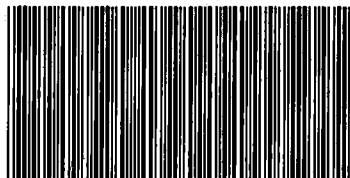


89- HQ-4268

SECTION 1

SERIALS 1--



89-HQ-4268-1

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Department of Justice

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TRANSMIT VIA:

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PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

Date 10/4/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: WFO (89-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: ~~SIRHAN SIRHAN;~~
 US SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY--VICTIM
 CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE (A)
 (OO:SF)

Enclosed herewith is a copy of letter and envelope from LARRY E. WILSON.

For information, on 9/29/78 MS. JAN ALBERGHEINI, staff assistant to SENATOR KENNEDY made available a copy of enclosed letter.

WFO indices negative regarding WILSON.

The original of enclosed letter in possession of the Senator's office and will be made available to WFO, if requested.

LEADSSAN FRANCISCOAT SOLEDAD, CALIFORNIA

Interview LARRY WILSON and if appropriate, present to US Attorney. Advise Bureau and WFO of results.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2)
 1 - WFO

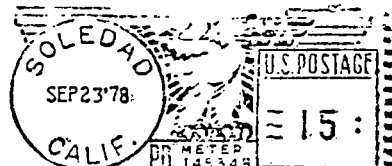
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Approved: NFS

Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time)

Per _____

7428



EYES ONLY
PERSONAL MAIL:

MR. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Senator

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, D.C. 20515

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

memo

9/23/1978

from

LARRY E. WILSON

US

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Please have members of the Secret Service contact me, or someone of your choosing.

I'm a prisoner at the Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, Protective Housing Unit-1. Since I've been in this here PHU-1 for about three years with Sirhan Sirhan. This person Sirhan has made statements to me concerning you and your family which are direct threats. Because Sirhan has a date for release, I do feel your safety and that of your family members might be at stake here.

Should you want to follow-up on this and contact me. Please let me know in advance who'll be coming to the institution, and when etc... Please don't even let the prison staff know what this concerns.

Sincerely,

Larry E. Wilson

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE

3-25-25

F54MUSK51

89-4268-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/24/78

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-235) (C) (Monterey RA)

SUBJECT: SIRHAN SIRHAN;
US SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY-VICTIM;
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE (A)
OO: San Francisco

89-4268-1
Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 10/4/78. CA

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM.
Enclosed to WFO is one copy of LHM.

For information Bureau and WFO, LARRY E. WILSON has been interviewed several times by the San Francisco Office. He was interviewed the last time on 10/20/78. WILSON has not furnished reliable information to San Francisco; however, he has reportedly furnished reliable information from time to time. WILSON has requested to be included on the Federal Witness Protection and Maintenance Program but the Department of Justice has denied his request.

Investigation concerning WILSON's allegations regarding SIRHAN SIRHAN has disclosed that there is no specific information concerning actual threats made by SIRHAN SIRHAN.

Inasmuch as there is no apparent violation of the Congressional Assassination Statute and the allegation made is without substance, this matter is being closed without being presented to the US Attorney. MA DC

US Secret Service, San Francisco, being advised by direct dissemination.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1)
1 - San Francisco
NWM:rsk
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-20

89-4268-2

EX-124

OCT 26 1978

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21/11/78

RECEIVED
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

Nov 3 9 11 AM '78

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(4)

MEMORANDUM

- 1 - SAC, San Francisco
- 1 - MLO (RUC: T)
- 1 - MLO (RUC: 2)

EX-154

EMERGENCY

11 50 138

Director, San Francisco:

Re: Decker, Robert; San Francisco; letter dated 10/26/78.

Re: Decker, Robert; San Francisco; letter dated 10/26/78. The information was received from the San Francisco Office and the information was forwarded to the San Francisco Office for their information.

The information was received from the San Francisco Office and the information was forwarded to the San Francisco Office for their information.

The information was received from the San Francisco Office and the information was forwarded to the San Francisco Office for their information.

For information only and MLO, TONY E. MITCHELL was

discussed to MLO in one copy of this.

Enclosed for the MLO and the copy of this.

Re: MLO, TONY E. MITCHELL, 10/26/78.

CC: San Francisco
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION (V)
OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (38-333) (C) (NOVEMBER 1978)

DIRECTOR, FBI

ADMINISTRATIVE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 24, 1978

SIRHAN SIRHAN;
UNITED STATES SENATOR
EDWARD M. KENNEDY - VICTIM

By memo dated September 23, 1978, from Larry E. Wilson to the office of Mr. Edward M. Kennedy Senator, the following was received and reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Please have members of the Secret Service contact me, or someone of your choosing.

I'm a prisoner at the Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, Protective Housing Unit-1. Since I've been in this here PHU-1 for about three years with Sirhan Sirhan. This person Sirhan has made statements to me concerning you and your family which are direct threats. Because Sirhan has a date for release, I do feel your safety and that of your family members might be at stake here.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

89-4268-2
ENCLOSURE

SIRHAN SIRHAN;
UNITED STATES SENATOR
EDWARD M. KENNEDY - VICTIM

Should you want to follow-up on this and contact me. Please let me know in advance who'll be coming to the institution, and when etc.. Please don't even let the prison staff know what this concerns.

Sincerely

LARRY E. WILSON"

Larry E. Wilson is identical to Lawrence Eugene Wilson, B-57428, who has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Wilson constantly writes requests to be interviewed to furnish information. To date information he has provided has not been reliable. However, according to prison officials, Wilson does provide some reliable information to them regarding activities within the institution.

By memorandum dated July 17, 1978, FBI Headquarters was notified that Lawrence Eugene Wilson requested to be included in the Witness Protection and Maintenance Program. However, this request was denied in that it is felt Wilson does not qualify to be included in such a program.

Wilson was interviewed on October 20, 1978, at which time he acknowledged sending the quoted memorandum to the offices of United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Wilson could not furnish actual direct quotes from Sirhan Sirhan. In fact, he could not substantiate any of the information he furnished in his memorandum.

SIRHAN SIRHAN;
UNITED STATES SENATOR
EDWARD M. KENNEDY - VICTIM

Lieutenant Larry Kehr, Security Squad, Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, California, stated that Larry Wilson is not stable. Lieutenant Kehr said Sirhan Sirhan does not maintain any type of contact with Wilson. According to Lieutenant Kehr, Sirhan Sirhan stays to himself and there is no indication that he is making any type of threats against Senator Kennedy.

Inasmuch as in the interview of Larry E. Wilson it was determined that the memorandum sent to Senator Kennedy is not substantiated, no further investigation is being conducted by the San Francisco Office of the FBI.

3*

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Sirhan Parole — Is 16 Years Enough?

By Robert B. Tucker
Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles

EVEN NOW, the memory haunts us. A smiling Robert F. Kennedy acknowledges victory in the 1968 California presidential primary. "So thanks to all of you. And now it's on to Chicago, and let's win there!" The crowd roars. Whistles and horns reach a deafening pitch. Streamers and balloons drift through the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel.

Suddenly ... chaos. The stunned words of journalist Andrew West, recorded on tape, describe the scene: "Senator Kennedy has been shot! Is that possible? Is that possible? Is it possible, ladies and gentlemen? It is possible. He has. Not only Senator Kennedy — oh, my God! Senator Kennedy has been shot! Get that gun! Get that gun! His hand is frozen! Break his hand if you have to — get that gun!"

On the night of his arrest, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was 23 years old. Gaunt and frail, his face revealed the hunger of one who had not grown up in America, had not shared in her gifts. Witnesses who subdued Sirhan testified later that there was a strange calm about him, as if he himself expected to be killed at any moment. Later authorities learned he was a refugee from Palestine, and that Kennedy's shooting was an act of political terrorism. Sirhan was enraged because Kennedy had pledged that, if elected, he would send Israel Phantom jets.

Like a true terrorist, Sirhan refused to identify himself to arresting officers. He maintains a code of silence about the shooting — publicly, at least — claiming amnesia regarding the events leading to his arrest. He considers himself a political prisoner. And on September 1, 1984, after 16 years behind bars, Sirhan is scheduled to walk out of California's Soledad Prison a free man.

It is one of the most controversial decisions ever made by a parole board. And adding to this, Sirhan is the first political assassin of the last two decades to have been given a date with freedom. That he is alive today is the result of a unique series of legal decisions. Sentenced to die in the gas chamber by the jury that heard his case originally, he escaped that fate in 1972, when the California Supreme Court declared the death penalty unconstitutional. Sirhan's sentence and those of 104 other Death Row inmates in California prisons were reduced to life imprisonment. Three years later, in 1975, the parole board, under administrative orders to assign a date of release to all prisoners, ruled that Sirhan be released in 1986. Subsequent changes in parole procedure advanced Sirhan's release date to 1984.

But on April 25, at Soledad Prison, the Board of Prison Terms will meet to decide whether that scheduled release date should be canceled.

Leading the movement to have this date canceled is Los Angeles District Attorney John Van De Kamp. Last August, Van De Kamp petitioned the Board of Prison Terms advancing a number of reasons why Sirhan should not be released. But primarily, contends Van De Kamp, Sirhan has not been punished enough for what he did.

"He was not only killing a person," Van De Kamp noted recently, "he was killing, in a sense, a political movement and expression of the will of a strong part of the body politic. It's the whole idea that a political assassin in



this country should be dealt with in the most serious way." In his 235-page petition, Van De Kamp argues that Sirhan is a poor release risk. The report contains threat-letters Sirhan wrote and conversations he allegedly had with fellow inmates who subsequently went to authorities.

Sirhan's attorney, Luke McKissack, says that former inmates may be seeking notoriety by talking about him. McKissack points out that, by 1984, Sirhan will have served four years longer than the average criminal convicted of first degree murder.

Sirhan's defenders also contend that Van De Kamp is using the issue to further his own ambitions to become California's next attorney general. "Whatever political ambitions or other motivations may have prompted the Los Angeles District Attorney to make the request he has, I don't know," wrote Al Bouchez, Soledad prison chaplain, in a letter to the parole board. "But the facts of the case should be very carefully checked out before denying an inmate parole who

**'He was not only
killing a person, he
was killing a
political movement'**

has served his time required of him under the law at the time of his conviction."

Van De Kamp, who is running for California attorney general, contends he has opposed Sirhan's release all along. Indeed, a 1978 letter Van De Kamp wrote to Howard Way, then chairman of the board of prison terms, seems to support his claim. In that letter, Van De Kamp argues that "confinement short of life imprisonment is unacceptable in this case." But politics or not, the composite picture Van De Kamp's investigators have compiled of Sirhan is anything but that of a "model prisoner."

On February 24, 1971, Grant Cooper, one of Sirhan's trial defense attorneys, received the following letter from Sirhan:

"Hey punk — Tell your friend Robert Kaiser (Sirhan's biographer) to stop mouthing off about me like he has been on radio and television. If he gets his brains splattered he will have asked for it like Bobby Kennedy did. Kennedy didn't scare me, don't think that you or Kaiser will. Neither of you is beyond my reach — and if you don't believe me — just tell your ex-monk to show up on the news media again — I dare him. Robert Blair Kaiser, R.B.K., must shut his trap, or die! Don't ever

A parole hearing for Sirhan Sirhan, assassin of Senator Robert Kennedy, comes up next week to determine if he will be released in 1984, as scheduled. The photo of Sirhan above was made last year at Soledad Prison; below are police mug shots made after the shooting.



forget, you son-of-a-bitch, that you cost me my life."

The letter to Cooper was written when Sirhan was on Death Row. But a second letter written in 1975, 50 days before his parole hearing, contained a threat against a prison official with whom Sirhan was angry for the quality of dental care he was receiving. "If my condition deteriorates further," Sirhan wrote, "and when I panic at the loss of my teeth, I want you to rest assured that I am going to kill you and every one of you sons-of-bitches who are responsible for my continued torture and physical disadvantage. You are not all the gods you seem to think you are. You bleed just like the lowliest convict under your tyranny, laugh you mother f-----."

Neither of these letters ever made it to the parole board, which felt constrained to treat Sirhan in the same manner as the other prisoners convicted of first-degree murder. Despite the tone of Sirhan's letters, he has received consistently favorable psychological assessments since 1975.

"Mr. Sirhan has maintained a relationship, basically, by not relating to other convicts except on a superficial level. In this way, he does not become involved in their many disputes," noted Dr. Leo Loughlin, chief psychiatrist at San Quentin Prison in 1975. Loughlin went on to suggest that Sirhan presented no real threat to society and should be released.

A 1978 report on Sirhan's mental condition even went so far as to claim that he was in better psychological shape than some people on the outside.

"Some of my private patients in executive positions, in the private

spectrum as well as others in senior positions in government, are often not in as good mental health as Sirhan is today," wrote Dr. Eduard Simpson-Kallas, a Monterey, Calif., psychologist who examined Sirhan in 1978. "Whatever emotional problems Sirhan may have had in the past, he is free from now. Spontaneous behavior during the testing session and the responses elicited by psychological tests clearly suggest that his behavior falls well within the normal range."

Sirhan is presently housed in a special, heavily guarded unit at Soledad Prison. He is segregated for his own protection, along with a group of prison gang defectors, crooked cops, informers, and others. According to reports, he spends much of his time reading and studying and has exhausted the limited prison library. At night, he takes general education courses offered by nearby San Jose State University, which provides extension courses at the prison. He gets straight A's and is expected to graduate from college with honors. He is an avid reader of philosophy. Among his favorites are Zoroaster, Hillel, and more recently Schopenhauer's *The World as Will and Representation*. He chooses not to have a television. He has very few friends.

Nevertheless, it was at Soledad that "Sirhan the Silent," as he is

Falzone claims Sirhan revealed to him that his claim of amnesia was a total sham. In fact, Falzone maintains, Sirhan actually remembers the events of the night of the shooting vividly. On more than one occasion, Sirhan reportedly re-enacted the murder for his friend; how he approached Kennedy in the pantry, extended his hand as if to shake, and then shot the Senator point blank with his other hand. In addition, Falzone says Sirhan bragged he had used the same amnesia ploy effectively with then-L.A. County Supervisors Kenneth Hahn and Baxter Ward, in an attempt to win their sympathy and gain public acceptance for his release.

Knowing that authorities would never believe his story, Falzone sought out a second witness to substantiate his story. He turned to Bruce Nelson, a graduate student in psychology and a volunteer staff member at Soledad in 1976 and 1977.

On several occasions, according to Nelson, Falzone asked Nelson to join him in Sirhan's cell. Nelson described to investigators the following exchange between Sirhan and Falzone:

Falzone: "Why did you kill Bobby? Why didn't you kill Johnson, the president?"

Sirhan: "F---, Carmen, I did kill the president."

'Some of my private patients in executive positions . . . are often not in as good mental health as Sirhan is today'

referred to by fellow inmates, broke his self-imposed code.

His confessor was Carmen Falzone, a convicted master-burglar. In 1977, Sirhan and Falzone were both housed in the special unit for eight months, and there they struck up an intense friendship.

"The first couple of months, I thought Sirhan was kinda neat," Falzone recalled to Playboy's James McKinley in 1980. "And he thought I was kinda neat. He knew who I was — the superburglar on the tier — and I knew who he was. I was attracted to him. He has an aura of power around him . . . I was curious, I wanted to get into his pants. It was a challenge, mental chess." The two spent long hours together.

Since his release, Falzone has gone to authorities with the secrets Sirhan allegedly told him in prison. Falzone now describes Sirhan as a "dangerous" man who is "still committed deeply to the political causes which created an assassin in 1968."

Falzone: "What do you mean?"

Sirhan: "Well, he won the primaries. It was quite obvious he was going to be the next president of the U.S."

In an interview with a man Sirhan calls his "confidant," Arab-American spokesman Dr. M.T. Mehdi, Sirhan spoke even more openly about his continuing interest in the politics of his homeland. "I am really obsessed with the matter of the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. That was the only reason which involved me in this case and I don't think that I'll ever settle, rest, have inner feelings of peace in my mind and heart as long as my own countrymen, my own people of my heritage, are being deprived of their natural identity and their national homeland."

In the interview for Action, a pro-Arab tabloid, Dr. Mehdi asked Sirhan directly why he shot Kennedy, whom Sirhan admits was one of his heroes. Sirhan responded by speaking of himself in the third-person, as if analyzing an acquaintance. "Maybe he was over-zealous, too loyal, too compassionate, and concerned for the Arab people," Sirhan replied. "Bobby Kennedy would not have waited for me to lick his boots, never mind to persuade him to stop sending Phantom jets and arms to kill my countrymen with." While Sirhan rationalizes his deed with nationalistic fervor, the question the parole board must consider is: what are his intentions today?

Perhaps the most damaging testimony from Sirhan's fellow inmates comes from Eugene Wilson. Wilson related the following exchange, which he says occurred on the exercise yard during Senator Edward Kennedy's unsuccessful presidential primary campaign in 1980. \square

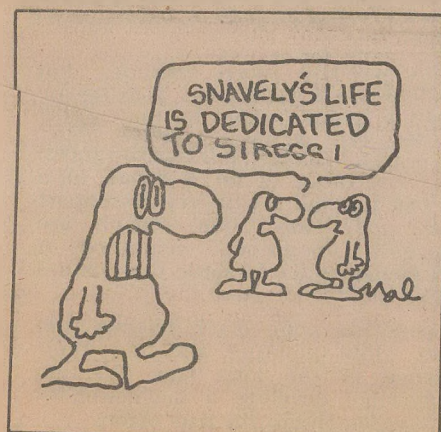
Wilson: "I wonder, if Kennedy became president, would he be assassinated because of what happened to his two brothers?"

Sirhan: "I know he would be. If I get out of here in 1984, and he's still president, I'll take care of him myself."

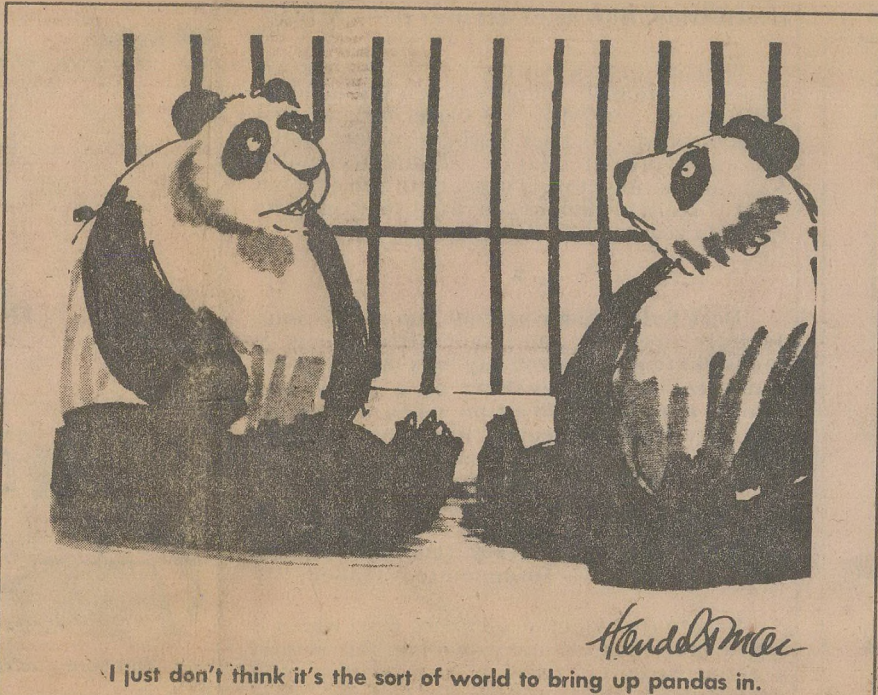
Sirhan denies the conversation ever took place. "May lightning strike me dead if I ever made that statement. It is totally untrue," he told ABC's Ted

See Page 6

SUNDAY PUNCH/APRIL 18, 1982



THE PICK OF PUNCH



QUESTION MAN

By Conti

How Would You Choose a Doctor?

Asked at the Healing With Imagery Conference



Martin Rossman, general physician/health educator, Sausalito:
For a family physician I would look for one who is well educated and competent, but also one who is sensitive to my emotions and psychological needs. On my first visit I would express my needs and concerns and ask if he is able to meet them. If I needed a heart surgeon I would find one who does a lot of heart surgery and has results. He may not be the nicest guy, but he'll have good hands.



Dr. William Romeo, psychoanalytic psychologist, Presidio:
I would go to one that other doctors go to. If I needed a specialist I would ask for recommendations from my physician and friends who had suffered from the same problem and see if they got some relief. I would interview the doctor. I would be open to being interviewed, and any doctor who is proficient and confident shouldn't mind. I think it's the responsible way to do it.



Dr. Laser Nightsky, general practitioner/health guide, Mill Valley:
By how healthy he or she looked. By how handsome and radiant they were. By how much love I felt in their presence. Since health is really something you create for yourself day in and day out and relates to your habits as well as your emotional life, I'd ask if he had the tools so I could learn from him how to create my own physical, emotional and mental health.



Dr. Elson Haas, general practitioner, Fairfax:
I would go by my feelings and by the sensitivity the doctor has. By his ability to communicate with me. It's very important that doctors go beyond the symptoms and listen to people, because the problems we have in life are directly related to our symptoms. Another point is to decide what kind of treatment you want. Acupuncture? Imagery? Homeopathy? Naturopathy?



Dr. Allee Luna, pediatrician, Palo Alto:
I'd have a fair idea of what I wanted from a physician and then ask friends who shared my wants. It should be someone you can talk to and who addresses your concerns. For instance, does he have time to answer your questions? In pediatrics you can usually come in on a prenatal visit and see the doctor before you make a choice.



Dr. Robert Nachtigall, infertility specialist, Laurel Heights:
I would ask the opinion of physicians I trusted and respected and if I couldn't do that I'd ask friends I trusted if they had good interaction with their physician. I'd want some personal way of evaluating my choice rather than going through the phone book. And lastly, I'd trust my feelings about the person. One who had empathy and a feeling of shared humanness.



Dr. Martin Towbin, internal & preventive medicine specialist, San Rafael:
I would consider whether I wanted to have my physician as a partner who would advise me and let me participate or if I would rather have him tell me what to do. Then I'd get a list of a few names from friends or the medical society and I'd call and talk to the doctor. The patient should interview the physician and be clear about what he wants.

TOPPIX

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Fence Divides Town on New Border

Residents complain of the creation of a 'Berlin' between Egypt and Israel

By David K. Shieler
New York Times

Rafa, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip

A CHAIN-LINK fence, seven feet high and topped by barbed wire, is being erected through the center of this dusty town of 60,000 Palestinian Arabs.

It slices across streets, cuts through yards and winds among houses, separating merchants from their markets, farmers from their crops, fathers from their sons.

As of April 25, when Israel is scheduled to complete its pullback from Sinai, the fence will be the new border between Israel and Egypt. A single gate will allow selected residents with special passes to move back and forth, if they have property on both sides. But for most of Rafa's citizens, the city will be absolutely divided.

"Berlin," said one resident, Hatem Nawajha. "I don't want it to be like Berlin, with one brother on one side and one on the other."

The case of Rafa has put an odd twist in the conventional images of alignments in the Middle East, for it was Israel that pushed hard for a solution that would spare the Arab residents the hardship they will now endure, and it was Egypt that refused to put humanitarian considerations ahead of politics.

Modern Rafa began as a small town in Palestine under the British mandate, and it grew and spread and spilled over into adjacent Sinai in the absence of a fenced international frontier.

"The shops have been so carefully erected by far-seeing tradesmen on the exact boundary," wrote C.S. Jarvis, British governor of Sinai in 1936, "that so far no customs official has been able to decide what constitutes smuggling and what does not. Technically, the mere act of cooking beans in the kitchen and eating them in the living room is an offense against the laws of contraband."

After the 1948 war at Israel's birth, Egypt controlled both the Sinai and the Palestinian sides. Although there were checkpoints in the town — the Palestinian portion was in the Gaza Strip, under an Egyptian military government — residents say they could move back and forth rather freely. Since the 1967 war, when both Sinai and the Gaza Strip came under Israeli control, the town has developed in complete disregard of the old border. Now, under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, only Sinai will go back to Egypt, and the Gaza Strip will remain under Israeli jurisdiction.

The treaty provides that the border coincide with the line established in 1906 by a joint commission of Turkey, Britain and Egypt. There are still disputes between Israel and Egypt about the precise location of this line — and 15 points along it have not been resolved — but there is no doubt that it went



New York Times photo

Youngsters in Rafa peered across the barbed-wire fence that will mark the Egyptian-Israeli border

through what is now the heart of Rafa.

Several months ago, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, proposed redrawing the border around the town to place Rafa either wholly within the Gaza Strip or wholly within Egypt. His concerns were described by officials as both humanitarian and security-oriented. He did not want to demolish houses to make a plowed security strip, but he was said to be worried about terrorists who might infiltrate across a border that would be hard to police if it ran through congested neighborhoods.

Egypt refused to redraw the line, however. If it took all of Rafa into its territory, the argument went, Palestinian nationalists would have raised a cry over Egyptian annexation of part of what they still call Palestine. If the town had been placed entirely within the Gaza Strip, some Egyptians would certainly have criticized President Hosni Mubarak for giving away Egyptian territory.

The Egyptians did agree to slight alterations of the border to avoid cutting houses in half, and the Israelis decided not to demolish buildings; the 130-foot-wide security strip the Israelis have bulldozed along the fence stops at the town's edge, narrowing to a thin zone as it enters the built-up area.

"The fence is going to be minimal," one high-ranking Israeli officer said, "definitely not satisfying the security people. We'll try it out and see how it works."

It is already working to prevent two brothers from walking back and forth across the narrow yard that separates their small ice factory from their small olive press.

After April 25 the brothers, Yehia and Naim Zourab, will presumably not be able to get away

with lifting up a section of fence and crawling underneath, as they do now; they will have to go about two and a half miles out of their way to the gate.

Original plans called for the demolition of the ice factory because the border runs right through it; the compressors are in Egypt, the well and freezers in the Gaza Strip. Egyptian and Israeli negotiators agreed to run the fence around the building, placing all of it in Egypt. This saved the factory, which was built in 1930, but presented the Zourabs with the problem of getting their ice — from Egypt — to their buyers, in the Gaza Strip.

"THE ICE blocks come out the back door," Yehia said. **"If the people from the Palestinian side want them, we'll have to throw them over the fence."**

The olive press is also on the Israeli side, and some of the Zourabs' olive groves are on the Egyptian side. This means a reorientation of their oil-making industry. They also lost several olive and orange trees when the Israelis bulldozed a security strip through their groves; the brothers say they have not received any compensation, although Israeli officials insist that compensation will be paid equivalent to the value of the annual crop lost to the bulldozers.

For Hamdan el-Shar, the fence means a division of his family, for some of his sons live on one side, some on the other.

"My brother lives in Sinai," said

Walid Hussein el-Shar, 13 years old. "We want to stay together. How will I visit him if they cut the city?"

Zaki Ibrahim, who sells chickens, gets most of his customers from the Israeli side, although his small shop is just across the border in Sinai.

"The store will die," he said. "I don't have a new store to move into."

As the fence is built, yard by yard, the certainty of division solidifies. But one uncertainty that has not yet been removed is the question of what is going to happen to the 516 families who live in Camp Canada, a slum named after the Canadian U.N. force once stationed there.

They have been uprooted before. They are families that fled in the 1948 war to a refugee camp here. Then in the early 1970s, Israel let them move from the camp to Camp Canada, where they built their own houses. Now Camp Canada will be in Egyptian territory, and its residents are Palestinian.

The residents have been told nothing about their future. But officials said Israel had asked Egypt to allow them to stay where they are. If Egypt refuses, they will probably gradually move out over the next six months, an Israeli official said, being paid compensation for their houses by the Egyptian government and being helped by Israel to build new houses on a tract of land in northwest Rafa.

"We think the Palestinians on the Egyptian side should remain there," the Israeli official said. "But if Egypt cannot accept the idea that they should stay put, then we're ready to take them back and resettle them."

ASK BETH

I'm Jealous of His 'Ex'

Dear Beth: My boyfriend had sex with his previous girlfriend. He says he never loved her, but loves me, and I believe him, but I can't get over feeling terribly jealous. Whenever I think of the two of them together, my heart falls right into my stomach. This is ruining our relationship. How can I get over it? — Arlyne

It's hard to sort out one's feelings about an issue as emotionally complex as sex. Perhaps you are envious, and wish you dared become that deeply involved yourself. Perhaps you are scared you will be pressured into it and then feel guilty. You will continue to feel upset until you find out what is really troubling you. Find someone who can help you and talk the thing out.

Dear Beth: Shame on you! You are obviously influenced by your generation's view of menstruation when you say "it's mostly just a nuisance, still something of a chore, and mainly a mystery." In a time when women are trying to shed the "curse" image, you reintroduce it to the newest generation of young women. Menstruation is a biological function, no mystery. It's only a nuisance if you let it be one. It's not a chore unless you don't shower daily anyway. It's not scary. Ignorance creates fear and anxiety. — Disappointed Reader

I agree that ignorance creates fear, which is why I wrote that column explaining this natural process. However, there is a mystery — even doctors don't understand exactly how hormones

work. There is some nuisance — I used to argue with my older brothers about which was more trouble, shaving every day, or having to bother with sanitary napkins once a month. We agreed they were both chores. Mysteries are exciting.

HERMAN



and chores always with us. Neither has anything to do with a "curse."

Dear Beth: I go to an almost all-white school. I'm one of the few blacks, and my other black friends accuse me of trying to act like the white kids. I don't try to be the same with everyone. I don't need this teasing because we black kids get put down enough anyway. No black girl ever made the squad. No black girl ever made cheerleader, and we've sure tried. I even heard a white guy liked me and wanted to ask me out, but was afraid of what the other boys would say. — Sick and Tired

It is shocking that these attitudes still persist. I keep hoping young kids won't take on their parents' fears and racial prejudices, but it doesn't seem to happen that way.

One can't legislate social attitudes, but discrimination in school, sports, etc., is different. Discrimination in public school by race, religion, or sex, etc., is not accepted. Many schools have procedures for handling grievances. Perhaps the best thing to do is speak to a sympathetic teacher, and get his or her support in presenting your case. Some schools are starting "fairness committees," composed of students and faculty to try to settle these issues on the campus.

Try to persuade your black friends that closing ranks, while tempting, will limit their own experience in the long run. Treating everyone the same develops a magnanimous spirit that will reach all but the true bigots.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 23, 1982

Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Cranston:

Your March 4th communication enclosing the attached correspondence from Mr. George Coleman has been brought to my attention, and your interest is appreciated.

Based upon information furnished you by Mr. Coleman, we are instructing our Los Angeles Office to contact Mr. Van de Kamp in an effort to confirm the threat allegation. Depending on the outcome of our contact with Mr. Van de Kamp, we will institute whatever investigation may be indicated.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Charles P. Monroe
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

Enclosure

FBI/DOJ

George Coleman
2642 38th Ave.
Oakland, Ca. 94619
April 19, 1982

OUTSIDE SOURCE

mf Mr. Charles P. Monroe, Ass't Director
Criminal Investigative Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

SIRHAN SIRHAN

Dear Mr. Monroe:

This is with respect to the correspondence that U.S. Senator Allan Cranston submitted to you on March 4, 1982 on my behalf. I have enclosed a copy of a letter you sent him, in which he furnished me.

This is with regard to your letter in the second paragraph addressed to Senator Allan Cranston. "We are instructing our Los Angeles Office to contact District Attorney John Van de Kamp in an effort to confirm the death threat allegation."

CA The enclosure is meant to corroborate the information that I supplied to you through U.S. Senator Allan Cranston. The enclosure is from the S.F. Chronicle & Examiner the article entitled "Sirhan Parole---is 16 Years enough." I call your attention to the extreme right hand corner in which I have underlined item number one.

CP Eugene Wilson a fellow inmate of Sirhan is talking:

Wilson: "I wonder, if Kennedy became president, would he be assassinated because of what happened to his brothers?"

Sirhan: "I know he would be. If I get out of here in 1984, and he's still president, I'll take care of him myself."

The alleged conversation occurred on the exercise yard during Senator Edward Kennedy's unsuccessful presidential primary campaign in 1980.

I realize what is being transmitted is only hearsay, but it is only to confirm information given to you through U.S. Senator Allan Cranston.

Sincerely,

George Coleman

Enclosures 2

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED

16 APR 29 1982

53 MAY 18 1982

1 - Mr. Archey

AIRTEL

4/28/82

mf
Director, FBI

SAC, Los Angeles

SIRHAN SIRHAN
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Charles P. Monroe, Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division, letter to Honorable Alan Cranston, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., dated 3/23/82.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are two copies of an envelope and letter with two enclosures consisting of a newspaper clipping and a copy of referenced letter from Charles P. Monroe to Honorable Cranston. All items furnished to FBIHQ by George Coleman. Copies of same being furnished to United States Secret Service, Headquarters.

The above-mentioned information is set forth for informational purposes.

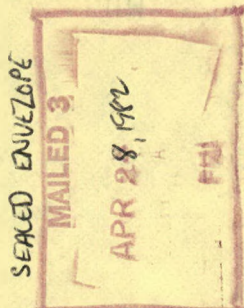
Enclosures (8)

89-4268-4

16 APR 29 1982

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Director's Sec'y _____

OEA:jey (4)



53 MAY 18 1982

MAIL ROOM ☒

DEA

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/21/82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATTN: SUPERVISOR, OATESS ARCHEY, PERSONAL
 CRIMES SECTION

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-586) (C-1) (C)

SUBJECT: SIRHAN SIRHAN
 SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bu airtel to Los Angeles 4/28/82.

As previously indicated Mr. George Coleman reported that Sirhan Sirhan had threatened the life of Senator Edward Kennedy. This allegation was explored at length and by witness testimony in late April, 1982 at Soledad Prison by the Board of Prison Terms. This parole hearing was afforded maximum media coverage in both Northern California (where the hearings were held) and Southern California (where the crime occurred).

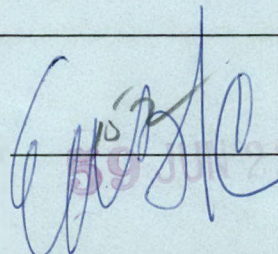
George Coleman, 2642 38th Avenue, Oakland, California, was interviewed at his residence at which time he stated he has no independent information or evidence concerning threats made by Sirhan against the life of Senator Edward Kennedy. Coleman, who is a student at the University of San Francisco, advised that the only knowledge he had of threats concerning Kennedy had been from the news media. Coleman stated that he sent this information to Senator Alan Cranston and Assistant Director Charles Monroe to insure that the California Parole Board was made aware of it.

Los Angeles has not and does not anticipate contacting Los Angeles District Attorney John Van de Kamp regarding the above matter.

Los Angeles conducting no further investigation 16 JUN 1 1982

② - Bureau
 1 - Los Angeles

JMB/dkd
 (3)

Approved: 

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per