh, of course, the two boys had gone to the same schools and they had known each other in classes, and I just thought it was the friendly thing to do.

Q Oh, I see. Uh, did his mother, Sirhan's mother, ever ask that you have your son get in touch with Sirhan?

A No, she never did.

Q Had there been some trouble in the Sirhan family or something that sort of motivated you to--

A No.

Q --try to help them or anything of that nature? I understand that--

A As far as I knew there was no trouble. Because, uh, she never mentioned any trouble at all. As a matter of fact, when we were talking and I told her that Walter was over at UCLA, she said, "Well, Sirhan is going to go to Cal State."

Q Oh, I see.

A But there--an incident did happen at Westminster that I don't know whether I should bring up or not, but it might help a little bit. I, uh, was a teacher there, and I got some Israeli records to play for my children, you know, Israeli dances?

Q Uh huh.

A And it never occurred to me that there would be any feeling, I mean, I suppose I should have thought of it, but I didn't, and so I put one on and played it and when that record was over with, she came in and just tore it right straight off the phonograph--rip. My brand new record. And there was a needle scratch right straight across it.

Q I'll be darned.

A And so I said to Mrs. Robinson, I looked kind of burned up about it because it was an expensive record, and she said,

"Don't ever play Israeli music in here."

Q Mrs. Sirhan said that?

A No, no, no, Mrs. Robinson.

Q Oh, Mrs. Robinson said that.

A Mrs. Robinson. Don't ever play Israeli music again.

MR. CROWE: Mrs. Robinson is the head of the (*)

A The director.

Q Oh, I see.

A Uh huh.

Q Why do you think that she said this, out of concern for Mrs. Sirhan or--

A Uh, no.

Q --from her own motivation?

A No, no, no, no, they had had another Israeli record there before my Israeli record, and she apparently had shown that she did not want that played, and I just didn't--walked into it by bringing in more of that kind of music.

Q Oh, I see. Did Sirhan ever visit in your home?

A Yes, about three years ago when they were taking Arabic together, he did.

MR. CROWE: You know, I could never tell him from his brother.

OFFICER PURMER: They look--

MR. CROWE: His name is Munir.

OFFICER PURMER: --quite a bit alike.

A And, uh, he was a very quiet person. He was well mannered, very well mannered, very quiet and polite, and--but you didn't feel like you really knew him. I mean, he gave you--

I don't know, there was just something about him, maybe it was because he was Arabic or something, I mean, you never really felt like you got to him, the real person underneath, but I can remember his--of course, his sister was alive at that time and he was--he visited about the time that his sister was alive, so I can't remember what his sister died of. She died a couple of years ago--oh, how long ago (*)

Q I haven't got the exact date on it. I do understand that he did lose--

A Uh huh.

Q --a sister.

A Adela or something or other.

Q I didn't know whether it was through accident--

A No.

Q --or ill health.

A Leukemia, she died of leukemia.

Q Leukemia.

A But anyhow, why he used to--he came when they were taking Arabic, and I remember one time I asked him about Jordan because I was kind of interested; you know, somebody that had actually been there and find out about it, and he told me about how he used to play in the streets in Jordan and that he had been to the Via Del Rosa (phonetic) and he had been to all those places and everything in Jordan, but there was no, uh, apparent horrors, he didn't tell me any horrors, he just told me about his childhood experiences in playing out in the streets.

MR. CROWE: I think that would be normal when talking to somebody else, to give them an idea of your background--

A In fact, I was surprised when I found out that there had been any--any horrors in his life in Jordan because I didn't know that. I did know that there was a deep hatred of the Jewish people, but I didn't know the reasons for it.

Q Well, this--this seems to have been a family trait among all of them and Mary Sirhan was apparently the most anti-semitic of the whole lot.

A Right, right, I agree with you.

Q She probably engendered this--

A (*) in her children.

Q --in her children.

A I think you're 100% right.

Q What type of lady did she seem to be?

A Mary?

Q Is she a teacher also?

A No, she was a housekeeper. Well--everyone liked her over there, we were all very--she was very accommodating, I mean, she would just do anything for you, and she was a hard worker and she didn't, you know, I mean, she'd do really hard work, scrub floors and clean out the lockers and anything that was real hard, and then at Christmas time we always had a party and we would exchange gifts so we always--we would give Luch one big gift, you know, from all of us, but not Marry. Mary would give everybody a single gift. And this was kind of embarrassing to me because I didn't want to go out and buy a gift for everybody when you can put them together, you know.

Q Yeah.

A But she was very anxious for people to like her.

You--other than that, I mean, other than the fact she (*) had this deep hatred underneath it all, why she seemed like a nice person.

Q Well, of course, we never know exactly what motivates people to their hatreds and so forth. Now, she may have suffered greatly.

A I didn't--I honestly, I think that boy must have gone off his rocker. I don't--I just can't--can't figure it any other way. But I don't know anything about him for the last three years or what transpired (*) When he was at P.C.C., he seemed like an ambitious, extremely ambitious boy and a hard worker.

MR. CROWE: Apparently the whole family had a great deal of drive.

A You know--

MR. CROWE: (*)

A Well, I must admit I don't know what happened in the last three year or two years with him, except that she said that he was at Hollywood Park and he fell off a horse when he had an accident and apparently he was in the hospital for awhile and that--you see, I hadn't seen him for three years, and then he would drive his mother to work and use Adel's car, a VW, and I said, "Hello," you know, and he seemed very, very nervous, very, very high strung.

Q Well, you probably heard Mayor Yorty's comments or have heard reference made to Mayor Yorty's comments that there was some sort of conspiracy or something of that nature involved in--

10
A No, I just do not think so. I think he--he was either high on something or he was momentarily off his rocker or something like that, but I think that this was something that those people came over here with.

MR. CROWE: Or the other possibility that he was somehow rejected somewhere a short time before.

Q Did you ever--

A No, this is the possibility because, you know, of course, the history of his older brother that was rejected by that girl.

Q I didn't--

OFFICER PURMER: This investigation has been split up into so many phases that--

SGT. ALEXANDER: See, we have--

OFFICER PURMER: Sometimes we learn things--

MR. CROWE: Well, it would certainly be part of this investigation.

A Well, you didn't know that Adel--

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: Well, I have a slight knowledge that he was going to bomb her car or something.

A He cut the brakes on her car because she rejected him.

Q Yeah. I understood that there was something like that.

A And this could be that something of that had transpired that--

MR. CROWD: But it would have to be that type of a rejection.

A --I didn't know about at all.

MR. CROWE: That's the point. It could be almost any nature where he might have felt that he was being discriminated against in some way or slighted. They have an apparently tremendous self-pride and, well, they're not oriental people, but when they lose face--

A They're all mixed up (*) I mean they are (*) just people that (*)

MR. CROWE: (*)

Q I don't really know that much about (*)

MR. CROWE: Arabs.

A Yeah, Arabs.

MR. CROWE: No, I don't think so.

Q They are sort of a--

OFFICER PURMER: Well established. They were in that particular area a thousand years before Christ.

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: I think they're ^{Semitic} fanatic, aren't they?

MR. CROWE: Yeah--no, they're Hamitic.

Q Hamitic?

MR. CROWE: Jewish are Semitic and Arabs are Hamitic, but they are allied peoples.

A Well, now, Mrs. (*) who lives two houses from us knew his mother and knew the family much better than I do and she told me he used to do this yard work for her and she told me that the reason he--this was during high school--and the reason that he quit working for her was one day he was ranting around about the Jews and she said to him, well, she said, after all they have to have some place to live. They have been put out

of Europe and they should have somewhere to go, and he got so mad at her, he walked off the job and never came back.

OFFICER PURMER: It was a real sore spot.

A Uh huh.

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: Did you ever hear Sirhan express any political viewpoints or--

A No.

Q --express any membership in any organizations--

A Huh uh.

Q --or had no knowledge of anything of that nature?

A But I wouldn't because my contacts with him were--were, I mean, wouldn't--were (*) talking about a thing like this.

Q BY OFFICER PURMER: Was Sirhan and Walter close friends?

A Only in the Arabic class.

Q This--was this the height of their friendship at P.C.C.?

A Yes, yes, it was, uh huh. Yeah.

MR. CROWE: The other neighborhood children that Walter associated with were here much more often.

A Oh, yeah.

MR. CROWE: For one thing, the Sirhans live a considerable further distance away. And as Walter had contemporaries living within a block or two of us.

A --He was more friendly with the people that lived right around here than he was with them, but when they took Arabic there at P.C.C., it was a night class and Mr. DeBonus (phonetic), I think that's the name of the man, DeBarris, or something like that.

MR. CROWE: The Arab teacher?

A Yeah, I don't remember his name. Wanted them all to get together and practice with each other, you know.

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: I see.

A And, of course, Sirhan really didn't need to take Arabic, but, he, I guess, wanted an easy credit or something and so they did, they would sit and practice back and forth their Arabic and I know, it helped Walter a lot because Walter ended up with an "A" in class, but that was the end of it. During that time, too, that was when his sister was living and during that time he brought records, Arabic records that they had brought from Jordan--get off there, Andrew--and they used to sit and play the records, and then one time his sister came, I don't remember ^{her} the name, Adela, and she danced with the Arabic records. And--now settle down, will you? It's all right.--

MR. CROWE: Well, wasn't that the teacher that tried to get Walter to go--

A ~~Walter to go to the University of Beirut, yeah.~~

MR. CROWE: Scholarship.

A Right, he had a scholarship all lined up for Walter at the University of Beirut.

MR. CROWE: But he was an Arab himself, wasn't he? I think he was.

A I think he was an Arab. I don't even remember his name, but DeBabbas, oh, it was some crazy name, and that was--that was the height of their friendship right there.--I don't want you to--sit down--

Q BY SGT. ALENXADER: Well, one of the main reasons we were interested in speaking to your son, of course, we spoke at length to him--

A Uh huh.

Q --I think we have had two interviews with him that lasted a couple of hours each and it was because of your son's political affiliations now. That he's--

A Just exactly what are my son's political affiliations?

Q Well--he expressed to us that he has communist beliefs and is a member of the Communist Party. Now, whether it is a social--in a social function or what, I don't know exactly, but you see this thing that--this Pandora's box that Mayor Yorty opened up has--

A Yes.

Q --has thrown a scare into everybody and--

A What is that? Oh, you mean about the communists.

Q About the communist--

A Oh, oh, I see.

Q --conspiracy, you see.

A I thought you were talking about the one on Sunset Boulevard.

Q So here we have Sirhan acquainted with a young man who has gone through college and adopted some political beliefs or feelings that you might associate with communism and then your son, of course, expressed to us that he felt he was a communist whatever a communist is.

A I don't think Walter really knows what he is.

MR. CROWE: I think it's more a case of status and social inclination than anything else.

A No, I'll tell you. I think that they should screen teachers a little bit more than they do because this anti-- I don't know, anti-establishmentarianism, I guess you call it, seemed to start with these boys at Muir. All of them, Tom Good, the whole bunch took a political science course down there at Muir.

Q Right.

A And this teacher was not supposed to be a communist (*) but he imbues this kind of thing in these boys, and then they--they kept taking political science courses and political science courses and, of course, Walter was a history major at UCLA and--but I don't think, I wouldn't blame UCLA for it. I would really think it started in high school because it started from the preachings of the political science teacher.

Q Well, I'm more or less inclined to agree with you. I have spoken at length to your son and we--we established quite a bit of rapport and he was quite confiding in me, and I believe, like you, that it's sort of a social contact type of thing combined with his probably having been imbued with some of these theories--

A Uh huh.

Q --because he mentions that--that he did pick up some of his what ^{you} one might term leftist ideas or sentiments when he was in high school.

A Uh huh, uh huh.

Q And then, of course, he continued in these endeavors as he went through college--

A Uh huh.

Q --and so forth.

A Uh--

MR. CROWE: That same group, remember, went also down there to the--what is it--the Quakers, the Friends meetings.

A Uh huh, during high school.

MR. CROWE: During the time at Muir.

Q It seems like a lot of kids that are interested in social gatherings and so forth, I understand that your son even went to a few Organization of Arab Students meetings with Sirhan.

A Oh, did he?

Q Yeah, as a--

A Yes.

Q --social type of thing.

A I think he mentioned that, I think during the time they took that Arabic class, they did, as I remember.

Q Pardon me.

A You are not allergic to cats, are you?

Q I may be.

A I think they did, now that you mention it, but it was during the time he was taking that Arabic course. Now, I think ~~he took two years of Arabic.~~ I think he took two years of Arabic and he was so enthused about it that this teacher had wanted him to have this scholarship to the University of Beirut and we sat around here on needles and pins wondering if Walter was going to go to Beirut and, uh, then at the very last minute, why it seemed that he had applied too late and he couldn't get it.

MR. CROWE: Well, I also had some rather strong objections to it, too.

Q Well, you mentioned Tom Good. His name has come up in this investigation also. Why he lived just around the corner here?

A Tom Good--he doesn't--he's in San--I mean, he does, his family does, but he's at San Jose State College. Yes, he lives on Elizabeth Street which is Halstead and one block down. He again was in this political science class, and I think that they--they join these clubs and they like to sit and discuss and--

MR. CROWE: They felt that they were intellectuals, didn't they?

A Yes, I think this was it, too.

MR. CROWE: That was the whole thing.

A I think they feel that their interest is intellectual.

MR. CROWE: And I think they are interested in those --so-called social events that the Friends Church have there on (*) Road.

A I think it's part of this generation.

MR. CROWE: It was just a framework to further this idea and they thought that being intellectuals, this made them at least the equal of kids from Flintridge, see?

A Yes, there's a lot of that.

MR. CROWE: Two areas of conflict here.

A Well, you see, I guess you're not familiar here, you're from the Los Angeles Police Department.

MR. CROWE: (*)

Q Well, I think

A Well, Muir used to be sort of a--well, I won't say a schizophrenic school. There was the people that were very wealthy from La Canada and Flintridge, and then there were the people from Altadena, and then there were the ordinary people. -- Here's Robb. We don't need him.

MR. CROWE: (*)

OFFICER PURMER: Hi.

VOICE: Hi. (*)

MR. CROWE: Hi, Dan.

A And these poor fools that came from Pasadena, they were sort of outcasts because you either had a choice of being with the very, very poor people--

MR. CROWE: Rather ridiculous actually.

A --or you were not accepted by the very wealthy because you weren't in that field, so there you were. You form your own social group and one of the ways that they formed their own social group was to have, well, political meetings. It's a very bad situation and it has been changed to some extent because La Canada has opened their own high school, but it still is over there.

MR. CROWE: It was a source of actual conflict.

A I mean, you had--you have the--

MR. CROWE: (*)

A --mixed schools and about 70% Negro.

MR. CROWE: The Negro content wasn't quite that high.

A It wasn't that high then. Well, it was about 50%, probably 50% Negro, and you had a big choice because you joined with the Negroes and became part of that group or you formed your own group --and you were positively not accepted by

the La Canada group.

Q BY SGT. ALEXANDER: A lot of that splinter group thing goes on in high school.

MR. CROWE: But Sirhan--

A Oh, well, Sirhan, of course, he--

MR. CROWE: I wonder if he belonged to any group?

A I think he was sort of a loner, but he--the only group he could join was the one that was political and I suppose he was quite--did a lot of talking in it. (*)

Q BY OFFICER PURMER: How close were Walter, Tom and Sirhan to each other?

A Not very close. Especially within the last few years because Walter has been--Walter is over at UCLA, he was over there, he has been over there for three years, and Tom Good has been up at San Jose State and they have had very little contact and Sirhan was here in Pasadena and there was nothing in common.

MR. CROWE: Actually, during this period Walter had much more frequent associations with--

A ^{I guess they call it don't they} ~~Just because Sirhan was~~--is that right? Sirhan?

Q I really don't know the correct pronunciation.

MR. CROWE: --with (*)

A ^{Sirhan} ~~I always called him~~ (*) and I think that's probably wrong, I probably should have called him Sirhan. I noticed he corrected the judge, Sirhan.

Q He is probably hypersensitive about that.

A He's hypersensitive about everything.

BY OFFICER PURMER:

Q /I would think so.

BY SGT. ALEXANDER: ^{PURMER}

Q /Going back to the meeting that Walter had with Sirhan,

that was initiated by conversation with Walter, is there anything at all that you can recall about that, the time, about how long ago that was?

A Well, it was before the--I would say about two or three weeks before the assassination, I think, looking back.

ALEXANDER

Q Do you recall if he--if he went or got in contact with Sirhan immediately after you mentioned this to him or--

A no.

Q --he waited awhile?

A (*)

Q He didn't appear anxious to get in touch with Sirhan?

A No, he didn't, no, it was my idea. I wanted to-- Mary Sirhan had been nice to me, she had done some nice things over at the church, and I thought it would be a nice thing for (*) these people seem to have this great--sort of deep feeling of inferiority, I don't know what it was, and I wanted to establish the fact that just because I happened to be a teacher and she happened to be a housekeeper and all those kind of things that I didn't feel any barrier, see. And that's why I made him call.

PURMER

Q Did--what do you know about the meeting, I mean, did Walter-- meet him in some place?

A Well, I can say this--

Q (*)

A (*) just exactly what I do know about it. He came to the house--

Q Sirhan?

A he had--Sirhan--he had his brother's car, a little VW,

and he was all nice and clean, I mean, as I recall, he had black pants and a white shirt, he was smiling, and then they went out and they only weren't gone too long. I would say that they weren't gone more than two hours, and then I said to Walter, because I was anxious to see what, you know, they had in common or if there was anything, any friendship or anything, and I said, well, what do you--how--what do you think of him? And he said, well, that he felt that there was a barrier there and there was this feeling that, well, I don't want to say inferiority, but a difference; that you got to go to college and I didn't. (*)

Q Did he mention specifically anything that they discussed?

A No, he didn't. He said they didn't discuss politics. He said Sirhan told him he was not interested in politics because he wanted to get a good job; that he wasn't interested in politics. That there was--that was all they talked about as far as I know.

Q Did Walter say where they had gone?

A Someplace to get a coke.

Q I see.

A I don't know where.

Q And do you recall what times this is from approximately?

I know you mentioned two hours but--

A Well, it was after dinner because we had had our dinner and I would guess, looking back, around from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Q I see.

A I think, yeah, and that--that was all there was to it

and I'm sure that they hadn't been in contact with each other before that because when I saw Sirhan over there, he--he wanted to know where Walter was and how Walter was and everything. And he certainly wouldn't have asked me that if he knew.

ALEXANDER

Q When Walter was going to UCLA, did he live at home or did he live out?

A No, no, he lived over at UCLA. He had an apartment over there for awhile and then he was in the co-op.

Q Oh, I see. But he didn't live at home all the time?

A No, no.

Q So he was completely estranged from this area--

A Uh huh.

Q --associations--

A Uh huh.

Q --his previous associations?

A (*)

MR. CROWE: Well, I'm sorry he wasn't home. He worked carrying newspapers (*)

A That was three years ago when he was at home three years ago and after that he was over at--he had an apartment--

MR. CROWE: That was the reason for working down there, to get the money so he could pay for the apartment.

A Yeah. He lived on Barrington Place, 2430 Barrington apartments. The boys all got together and furnished it. We still have some furniture out in back (*) and then he moved over to the co-op and he lived there.

Q I understand he's back at the co-op now.

A He's back at the co-op now. Is he living there, I

mean, he's got room there.

Q Yes.

A Oh, he has a room there. Oh, I didn't know that.

MR. CROWE: Well, this gives him a good deal of freedom, I suppose.

A We don't see much of him now. Every once in awhile he comes home for a weekend. That's all.
MR. CROWE: (*) *And, when we do see him he's usually very neat, very alert, **

A He had excellent grades at UCLA. I suppose you know that.

Q Yeah.

A He was on the Dean's list at UCLA, graduated with-- well, we have a letter from the Dean that says he had a ~~4.0~~ 4.0 average.

MR. CROWE: Well, he must have been doing something right somewhere.

Q Well, he has apparently applied himself diligently. He had excellent grades his last few semesters at P.C.C., too.
a 4.0 average here too.

A He was ~~(*)~~ *this year.*

Q Well, he has done very well, *Academically.*

A i mean, it was nothing--I don't know what Sirhan's grades were, but I don't think they were anything like that, so the people that Walter associated with were people that were you know, students that had good grades, like Larry Rakowski? *practically*
as a social worker
(phonetic) I understand he's a ~~(*)~~ straight "A" student and he and Walter were very close friends. Larry works for the Los Angeles County, too. ~~(*)~~ but Walter wants to go back and get his Masters and PhD. And naturally, because with the draft

situation (*)

ALEXANDER

Q Well, I believe we have taken up enough of your morning. I'd like to get a little information from you, Mr. Crowe, if we can consider this as having interviewed you also.

MR. CROWE: All right.

Q What is your birthdate, sir?

MR. CROWE: Birthdate?

Q Yes.

MR. CROWE: 5-17-11.

Q 5-17-11.

MR. CROWE: Right.

Q And your height?

MR. CROWE: Five-seven and a half, or it was.

Q And your weight?

MR. CROWE: Well, now it's about 145 to 148, should be 135.

Q And your business address?

MR. CROWE: Right here.

Q Are you self-employed?

MR. CROWE: Yes, periodically. I was constantly for the last 13 years manufacturing small instrument gears.

Q Oh, I see.

A And then I ran into a very (*) ^{narrowing market} things to taxes, ^{thanks} things--well, combination of circumstances. ^{thanks} Defense Department doesn't help very much ^{then} have a little ruling that makes it ^{more} profitable ^{for} for private manufacturers to do the work themselves, they get 8% above that on cost. To farm it out, they only get 2%.

Q I'll be darned.

A This has been so since 1956.

1
PULMER

Q It doesn't help the little businessman any.

A (MR. CROWE: 'No, it doesn't. (*) a year gross (*)
above that it does help because that part you can take care of
a complete (*) (Balance of remarks unintelligible)

December 12, 1968

TO: Captain Hugh I. Brown
Commander, Homicide Division

FROM: Lieutenant Enrique Hernandez
SUS

SUBJECT: Polygraph Examination of Walter M. Crowe

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION

Walter M. Crowe was administered a polygraph examination on July 8, 1968, in the polygraph facilities of the Scientific Investigation Division. The examiner was Lt. E. Hernandez [REDACTED], who utilized a three-channel Stoelting instrumentation. The purpose of the examination was to determine any possible implication of Crowe with the assassination of Senator Kennedy or his possible knowledge of Sirhan's intention to shoot the Senator.

It has been established that Crowe and Sirhan met at Bob's Restaurant in Pasadena on the evening of May 2, 1968. Whether at that time and place Sirhan discussed his intention to shoot Senator Kennedy had to be resolved. Considerable time was spent with Crowe discussing the events and the conversation that took place on that evening. He recalled that they discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and Sirhan asked questions about his political activities. Crowe informed him that during the years of 1966 and 1967 he became an active member of the Communist Party. He believes that he may have tried to interest Sirhan in the Party, but it appeared to him that Sirhan was "turned off" and the subject was later dropped.

Sirhan also mentioned that he wanted to become a millionaire and discussed horse racing. He related a fall that he had suffered while riding a horse in Corona, California.

Crowe described Sirhan as having racist attitudes. He was strongly anti-Jewish and made statements about considering Hitler a hero. He started discussing politics, saying that politics was part of his whole commitment in life and explained that Israel could not be defeated militarily in the Middle East. Crowe stated that he told Sirhan that in his mind Al Fatah had created a political movement among the Arab people in Israel giving them a political voice in their move to deZionize the Israeli state.

December 12, 1968

Much of this information was vague in Crowe's mind, but when he was specifically asked whether Sirhan mentioned Senator Kennedy on that evening, Crowe replied that it was possible Kennedy could have been mentioned, but he could not honestly remember. Crowe was then asked if he remembered Sirhan making any statement about eradicating, assassinating, shooting, bombing, or in any way eliminating anyone in political office in this country. Crowe responded in the negative. He said that to the best of his knowledge, Sirhan made no mention of eliminating anyone.

In reviewing with Crowe, he again stated that he could not remember, but that it was possible that Kennedy could have been mentioned, but definitely there was no mention by Sirhan about shooting Kennedy or assassinating Kennedy on that evening.

The instrument, theory and procedures to be followed during the course of the examination were reviewed with Crowe. He was given an opportunity to ask questions concerning the testing technique and then two polygrams were obtained to determine whether Crowe was a proper subject capable of being examined instrumentally. These control tests indicated that Crowe was responding physiologically to the controlled stimuli and that he was a proper subject fit for examination. Crowe was very cooperative, he followed instructions, and his attitude and demeanor were good. One zone control test was administered. This test contained the following 12 questions, seven of which were irrelevant questions and five of which were relevant to the issue of Senator Kennedy's assassination:

<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>
1. Is your true first name Walter?	Yes
2. Is your true last name Crowe?	Yes
3. If I ask you questions about Sirhan, will you tell me the truth?	Yes, sir.
4. Do you believe that I will be completely fair with you throughout this examination?	Yes
5. Between the ages of 20 and 21, do you remember lying to anyone about something very serious?	Delayed response. Answered, "It is possible."
6. When you talked with Sirhan, did he tell you he was planning to shoot Senator Kennedy?	No

<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>
7. Do you remember lying to a police officer about something important?	No
8. Did Sirhan ever tell you he was planning to shoot Kennedy?	No
9. Is there some other question that you are afraid I will ask you during this test?	Delayed answer. Yes
10. Are you withholding information about any pills or medicine that you have taken in the past eight hours?	Vodka
11. Do you know why Kennedy was shot?	No
12. To your knowledge was Sirhan a member of the Communist Party?	No

During the course of the examination, Crowe emitted deceptive physiological responses at points where Questions 3, 6 & 8, the crucial key questions, were asked. These responses are consistent with deception but could also be attributed to the psychological involvement of the subject. Specifically, such indices appeared when Crowe answered that Sirhan had never told him that he was planning to shoot Kennedy.

Upon conclusion of this series of questions, it was evident that the test would not continue satisfactorily until these issues were discussed with Crowe.

Crowe was advised that his responses to the key questions thus far, were indicative of either deception or guilty knowledge on his part. He expressed great concern over his feelings and admitted that he firmly believed he had cast a strong impression over Sirhan. His influence had, in Crowe's opinion, been a determining factor in Sirhan's decision to commit the assassination. Crowe was reminded that prior to being examined instrumentally on the polygraph he had stated that it was possible, but that he did not recall whether he and Sirhan had discussed Senator Kennedy on the evening of May 2, 1968. However, he was told that his responses definitely indicated that he did remember discussing Kennedy with Sirhan. Crowe replied by saying "Yes, there was conversation about Kennedy. God, I mean, he could have said something, you know 'Well, Walt, you know, 'Walter, if somebody should shoot that bastard', and I'm afraid that you will ask me to what degree did I influence him." Crowe was questioned additionally concerning his acknowledged guilt feelings and other conversation that he may have had with Sirhan.

He related that he had discussed Al Fatah with Sirhan. He told Sirhan that the struggle inside Israel was going to be a long, long thing; that it was akin to a liberation struggle and would have to be resolved by war. He told Sirhan that Al Fatah had given the Arab people new morale. In discussing Al Fatah and their guerilla activities, Crowe felt that his statements could have put some terroristic ideas into Sirhan's head and Crowe speculates that due to Sirhan's actions and demeanor at that time, Sirhan could have seen himself as a revolutionary fighter and decided to commit his act.

At this point of the examination, Crowe requested the time. It was 10:30 p.m. Crowe said that he had decided not to discuss the matter further. He said that he felt it was against his interest to say anything further until he had time to consult with his attorney.

Ideally more questions should have been asked to acquire sufficient physiological tracings for adequate comparative evaluation. However, due to the circumstances, this could not be accomplished. There was no opportunity to ask questions pertaining to Crowe's personal involvement in the assassination, consequently there is no criteria on which to form an intelligent opinion as to any criminal participation on his part.

Based on the available polygrams, the only sound conclusion that can be reached is that Sirhan made some statement to Crowe regarding his intent to kill Senator Kennedy. Whether or not this was a causal statement or a detailed discussion cannot be ascertained from the test.

LIEUTENANT ENRIQUE HERNANDEZ
S.U.S. HOMICIDE

Supplemental to Walter Crowe Jr.

During the surveillance of Walter Crowe Jr., officers followed Crowe to 615 E. Longden in Arcadia. This address is registered to Emile Jerald Crocco.

Emile Crocco
Emile Jerald Crocco lives at 615 E. Longden, Arcadia, *Calif* (477-3188)

Subject is described as M/C, 5-10, 175, Brn, Gry, DOB 3-21-12, Cal.

Operators number [REDACTED]

Officer checked with R. & I., C.I.I., Intelligence and Subversive files and was unable to locate any record. Subject did apply for a license for the job as a factory foreman at San Quentin.

Subject has s.1956 Buick - 2 Dr - QFU 728 registered to him.

Unable at this time to locate any additional information on the subject.

SURVEILLANCE OF WALTER S. CROWE

Summary

A surveillance of Walter S. Crowe was made in an attempt to introduce an undercover operator into his immediate social life, gain his confidence, and determine the accuracy of his statements regarding the Robert F. Kennedy assassination. The operation started November 25, 1968 and ended December 7, 1968.

In the beginning the operator worked alone and followed Crowe on the theory that a relationship could be developed through a casual contact. When this proved unsuccessful, two additional officers were assigned to follow Crowe and notify the operator if or when Crowe settled at a potential meeting place. Prior background investigation of Crowe indicated frequent stops at bars and cafes. During the remainder of the operation Crowe's activities did not present an opportunity for any type of an initial contact.

Although the operation was unsuccessful, it was revealing insofar as furnishing information on Crowe's present habits, activities and associates. Additional investigation is being conducted on his connection with these new names and faces. Names of all persons not previously contacted in the investigation were checked through Criminal Records and Subversive Files with negative results.

November 25, 1968 Monday

An undercover operator was loaned to SUS from Narcotics Division. Lt. Keene met with him and briefed him on Crowe's background and the initial plan. The operator went to Crowe's home, 1300 Topeka Street, Pasadena, and spent two hours familiarizing himself with the area.

November 26, 1968 Tuesday

The operator went to Crowe's place of employment, at 2600 South Grand Avenue. He staked the area at quitting time but did not see Crowe. He then went to 1300 Topeka where he staked until he observed Crowe leave the house. He followed Crowe but soon lost him in traffic. The operator returned to the area of Crowe's home, but did not observe Crowe return. The operator was able to verify that Crowe was still driving a 1962 Renault, License number JXT 240. He furnished additional information on the vehicle; it has a faulty right headlight, white sidewall tires on the rear only, and has a Cleaver-Perry bumper sticker on the rear bumper. The vehicle looks very run down and is painted a dark, oxidized red.

November 27, 1968 Wednesday

The operator staked the 1300 block of Topeka Street and reported that Crowe came home at 5:30 p.m. At 7:30 p.m. the operator followed Crowe when he left in his car, but lost him in traffic. He returned to the Topeka Street address and observed Crowe come home at 8:00 p.m. Crowe left the house at 8:15 p.m., drove by the operator's vehicle, stopped, backed up and looked it over in detail. The operator was out of his

vehicle at the time and was not observed by Crowe. Crowe drove westbound on Topeka, then southbound on Lake, but the operator was unable to stay with him in traffic.

November 28, 1968 Thursday

Operator day off - no activity

November 29, 1968 Friday

Due to the curiosity exhibited by Crowe about the operator's vehicle, a nondescript appearing pool car was issued to the operator. A 1965 F-85, blue with no radios and white sidewall tires was issued. The operator was instructed to supply cushions, garbage, car seats, newspapers or anything else that would give this vehicle the appearance of a privately owned vehicle. The operator went to Topeka Street and observed Crowe arrive home at 5:45 p.m. Crowe left at 6:30 p.m. and operator attempted to follow, but again lost him in the heavy traffic. The operator returned to Topeka Street and maintained surveillance on Crowe's home. During the stakeout, a Pasadena Police Department patrol unit stopped behind the operator, turned on a public address set and stated, "If you are not broken down, move on." The operator changed positions and maintained the surveillance. Crowe had not returned by 11:10 p.m. and the operator again observed the Pasadena patrol unit watching him, so he went end of watch.

November 30, 1968 Saturday

The operator staked on Crowe's home from 8:30 a.m. to approximately 10:00 a.m. There was a lot of activity on the street and people working

in their yards but Crowe did not move around. His car was not at the residence. The operator felt he was too conspicuous sitting in his car at that location in the daylight and went EOW.

December 1, 1968 Sunday

Operator day off

December 2, 1968 Monday

Officers J. Cook and M. Shiells were assigned to maintain the surveillance on Crowe and notify the operator where to meet Crowe to arrange the planned conversations. The two men on the surveillance team were issued frequency 6 equipped undercover cars from the pool and briefed on Crowe's known habits, description and frequented locations. A meeting between the operator and the surveillance team was set up for 2:00 p.m. and the final plans for the operation were discussed.

Crowe arrived home at 5:30 p.m. and left again at 6:30 p.m. He went to a drive-in restaurant and ate in his car, leaving 35 minutes later. When he left the restaurant, Crowe drove down a side street, shut off his car lights and drove approximately four blocks, making two turns prior to turning on his lights again. He returned home and stayed there until 7:30 p.m. when he drove to Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena. He stayed there for one hour and drove home without stopping anywhere. The officers were unable to determine who Crowe visited at the hospital. The surveillance was maintained on Crowe's home until a half hour after the lights went out, and it didn't appear that anyone was going to leave the house.

December 3, 1968 Tuesday

Surveillance was began on the Crowe home at 5:00 p.m. He arrived home at 5:35 p.m. and stayed home until 7:20 p.m. when he drove to the Huntington Memorial Hospital. He left the hospital at 8:30 p.m. and drove to a liquor store on Lake Street, stayed for five minutes, then drove home. The lights in the house went out at 11:55 p.m. and surveillance was maintained until 1:00 a.m. No one left the house.

December 4, 1968 Wednesday

The surveillance team arrived at Crowe's house at 4:30 p.m. finding him already home. Crowe left at 6:30 p.m. with his mother (Margaret Crowe) and went to Earnie's Taco Stand on Colorado Boulevard. They had dinner at that location, then left at 7:35 p.m. and proceeded to Huntington Memorial Hospital. Both of them left the hospital at 8:30 p.m. and drove home. The lights went off in the house at 10:00 p.m. No one left and the surveillance crew went end of watch at 11:00 p.m.

December 5, 1968 Thursday

The surveillance team arrived at Crowe's house at 4:30 p.m. Crowe arrived home at 5:55 p.m. and stayed home the entire evening. The lights went off in the house at 10:00 p.m. and no one left the house prior to ending the surveillance at 11:00 p.m.

December 6, 1968 Friday

The surveillance team went to Crowe's business address, 2606 South Grand at 2:30 p.m. They attempted but were unable to locate Crowe's

vehicle. They went to Crowe's address on Topeka Street, and upon arrival at 4:00 p.m. observed a vehicle parked in front of the residence. It was a 1959 Hillman stationwagon, green, California license RCJ 264, registered to James R. Walsworth, 2312 North Elmolino, Altadena. One person, unknown description, got into the vehicle and drove away at approximately 5:45 p.m. Officers were unable to get a close look at this individual. Crowe arrived home at 5:30 p.m. and parked his vehicle in front of his house. At 9:00 p.m. a 1961 Morris, grey, California license IPL 446 arrived at that location. This vehicle is registered to William T. ~~De~~valle, ^{Calif} Post Office Box 603, Los Angeles, and the lone occupant, a male, went into the house. At 10:00 p.m. the driver and Crowe left the house and drove away in the Morris. They passed the officers vehicle and the officer was able to observe, the passenger looked like Crowe. The surveillance team followed the two men to 615 East Longden in Arcadia. The house at this address belongs to Emile Crocco, phone number 477-3188. The vehicle stayed at this location and it ~~could not be determined what the activity~~ ^{could not be determined what the activity} was in progress inside. Officer Cook returned to the Topeka Street address to double check their observations (that Crowe had left the house). Upon his arrival he observed Crowe's Renault to be missing from the location it was last observed in front of the house. Fearing their observations to have been in error, the two officers instigated a search for the vehicle and a surveillance on the house. They continued this activity until 2:00 a.m. and the officers went end of watch without locating Crowe.

December 7, 1968 Saturday

Officer Cook began search for Crowe at 8:00 a.m. Saturday morning. He checked the Topeka Street address, didn't see Crowe's car, and began a methodical search of Crowe's known hang outs. in an effort to find him. He was joined by Officer Shiells at 10:00 a.m. and the undercover operator at 11:00 a.m. Crowe had still not been located by 1:00 p.m. and the three officers were assisted by Sgt. Varney in the search. The undercover operator maintained a stakeout on the Crowe residence. Cook and Varney went to West Los Angeles to see if Crowe was participating in a Communist Party demonstration in front of the Veterans Administration Building, the plan being to insert the operator into the demonstration and allowing him to meet Crowe ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ his own element. The demonstration had ceased prior to the officers arrival and the plan was abandoned. *Shiells was dispatched to the ARCADE address, but was unable to locate Crowe.*

The operator observed Crowe arrived at his home, within a few minutes, at approximately 5:00 p.m., ^{he left} The operator's vehicle was not equipped with a frequency 6 radio and he was unable to notify the surveillance team of Crowe's movements. The operator followed Crowe for approximately two miles then lost him in traffic. He returned to the Topeka Street address and was met by members of the surveillance team and reported Crowe's movements. The surveillance team began a search pattern in downtown Pasadena ^{an} in effort to find Crowe, but were unable to locate him. Crowe returned home at 5:45 p.m. Due to lack of communication equipment in the operator's car, it was returned to the pool and a radio equipped vehicle was

to be the only thoroughfare in that area. The Mustang arrived at Crowe's resident at 10:00 p.m., Crowe alighted from the vehicle and the vehicle drove away. Crowe remained home for a hour and at 11:00 p.m. he drove off in his Renault. Crowe drove westbound on Topeka to Lake, southbound on Lake to Colorado, eastbound on Colorado to Hill, northbound on Hill to Topeka, and then to his home. He

did not stop or meet anyone and it appears that he was purposely gaging his speed to enter signal controlled intersections during the yellow phase of the signal. This made it extremely difficult to follow him and it appeared that he was testing to see if he was being followed. Crowe remained at home and the surveillance team was terminated at 1:00 a.m., December 8, 1968.

INVESTIGATION OF LARRY T. WITKOWSKI

During the surveillance of Walter Crowe Jr. in early December officers noted a vehicle that picked up Walter Crowe. From the license number TGR 006 Officers received the name of Larry Thomas Witkowski.

Witkowski is a known associate of Crowe. Below is the following investigation into Witkowski:

Larry T. Witkowski
Subj. Larry Thomas ~~Witkowski~~ (Aka ~~Larry~~ *Calif* Witkowski) 408 West
Calaveras, Altadena, Phone 798-8417 Subj. is described as
a M/C, 6-1, 170, brn., grn., 1-15-46 California operator license
number [REDACTED]. *Japan*

Witkowski was born in Detroit, Michigan on January 15, 1946.

Subj. attended Eliot Jr. High School, Altadena from Sept. 1957 to June 1960. He then went to John Muir High in Pasadena from September 1960 to June 1963. Subj. then transferred to Pasadena City College where he attended from June 1963 to January 1966.

During this time subj.'s name appears on an S.D.S. (Student for a Democratic Society) membership list dated November 1965.

His major at P.C.C. was engineering where he received an A.A. degree. Subj. then had his P.C.C. transcripts transferred to U.C.L.A. Subj. began at U.C.L.A. in January 1966 and left in June 1967. While at U.C.L.A. he listed his major as psychology and his courses were Political Sociology, Abnormal Psychology, Perception, Personality etc. In June 1967 he received a A.B. degree and during the summer of 1967 he took an eight week

Summer course. On an entrance form he listed his hobbies as sports, music, photography and politics.

While at U.C.L.A. Subj lived at Hedrick Hall at 250 DeMave Street.

Officers checked with subversive file at Intelligence and while at Hedrick Hall subj. was on the mailing list of the "New Left School" which is a Communist Publication (Paper now out of business). Subj also received "Peoples Word" (Counter part to Daily Worker) which is also a Communist publication. Subj has no criminal record that can be located. On February 20, 1968 D.M.V. received a change of address form from Witkowski giving his new address as 4-1-1 Minami, Nagasaki, Tokyo Japan. Officers contacted Immigration and there was no record of subj. applying for a passport.

Witkowski's vehicle is a 1966 Ford Mustang Red - TGR 006.

Subj. Father

Thomas Michael Witkowski, 408 W. Calaveras, Altadena. Described as M/C 5-9, 189, Gry, Blu. 9-29-01. Drives license number [REDACTED]. T. M. Witkowski has no criminal record. Also no record on file at Intelligence or CII. Subj.'s work is listed as a bank teller. Drives a 52 Chevrolet - 2 door Pov 365.

Mother

Isabelle Witkowski No description, works as a seamstress, unknown location.

Sister

Ellen Witkowski No further information

Works for Treasury Department, City of L.A. as a Senior Teller.

Has been employed since 1952 until present time. Employee number

[REDACTED]

INVESTIGATION OF JAMES R. AND JOHN M. WALSWORTH

During the surveillance of Walter Crowe Jr. in early December officers noticed a 59" Hillman S/W Lic# RCJ 264 parked in front of Crowe's residence. This vehicle left prior to Crowe's arrival at his residence. The vehicle is registered to James R. Walsworth.

aka J. R. Walsworth

Subject James R. Walsworth, 2312 North El Molino, Altadena (794-6683) Subject is described as a M/C 5-6, 115, Blnd, Blu,

B, 9-21-50 Cal operators lic# [REDACTED]

Officer checked with Georgia Juvenile, C.I.I., R & I, and Intelligence Subversive and were unable to obtain any record on Walsworth.

Subject enrolled at P.C.C. in September 1968 and is a current student there. Subject's major is tele communications control.

J. R. Walsworth has a 1959 Hillman S/W Lic.# RCJ 264 registered to him.

During the search of the Intelligence Subversive files for the name James R. Walsworth, officers found the name of John Michael Walsworth with the same address as that of J. R. Walsworth. In officer's opinion Crowe is associated with John Michael Walsworth due to the similarity of their ages and that both subject's went to John Muir High and P.C.C. during the same period of time.

John Michael Walsworth, 2312 North El Molino, Altadena

Subject John Michael Walsworth 2312 North El Molino, Altadena (794-6683). Subject is described as a M/C 5-10, 140, Brn, Brn,

6-11-46, Cal. operators lic# [REDACTED]

Subject attended and graduated from John Muir High School in Pasadena in 1964. Subject enrolled at P.C.C. in September 1965 and attended through June of 1966. Walsworth took general academic courses.

Officers checked subversive file and located a card which stated that on 4-14-67 Subject John M. Walsworth left his vehicle a 60 Chev. QJY 867 at Cal State College, Long Beach, parking lot, which was set aside for persons taking the bus to the Spring Mobilization in San Francisco. The West Coast Spring Mobilization to end the war in Viet Nam was held in San Francisco on 4-15-67. Speakers were Floyd McKissick, Julian Bond, Martin L. King, Robert Vaguhn and others. This organization is known as a leftist, activist, anti-draft and anti-war organization.

The vehicle, 60 Chev. Q54 867 is now registered to J. R. Hudlow 1177 Del Rey in Pasadena.

Officers checked C.I.I., R & I and found that Subject had traffic convictions on 6-20-66 and 7-25-68 for 24400, 27153, 24603 and 22350 of the Vehicle Code.

Officers checked with D.M.V. and they were unable to locate any vehicle registered to John Walsworth.

Subjects father: Leroy George Walsworth, 2312 North El Molino, Altadena, (794-6683) Described as M/C 5-8, 165, Brn, Brn, 9-22-19, Cal. operators lic# [REDACTED]. Subject has no criminal record. Also no record on file at Intelligence or C.I.I. Subject has a business called "Walsworth Woodworkers" located at 2080 Lincoln Ave.

Subject has numeros vehicles registered in he and his wife's name (Peggy). The vehicles are a 64' Olds-JZP663, 62' Pont-4DR - JXN. 377, 64 Ford P/U T49620 and a boat trailer "Ziema" DF2470

Subjects mother: Peggy Walsworth, 2312 North El Molino, Altadena.
Nothing further.