

"assassination, shooting and shot" when describing the woman's statement. La Scola also stated that Fahey told him he took the woman to a motel in the valley area. Fahey had denied any sexual activity with the woman to investigators. Though scheduled for an appointment with La Scola, Fahey did not show up for his appointment to be hypnotized.

Charles Dirks had been present at the Ambassador Hotel the night of the assassination. He was questioned immediately after the shooting by investigators and he related no significant observations at the Ambassador Hotel. Subsequently he told Faura, whom he knew previously, that he recalled seeing a man who looked like Sirhan and an unattractive woman dressed like a "student demonstrator" the night of the assassination. Faura became very excited at this information. He introduced Dirks to Fahey and tried to connect the woman Dirks had seen and the woman Fahey was alleged to have met. Dirks felt that Faura was leading him and stated that he did not accept his statements. He did submit to being hypnotized but felt that he never was really under hypnosis.

On August 30, 1968, Mr. Chris Gugas, a licensed polygraph operator, administered a polygraph examination on John Fahey. The examination was arranged by Faura. Mr. Jordan Bonfante, Bureau Chief of Time-Life Magazine in Los Angeles, was present at the test.

Mr. Gugas stated to investigators that he felt that Fahey had been truthful during the examination. He felt that no one could

tell such a convincing story unless he was telling a truthful story. He admitted that his test had not contained sufficient questions to fully evaluate Fahey's truthfulness. He stated that he received a reaction to two questions during the test. These questions had to do with Fahey's being followed on June 4th and whether he felt that his life had been in danger on that date. Gugas could not explain these reactions to investigators.

John Fahey had shown on his salesman's log for June 4, 1968, that he had been at the business of Mr. Paul Woo located in Sun Valley. Mr. Woo stated in his interview that Fahey definitely had not been to his business in the month of June. Woo further stated that the last time he had seen Fahey was around May 15, 1968. At that time Fahey introduced Fernando Faura to Woo. Faura showed Woo his press pass and told Woo that he was gathering information for a story on "China Airlines." This information was the first indication to investigators that Fahey may have known Faura prior to the assassination.

The investigation disclosed several discrepancies which tended to place doubt on the Fahey account.

1. Through an independent investigation it was learned that Munir Sirhan, tentatively identified by Fahey, was at work during the time that Fahey alleged that he saw him.
2. Fahey's addition of a second vehicle to the incident was a significant change in his story. Fahey's retelling of the incident near the boulder contained numerous differences.

3. Fahey changed his story to include carrying the woman to the life guard station, though he denied having sexual relations with the woman.
4. Fahey claimed that he made no account calls on June 4, 1968. Mr. Callahan, of Cal Rod Rambler in Oxnard, recalled that Fahey made a call at noon that day.
5. Witnesses at locations that Fahey claimed to have taken the woman denied seeing either of the two. One witness, a waitress at Trancas Restaurant, admitted that Fahey looked familiar.
6. Fahey's employment history was documented by the F.B.I., Without exception he was described by his previous employers as being emotionally unstable, highly irritable and unreliable. Fahey's current employer, Mr. Ron Smith, described him as only a fair employee.
7. Possible residences of the woman suggested by Fahey were checked and provided no substantiation to his claims.
8. During an interview on June 14, 1968, Fahey advised investigators that one of the two men at the Coffee Shop was definitely Sirhan Sirhan.

#### Polygraph Examination of John Fahey

Due to the many discrepancies in his statements Fahey was asked to take a polygraph examination. On September 5, 1968, Fahey agreed to an examination to be conducted by Lieutenant Hernandez. During the course of the examination, physiological tracings at points where crucial key questions were asked, strongly indicated that Fahey was not being completely truthful.

Fahey was asked, "Since Senator Kennedy was assassinated, have you lied to any police officer?" He responded "No." He responded "Yes" when asked "Have you ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?" When asked "Did any woman tell you of a plan to assassinate Senator Kennedy on June 4, 1968?" Fahey responded "Yes". In the opinion of the examiner Fahey was being untruthful in his answers.

Fahey answered truthfully when he was later asked the following relevant questions: "Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Sirhan Sirhan in person?" Answer: "No" "Do you honestly believe that you have ever seen Munir Sirhan in person?" Answer: "No."

Fahey asked to talk to investigators on September 9, 1968, in order to clarify the situation. Fahey stated that he had actually picked up a woman at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4th and spent the day with her. The rest of the story had been a figment of his imagination. He had elaborated on certain actual events which had occurred but which were not related to the Kennedy assassination. Though Fahey admitted that the story was false he would not accept responsibility for his erroneous report. He advised investigators that he believed that Faura had strongly influenced him into thinking that what he had told the police had actually occurred.

JAMES HOFFA, JR.

Mrs. Anita Stewart contacted Los Angeles County Sheriffs Intelligence Division on June 5, 1968, and stated that she overheard James Hoffa, Jr. make a threatening statement against Senator Robert F. Kennedy eleven months prior to the shooting. An investigation of the allegation proved it to be false.

The Allegation

Mrs. Stewart, a nineteen year old housewife, contacted Sergeant Lee Stahl, Sheriffs Intelligence Division after a visit with her husband James Stewart, who was in County Jail awaiting trial for burglary. She stated that James Hoffa, Jr., son of the imprisoned teamster official, visited the offices of Insurance Broker, Leonard Davis, Anita Stewart's father. The meeting was in the early part of July 1967, and included a man named Tuffy (Theron) Tyson, Davis and a man Stewart described as male Caucasion, early twenties, sun tanned. She never heard his name, but thought he referred to James Hoffa as his father. The meeting involved an insurance program for the Teamsters Union and Stewart was attending it because of her employment at her father's office. A conversation concerning Senator Kennedy's possibility of being elected president resulted in the man Stewart thought to be Hoffa stating something to the effect that if Kennedy were elected, he would be "rubbed out." She could not remember the exact conversation but added that it was mentioned that Senator Kennedy had exerted an unusual amount of harassment against James Hoffa, Sr.

## A Second Allegation

Mrs. Stewart alleged that a second suspicious conversation took place during the meeting. The second suspicious conversation concerned a man who had "opened his mouth" to authorities. She stated she did not hear the entire conversation and thought that the men present didn't want her to be aware of it. She stated that during the conversation Davis circled an area in a street guide with a felt tip pen. She observed the area to be in Encino.

The next day she heard on the news that a car bombing had taken place in Encino.

During the interview with Sergeant Stahl, Anita Stewart added that she had received an anonymous telephone call from a man with a deep voice at 4 a.m., on June 5, 1968. The man stated "Forget everything you heard in Lennie's office (Davis) or you won't live to tell about it."

James Stewart advised Sergeant Stahl that he was acquainted with Sirhan, that he knew him as John and had met him at Gazzarri's Hollywood A GoGo Night Club in West Hollywood. Stewart stated that he first saw Sirhan at the nightclub just after Christmas in 1967, where Stewart was parking cars.

Due to the seriousness of the allegation against James Hoffa, Jr., whose father was prosecuted by the Department of Justice while Robert Kennedy was Attorney General, an investigation was begun.

## The Investigation

Mr. Leonard Davis stated that he remembered a meeting with Theron

Tyson in July, 1967. The meeting was an effort to secure an insurance loan for the Teamsters Union and Tyson represented the Union. Davis stated there were only three men at the meeting, himself, Tyson and a man with Tyson, whose name Davis couldn't recall. He described the unnamed individual as male Caucasian, in his thirties, short, curly hair, with a very flat nose. The man did not participate in the conversation and Davis does not know why he attended. Davis stated that his daughter was at the meeting. She began employment at his office on June 26, 1967. He denied that James Hoffa, Jr., had ever been in his office or that he had attended the meeting. He stated that he did not circle any street guides, was not involved in a bombing and that a threat was not made against Robert Kennedy in his office.

Mr. Davis advised investigators that his daughter is a pathological liar and has a vivid imagination. He related that she called him at 9 a.m., on June 5, 1968, and stated, "Gee Daddy, I hope they don't investigate you about this Kennedy deal." When he asked what she meant, she stated, "You know what you and Tuffy were talking about." When he queried her further, she stated, "Never mind, forget about it." Davis stated that Anita Stewart needs psychiatric care but he has been unable to convince her to see a doctor.

Davis stated that Tyson informed him that loans had been difficult to secure since James Hoffa had been jailed and it was the only time Hoffa was mentioned.

Mr. Theron Tyson stated that he was at a meeting in Davis's office during July 1967. He verified the purpose of the meeting

to be an insurance loan venture for the Teamsters Union. He recalled Anita Stewart being present at the meeting.

Tyson stated there were no threats made against Robert Kennedy. The fact that James Hoffa, Sr., was threatened in San Francisco, in 1961, was mentioned during the conversation, but only in an offhand way. Tyson stated that he knows James Hoffa, Jr., personally, and that Hoffa was never present at Davis's office or at any of their business meetings.

Mr. James Hoffa, Jr., stated that he is an attorney and does not work for the Teamsters Union. He had never been in the offices of Leonard Davis and was not in Los Angeles during June or July 1967, or June 1968. He is acquainted with Theron Tyson but not Davis.

Mr. James Stewart was reinterviewed and shown a photograph of Sirhan. He stated that his first identification was in error, that he had not observed Sirhan at Gazzarri's Nightclub.

Mrs. Anita Stewart was reinterviewed and stated that she received the threatening phone call on June 6, 1968, not the day of the shooting. She was shown a photograph of James Hoffa, Jr., and was unable to identify the person in the picture as the person in her father's office.

#### Summary of the Investigation

The initial identification of James Hoffa, Jr., by Anita Stewart was not positive according to her own statements. She did not hear anyone call him by that name, was not introduced to him and

only inferred that his name was Hoffa because of the conversation. She was not able to identify his photograph as the man she observed at the meeting. She described the man as being in his twenties, Hoffa is thirty-seven.

Mrs. Stewart insisted that she received the reported threatening phone call on June 6, 1968. She made the report to Los Angeles County Sheriff's Intelligence Division on June 5, 1968.

Mrs. Stewart reported the car bombing in Encino took place the day after she reported hearing the conversation in Davis's office. Records show she did not begin her employment at Davis's office until June 26, 1967. The car bombing referred to took place on June 18, 1967 (The Covelli bombing), eight days before she began work.

Due to the inconsistencies in Stewart's statements and the fact that the events referred to by her occurred after she alleged them to have happened, investigators discounted her allegation. The denials of Davis and Tyson that Hoffa was present at the meeting in question substantiated this conclusion. The motive for Stewarts' allegation could not be determined, however, investigators speculated that her personal conflict with her father, Davis may have motivated her to make the statement.

**MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS**

ANTOINE FOUAD KHOURY

Stanley W. Johnson, 503 North Howard Street, Glendale, called Glendale Chief of Police Duane Baker on November 12, 1968, and advised him that his daughter was acquainted with someone who attended some sort of meetings at the Sirhan residence in Pasadena.

Chief Baker forwarded this information to investigators via the District Attorney's Office, along with information that investigators should use caution when contacting Johnson to avoid letting his daughter find out it was he who had notified the police. The only information Johnson could furnish about the person involved was the name "Tony," and the fact that he was Arabian.

Mr. Johnson was contacted in Glendale on November 13, 1968, at 7 p.m. He advised investigators that a girl named Candace Green, 327 Ivy Street, was dating a man known as "Tony" and that she had accompanied him to the Sirhan home in Pasadena. Johnson stated this information came from his eighteen-year-old daughter, Barbara, and may or may not have been completely factual. Mr. Johnson accompanied investigators while they contacted both Barbara Johnson and Candace Green.

Miss Barbara Ann Johnson, age 18, 503 North Howard Street, was interviewed on November 13, 1968, at 7:40 p.m., in Glendale. She stated that the man Candace Green was dating was Antoine F. Khoury, 405 North Howard Street. Miss Johnson stated that Miss Green had reported going to a residence in Pasadena after

Kennedy assassination and hearing Arabic spoken, but she had not elaborated upon it.

Miss Candace Susan Green, age 19, 327 West Ivy Street, Glendale, was interviewed in Glendale on November 13, 1968, at 8:45 p.m. She stated that she did know and had been dating Antoine Khoury; that he was from the Middle East, had been going to school and was presently working in a department store in Glendale.

She stated that she had accompanied Khoury to a home in Pasadena, where she met two women, an older one, and her forty-year-old daughter. She could not remember where it was or what the people's names were. She stated that this took place approximately one-and-one-half weeks after the assassination. The four of them were the only ones there. It was not a meeting but a social gathering and conversation did not touch upon the Sirhans or the Mid-East situation. She stated the only Arabic spoken was in small amounts which appeared to be expressive phrases or jokes. There was no extended conversation which she could not understand. She stated that she had not met any of the Sirhans, nor were any of them at this location. Khoury told Green that he knew the Sirhan family, but she stated that she did not believe him.

Miss Green stated that she accompanied Khoury to The Fez Restaurant in Hollywood several times. They went on weekends to the upstairs room. She did not overhear any serious discussions while at The Fez.

Interview with Khoury

Antoine Fouad Khoury, 405 North Howard Street, Glendale, was interviewed at his place of business, Webb's Department Store, 119 North Brand, Glendale, on November 14, 1968, at 9:30 a.m. Khoury stated that he knew a Linda Kamakian and had visited her home on several occasions. He had met Saidallah Sirhan at her home approximately six months prior to the assassination. He only met him on the one occasion, but recalled observing the same person playing a musical instrument at The Fez. Khoury did not know or remember observing any other members of the Sirhan family. He stated that to the best of his knowledge, the Kamakians are friends of the Sirhans.

Khoury denied being a member of any organization comprised of people from the Middle East. His only affiliation is with the Glendale International Club, a group sponsored by the Glendale Y.W.C.A. This organization was disbanded in the summer of 1967 and was purely a social club established to assist foreigners to become acquainted with their community. This was verified by Mrs. Betty Lewis, advisor at the Y.W.C.A.

Khoury stated that he went to The Fez Restaurant occasionally for purely social reasons. The last time he went to The Fez was in the middle of October, 1968. Khoury stated that he had no prior knowledge of the Kennedy assassination and was genuinely shocked by it. He had not overheard any conversation since that time that would indicate to him that there was a conspiracy.

Summary

The visit to the home of a friend by Khoury and a small amount of Arabic conversation, coupled with the allegation that the Kamakians were friends of the Sirhan family, caused two teenagers to create a potentially interesting story. Their story, when related to Mr. Johnson, sounded plausible enough to make him suspicious and he notified the authorities.

The investigation disclosed that Linda Kamakian was, in fact, a friend of the Sirhan family. The Kamakians met the Sirhans through a church picnic in 1960. Khoury also knew the Kamakians, but he did not become friends with the Sirhan family. Khoury never met Sirhan Sirhan.

Detective Heatherington, Pasadena Police Department, reported that the officers conducting the twenty-four hour, around-the-clock, security detail at the Sirhan home had not observed any unusual groups, activities or large numbers of visitors.

Report of a Bomb Threat

At approximately 7:40 p.m., Wednesday, May 15, 1968, Officer Douglas Hicks, Valley Services Communication Division, received a telephone call from an unknown male. The caller said that his brother had been talking for two weeks about planting some kind of explosive in the "Kennedy thing at Valley College". He said his brother had been talking as if he were going to blow up the Auditorium. His brother left with a paper bag, and the caller had looked for three hours but was unable to locate him. The caller said he did not want a radio car to come to his residence because he didn't want his brother to get into trouble. He just didn't want anyone to get hurt. The caller then hung up.

Valley Services Division notified Sgt. W. Burke, Watch Commander of Van Nuys Patrol. He contacted Lieutenant Courtial at the Business Office Division and Intelligence Division; and, Officer R. D. Bennett was sent to Valley College to contact the security officer. It was learned Senator Kennedy was to arrive at Valley College at 8:15 p.m. Burke assigned four motor units and two "A" units to meet him at Valley College.

While en route, Burke requested four additional "A" units. They were instructed to report to Ethel Street and Campus Drive where the Command Post was to be located. As the officers arrived, they were assigned to clear a walkway overpass, check the route of travel for suspects and watch for problems relative to the

security of Senator Kennedy.

Bennett and the four motor units were assigned to meet the Kennedy Party at Ethel Street and Burbank Boulevard to provide security and an escort into the men's gym. The Kennedy Party arrived and the crowd awaiting his arrival surged forward. The assigned officers attempted to keep the crowd away from Senator Kennedy.

Members of the Kennedy Staff asked the officers in rather crude terms to allow the crowd all the freedom they wanted. They used remarks such as "Gestapo," "Typical L.A. Police gestapo tactics," "Fascists," "We don't need your help!" "We don't care if you have received a threat." These remarks were made to Sgt. Mc Mullen and Officers Markowitz, Vreeland, Van Bibber and Johnson who continued to escort the Senator into the gymnasium. Other officers remained in the gymnasium to observe the crowd for suspected assassins.

#### Small Object Reportedly Strikes Kennedy

Senator Kennedy left the gymnasium at 10 p.m. As the Kennedy Party traveled northbound on Ethel Street beneath the pedestrian overpass, a small missile (possible flash bulb) was reported to have struck Senator Kennedy on the forehead. Officer P. J. Piampiano saw the object and described it as very small. The Kennedy Party continued being escorted by the four motor units. The escort stayed with the Kennedy Party until they reached the Ventura Freeway at Coldwater Canyon. There were no reported injuries by the Kennedy Party.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS RELEASE

The Los Angeles Police Department was advised by Mr. Max Berman that on May 18, 1968 while in Israel, he was told by a hotel employee that Senator Kennedy had been shot. Berman at the time was in the company of twelve other people on a tour. Berman in turn told the other members of the tour. He believed the broadcast originated from the British Broadcasting Corporation and was in French.

Berman checked the local newspapers in Israel and listened to the radio but could find nothing to verify the information. Some of the other members of the tour claimed they heard the news from the tour guide, Jacob Henigan.

Lieutenant Colonel Pullum (Retired) was in Czechoslovakia during May 1968 participating in a shooting match when inquiries were made by the Russian team as to whether he had heard of any plot to assassinate Senator Kennedy.

Three other persons living in various parts of the United States received letters from relatives living in Czechoslovakia inquiring about Senator Kennedy being shot. They claim to have heard the news on the radio in May 1968.

Two other individuals were on a flight in the Middle-East when they heard of an attempted assassination on Senator Kennedy, but this information did not come from a broadcast and was only conversation among the passengers.

An inquiry was made of the British Broadcasting Company regarding

such a broadcast, and after checking their records no such news release could be located. However, it was learned that the Reuter's news agency had teleprinted a story on May 16, 1968, regarding a stone-throwing incident that occurred at Los Angeles Valley College.

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Mr. Clifford E. Kerns, the tour director of Brownell Tours who was in Israel accompanying the group, never heard any comment regarding an attempted assassination and feels that if such a thing was said, he would have known. He also denied that any such statement was made by the tour guide, Jacob Henigan.

A total of sixteen persons allegedly heard some comment regarding an attempted assassination, but none of them would state that they actually heard a news broadcast or read it in a newspaper. In each case the information was "secondhand" and was in the form of a rumor.

It was concluded that in all probability the witnesses were referring to an incident that occurred on May 15, 1968, at Los Angeles Valley College.

On that date Senator Kennedy was leaving the men's gym after delivering a campaign speech. While passing under an overpass, a small object fell from overhead and struck him on the forehead. The object was possibly a flashbulb since there were numerous individuals taking pictures from the overpass.

The Senator suffered no injuries and there was no medical treatment required. This occurrence was verified by a statement made

by Senator Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, who commented that a flashbulb had fallen near the Senator but that neither the Senator nor any member of his party was injured.

Information was received from Special Agent R. J. LaJeuness, F.B.I., that overseas radio broadcasts for the period of May 16, 1968, were checked and that no broadcast was made in any part of Europe regarding Senator Kennedy being shot or injured.

HAROLD WEISBERG

On June 19, 1968, Art Kevin, Special Projects coordinator for KHJ Television and Radio, recorded a telephonic interview with Harold Weisberg. Weisberg stated that he was writing a book dealing with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which reportedly contained information about a conspiracy between Lee Harvey Oswald and the Central Intelligence Agency. Kevin submitted a copy of the tape recording to the Department on June 25, 1968.

The voice on the recording, which Kevin identified as Harold Weisberg, stated that he had an informant who called him on March 9, 1968, and advised him that Senator Robert F. Kennedy had made a speech in the San Fernando Valley a few days prior. The informant also told Weisberg that Kennedy had examined evidence involving the John Kennedy assassination in the National Archives and was satisfied that the Warren Commission findings were correct. He told Weisberg that Kennedy's statement was incorrect and that Senator Kennedy could not have seen the National Archives. The informant stated that there were too many "guns" between the Senator and the White House and implied that there was a C.I.A. conspiracy involved. In the event Senator Kennedy were elected president, the informant stated, Kennedy would be in a position to review the C.I.A. involvement in his brother's death.

Weisberg further stated to Kevin that he saw the same informant in New York on June 10, 1968. He was then advised by

the informant that he had received information in early May that an attempt would be made on Senator Kennedy's life in California and that it would take place in a crowd. The informant stated that he had gotten word to the Kennedy "camp" approximately three weeks prior to the shooting, but that the Kennedy staff was not adequately concerned about the information. The informant stated that he felt that this was probably an extension of Senator Kennedy's attitudes.

Weisberg refused to disclose the identity of his informant to Kevin. He stated that the informant was also involved in reporting the alleged conspiracy surrounding the President Kennedy assassination. Kevin asked Weisberg if the information about the assassination attempt had been received by Senator Kennedy and Weisberg answered that he had no personal knowledge about it.

Investigators contacted Weisberg by telephone on June 27, 1968. He repeated the statement made to Kevin and added that he and his informant had discussed the information with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

The informant would not reveal his source of information about the alleged attempt that was to be made on Senator Kennedy's life, to Weisberg. Weisberg in turn, would not reveal the identity of his informant to investigators, but he did state that his informant was a man in his 40's, with famous show business parents, who shuns publicity.

Weisberg stated several times that he was without funds and requested investigators to arrange some paid television interviews for him in the Los Angeles area. Weisberg was unable to furnish any information resulting from his personal knowledge and refused to allow investigators to contact his informant. Investigators were unable to develop any further information concerning this testimony and the investigation was suspended pending new developments.

## CORONA CHECK INVESTIGATION

On December 5, 1968, C.I.I. Agent John Diemel furnished investigators with various reports from the Corona Police Department involving a stolen and forged check. The concerned check was a payroll check dated November 14, 1966, made out to Sirhan Sirhan by the Altfillisch Construction Company and was signed by Laura Krause, bookkeeper at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch. On December 8, 1968, an article appeared in the Los Angeles Times entitled "Sirhan Linked to Bad Check." Other newspaper articles appeared in the Riverside-Corona area and it was inferred that Sirhan was involved in the cashing of a stolen check.

On December 9, 1968, investigators went to the Corona Police Department and interviewed the Assistant Chief of Police, C. B. Biggers. He was shown the newspaper clippings which quoted Corona Chief of Police Joseph Greer as saying, "Sirhan is believed to have endorsed and cashed the check." Biggers denied that the Chief had made such a comment and confirmed the fact that the Corona Police Department had received a forgery report covering the incident. He stated the case was now closed since no identification was taken at the time the check was cashed.

The investigators advised the Chief that they wished to make a follow-up of the circumstances regarding the incident for the purpose of determining any effect the incident might have on our overall investigation. With the approval and complete cooperation of the Corona Police Department, the investigation determined the following:

The check was a regular payroll check made out to Sirhan and stolen from the tackroom at the ranch prior to delivery to him. Various canceled checks of individuals employed at the ranch were checked and one made out to Kenneth Blay (a former employee) and endorsed by him showed similarity to the handwriting of the forged document. Additional samples of Kenneth Blay's handwriting were obtained from the Riverside Sheriff's Department. Detective Purkiss, handwriting expert of that department, examined the documents. He offered the opinion that the writing on the forged instrument was written by the same person who had written on the Kenneth Blay check.

Frances Hatten, owner of Hatten Grocery Store, was interviewed and recalled cashing the forged check but remembered nothing else. She was shown the check by investigators and identified a series of numbers written on the check and identified these as numbers taken off a California Operator's License. This was the store's normal procedure in cashing checks. According to Frances Hatten, no one else was present when the check was cashed.

Kenneth Blay, a resident of Corona, was interviewed at his residence; and after being told that the officers were there solely to investigate the possible connection between the stolen check and the Kennedy assassination, he admitted taking, endorsing and cashing the stolen check. He further added that he was formerly employed at the ranch and that he took the check from the tackroom and cashed it at the Hatten Grocery Store in Corona.

The documents were also checked by Examiner of Questioned Documents Larry Sloan of the District Attorney's Office who offered the opinion that the endorsement was most probably that of Kenneth Blay.

The number [REDACTED] that appears on the rear of the check was checked with the Department of Motor Vehicles. This number was assigned to a Class Three license issued October 3, 1967, to Joyce Marie Peglow, 12817 Tomahawk Lane, Norwalk.

Mrs. Peglow was interviewed and denied any knowledge of the incident and produced a California Operator's License bearing the same number. She further added that at no time did she loan her license to anyone and that she had never lost her license. She did recall that sometime during December 1967, a police officer from Lynwood interviewed her regarding a forged check from Corona.

Lieutenant Ralston, Lynwood Police Department, was interviewed and he stated that he had no knowledge of ever interviewing Mrs. Peglow, and that there was no record of the interview in his files. He commented that if his department had received a request from an outside jurisdiction, it was possible that the information would be telephoned to the requesting jurisdiction and that a official record might not be made.

Chief of Police Joseph W. Greer, Corona Police Department, was apprised of the findings, and he stated that his department is reinvestigating the forgery for possible further action.

**U. S. Department of Justice**

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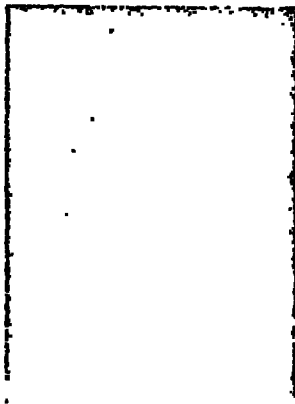
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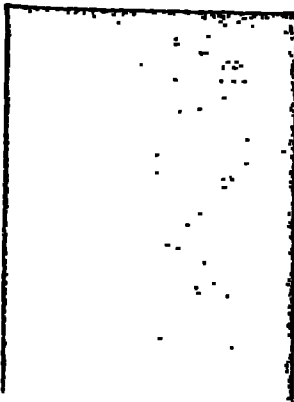




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**The FINAL REPORT  
February 1969**

**SPECIAL UNIT SENATOR  
DETECTIVE BUREAU — LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT**



VOLUME II

CHAPTER III

THE ASSASSINATION

**KENNEDY'S PLANS AND ACTIVITIES**

KENNEDY'S ACTIVITIES FROM JUNE 2nd TO JUNE 4th

Strawberry Festival in Orange County

Senator Robert F. Kennedy arrived at Orange County Airport in Santa Ana on Sunday, June 2, 1968, at approximately 3 p.m. The Senator, his staff, Ethel Kennedy, and four of his children were picked up at the airport by Don Weston. Weston was employed by the Senator's staff to provide transportation and is also the owner of Weston's VIP Service. The Senator's vehicle left the airport followed by additional vehicles carrying various staff members and the press and arrived at Bolsa Grande High School in Garden Grove at 3:45 p.m. The Senator addressed a Strawberry Festival crowd of approximately ten thousand people. The Kennedy party remained at the Strawberry Festival until 6 p.m., then left for Disneyland. The visit to Disneyland was not scheduled, and was the result of a last-minute decision by Senator Kennedy.

Kennedy, his family and staff remained at Disneyland until 7 p.m., then left for the Ambassador Hotel. Shortly after leaving Disneyland the caravan stopped and the Kennedy children were moved to another vehicle which took them to the Beverly Hills Hotel. The caravan, consisting of eight cars, three busses, a motorcycle escort, and two station wagons, proceeded to Los Angeles via the Santa Ana Freeway. Arriving at the Ambassador Hotel, between 8:30 and 9 p.m., the Senator and Mrs Kennedy went directly to their rooms.

June 3rd - Los Angeles to San Francisco and Return

The Senator left the hotel at 10 a.m., the following morning

and was taken to International Airport for a flight to San Francisco. He spoke briefly at Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco and returned to Long Beach Airport at 4:00 p.m.

#### Motorcade to Long Beach and Venice

Kennedy then went to Lincoln Park in Long Beach and made a twenty minute speech. The crowd included a few hecklers, but there were no major incidents. The Senator and his caravan left the Long Beach area and drove to the Watts area where he stopped numerous times and gave short campaign speeches from his vehicle. The street campaign was orderly except for one incident when an apparently intoxicated man jumped on the hood of the Senator's vehicle. At approximately 5:30 p.m. the caravan left the Watts area and proceeded to the Venice area. The Senator campaigned from the vehicle while the motorcade drove through the various areas in Venice.

#### San Diego and Return

At 8:00 p.m. the Senator was taken to International Airport for a flight to San Diego. His driver, Don Weston, remained at the airport for his return. The Senator was to be away only a short time. The Senator returned to International Airport at approximately 12:30 a.m., June 4, 1968. Upon his arrival, the Senator appeared very tired, and according to Weston, did not feel well.

#### Guest of Hollywood Producer John Frankenheimer

The Senator and Mrs. Kennedy were taken to John Frankenheimer's beach home in Malibu. There was no convoy accompanying the Senator and only the vehicle bearing the Senator and his wife

made the trip. Weston arrived at the Frankenheimer residence between 1:00 and 2 a.m. Weston unloaded the baggage and left the Senator and his wife. Senator Kennedy remained at the Frankenheimer residence the entire day of June 4, 1968. He slept late and went to the beach during the day's activity accompanied by four of his children. The Senator suffered a minor abrasion on his forehead while swimming in the surf. Concerned with his appearance, he later used makeup to cover the discolored area. Mrs. Kennedy remained in the home and had her hair done by a hair dresser from MGM Studio.

Weston returned to the Frankenheimer home Tuesday, June 4, at 7:15 p.m. He took Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Frankenheimer in his vehicle, and Mr. Frankenheimer drove the Senator and Fred Dutton. Weston proceeded to the Ambassador Hotel via the Santa Monica Freeway while Mr. Frankenheimer went north via Malibu Canyon to the Ventura Freeway and to the hotel.

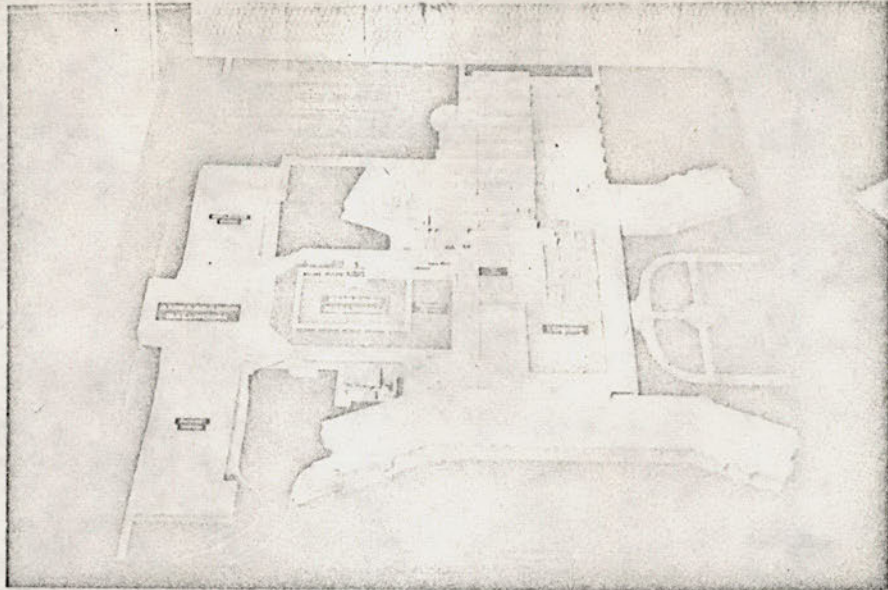
Returned to The Ambassador Hotel Tuesday Evening June 4

The Senator arrived at the Ambassador Hotel at 8:10 p.m. He went to his suite accompanied by his staff and Mr. Frankenheimer. During the period of time from his arrival at the hotel and his victory speech, the Senator spoke to numerous newsmen, greeted friends in his room, and discussed various campaign issues with members of his staff.

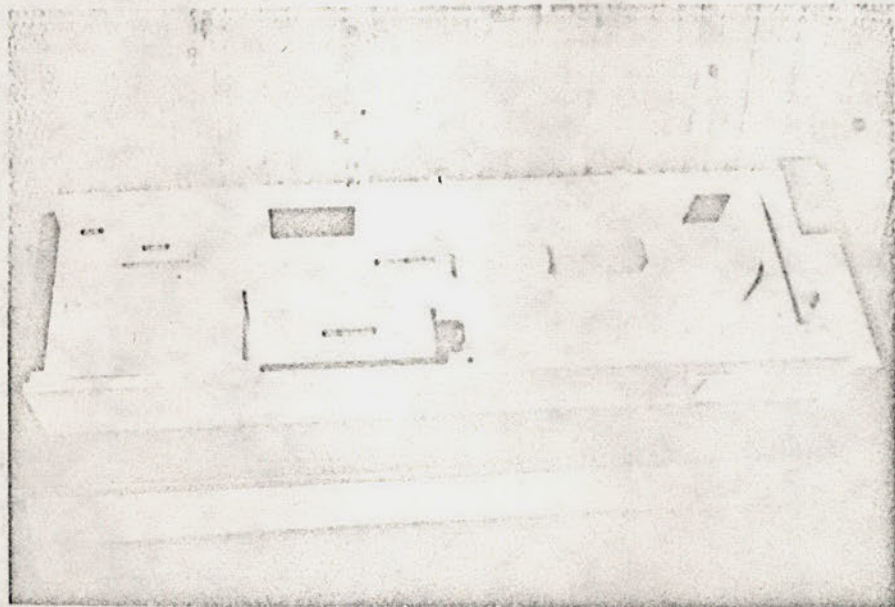
## THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL

The Ambassador Hotel is a 512-room, eight-story hotel located on twenty-five acres at 3400 Wilshire Boulevard. The ground floor, or Casino Level, houses the Ambassador Ballroom, Boulevard Room, Sunset Room, numerous shops, a cocktail lounge, a coffee shop, a large kitchen and service area with related offices. The main (Wilshire) entrance is on this level. The next floor, called the Lobby Level, contains the Embassy Ballroom, Gold Room, Palm Court Room, Dolphin Court, Regency Room, Venetian Room, Coconut Grove Nightclub, Grove Lounge, Rose Room, main lobby, hotel desk, accounting and administrative offices, and a large kitchen and service area adjacent to the banquet rooms. This level is at ground level on the east and south sides of the hotel. The next five floors are in the shape of a giant "H", with rooms on the outside, halls and stairways on the inside. The sixth floor is smaller with correspondingly fewer rooms.

The Kennedy entourage was registered in the Royal Suite, Rooms 512, 513, and 514, in the southeast wing. Kennedy campaign workers registered in eighty-five additional rooms. Over four hundred employees normally staff the hotel on a day-to-day basis including three working shifts. "Cash extra" employees are used to supplement the permanent staff as needed. There were 244 employees on duty the night of June 4.



Mock-up of Ambassador Hotel  
Embassy Room Level



Mock-up of Ambassador Hotel  
Pantry

**SECURITY**

SECURITY PROVIDED BY LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Security arrangements provided by the Los Angeles Police Department for the visit of Senator Kennedy involved two primary considerations. The first involved the standard precautionary measures taken by the Department for all dignitaries and included prescribed rules for the utilization of Department personnel in preferential, non-police or extra-enforcement capacities. Senator Kennedy's staff had been advised by Inspector Sidney Mills, Traffic Bureau, that the Kennedy party would receive whatever security was warranted and that all regulations, ordinances and vehicle code sections would be enforced. The description of the incident involving the Kennedy motorcade on May 29, 1968, is illustrative of the relationship that the Department had with the Kennedy staff.

The second consideration involved the desire of Senator Kennedy and his staff to avoid having local police present during the activities of Senator Kennedy. William Barry, Kennedy's bodyguard, was responsible for liaison with local police agencies. No request was ever made by Barry to the Los Angeles Police Department for security at the Ambassador Hotel.

Captain Colwell, Commander of Intelligence Division, reported that a "town hall" group from the Biltmore Hotel requested security in early May for Senator Kennedy. When it was learned that this security was to be used to keep the press from Kennedy's bedroom while he slept, the request was denied. This group protested that Senator McCarthy had received security,

and they want to know why Senator Kennedy would not. They were advised that reliable information had been received regarding a threat on Senator McCarthy's life. Such a threat came within the policy of the Department to provide security for V.I.P.'s, dignitaries and political officials. Captain Colwell further reported that no other request was made to Intelligence Division for security for Senator Kennedy.

Evaluation of the need for security by the Department also took into consideration a trait particular to some political candidates and one specifically applicable to the campaign of Senator Kennedy. Information had been publicized in various press accounts of Senator Kennedy's rallies that crowds and energetic supporters of the Senator's had been boisterous and unmanageable. It was reported that Kennedy staff personnel made no effort to curtail the unruly nature of the crowds, and in most cases encouraged the zealotry of his supporters. It was further reported that Kennedy aides arranged for facilities which induced such zealotry and that they made no effort to restrict the number of persons who attended such rallies. Such restriction would lessen the appearance that there was avid and eager support for Kennedy.

Preparation for Senator Kennedy's victory party necessarily took into consideration the potential problem of manufactured, synthetic hysteria which might be encouraged by Kennedy aides. The absence of uniformed or plainclothes security personnel would also increase the possibility that participants at the

party would become boisterous and unmanageable.

Though no request for security was made, Rampart Division deployed four two-man radio cars for assignment around the hotel on election night. These units were deployed to allow for the anticipated crowds which would be attending various political parties at the Ambassador Hotel. At the time of the shooting, all Rampart radio units were on assigned calls and unavailable for response. A Rampart patrol supervisor was the initial unit assigned an "ambulance injury" call to the hotel. Many other units responded when it was learned that the Senator had been shot.

Department investigators' evaluation of the behavior of the crowd, based on witnesses' statements and film coverage of the party prior to and during the Senator's final speech, concluded that there was no induced hysteria other than the normal zealously of Kennedy supporters. There was evidence that efforts were made to allow as many supporters in the ballroom as possible; however, there was no evidence that this was done to create a boisterous, unmanageable crowd. Some incidents during the evening caused excitement in the crowd, but there was no indication that they were preplanned for effect.

Los Angeles Police Department personnel did not participate in the security for Senator Kennedy at the hotel. No request was made for such security and previous indications were that Senator Kennedy and his staff preferred that no police personnel be present where Senator Kennedy was appearing.

## EXAMPLE OF KENNEDY PARTY ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A record of experiences regarding police security and maintenance of police control at functions involving Senator Robert Kennedy is well illustrated by the following account of a Kennedy motorcade held on May 29, 1968.

On May 28, 1968, a telegram was received by this Department from William H. Murray, Assistant to the Campaign Manager for the "Kennedy for President" campaign. The telegram advised the Department of a planned Kennedy motorcade in downtown Los Angeles scheduled for May 29, 1968. The motorcade was to begin at about noon and the intended route was to begin on 9th Street near the Harbor Freeway, travel eastbound to Santee Street and was to conclude on North Broadway at the Hollywood Freeway. The telegram stated that there would be six vehicles in the motorcade and that no stops were intended. The telegram also stated that any assistance provided would be appreciated; however, a request for security was not made.

Inspector Sidney Mills, Traffic Bureau, notified the Commanders of Traffic Enforcement, Accident Investigation, Parking and Intersection Control, Rampart and Central Divisions of the event. He told the commanders that, "This man is on his own. No service will be given other than that which would be given any citizen." Officers were assigned to accompany the motorcade only; they were not to act as escorts and no traffic violations were to be allowed.

Sergeant P. C. Duncan and four motor officers from Traffic Enforcement Division were assigned to observe the motorcade. Sergeant Duncan informed the civilian escort officers to obey all traffic laws. Crowds were estimated from 500 to 4,000 persons at various locations along the route of the motorcade. At 9th Street near the Harbor Freeway Duncan observed one of the civilian escort officers enter an intersection while the light was red. He raised his arms to signal north and south bound traffic to come to a halt. Duncan informed the escort officer to allow the north and south bound traffic to move through the intersection.

The four motor officers assigned along the route observed similar violations by one or more of the motorcade vehicles. They occurred at 9th and Figueroa, Hill, Flower, and Broadway Streets. Verbal warnings were given and license numbers were recorded.

At 9th and Santee Streets large crowds were flowing into the street and traffic was very congested. Senator Kennedy was standing in an open convertible. He was shaking hands with the crowd around his vehicle and he was pulled from the vehicle onto the street. The car continued and the Senator raised his arms over his head and appeared to be protecting himself.

Sergeant Duncan entered the crowd and attempted to assist Kennedy back to his vehicle. The Senator jerked away from Duncan and stated, "I didn't ask you. I don't want you and take your hands off me." Duncan released him but remained nearby. Frederick Dutton, an aide to Kennedy, approached

Duncan, grabbed him by the arm and stated, "I'm the chief security officer here. We didn't ask for you, and we don't want you here. So leave." Kennedy and Dutton then returned to the vehicle where Kennedy attempted to give a speech.

As the motorcade attempted to move away from the crowd it was necessary for Duncan and the motor officers to assist with crowd control. As they did so, Dutton approached and stated, "Stay away from the motorcade. We have made arrangements with other police departments, and we have made the same arrangement with your police department; that there will be no policemen around. I know what you guys on motorcycles will do. You have a reputation; you will gun your motorcycles into the crowd and run over the people to keep them back so that our man cannot talk to them. We have been in Los Angeles twice, and it happened the same way last time. You did the same thing to us last time with your motorcycles and I'm going to report you."

Duncan left Dutton and the motorcade continued. More violations were observed between 8th Street and Temple Street on Broadway. While northbound on Broadway Dutton approached Motor Officers Hill and Hinrichs and stated, "Why don't you bastard cops get out of the way. That's the way with you dirty bastards. All you bastards want to do is push people around and fuck over them. They're going right back into the street to shake hands with them anyway you stupid ass."

At 5th and Broadway Streets Dutton approached Officer J. C. Watts, Central Division, shouting, "Stop him from using that

god damn P.A. system." Watt's was using his vehicle's public address system to keep the crowd out of the street.

Sergeant Duncan advised Dutton that if he had complaints to bring them to him. At Temple and Broadway Streets the identification of the drivers of the motorcade vehicles were secured, with the intention of filing applications for complaints.

Dutton's identification was also requested from him for the purpose of obtaining a complaint for the vulgar language he had used in the earlier encounter with the officers.

Applications for complaints were made on each driver and submitted to the City Attorney's Office for a hearing. After the assassination of Senator Kennedy, the Department requested the hearings be cancelled. The City Attorney concurred and each defendant was notified of the dismissal of his case.

PERSONAL SECURITY

William F. Barry was in charge of security arrangements for Senator Kennedy as well as carrying out the functions of personal bodyguard. Barry, a former F.B.I. agent, had been assigned with Senator Kennedy between 1961 and 1964 when Kennedy was the Attorney General of the United States. He left the F.B.I. and accompanied Senator Kennedy on his 1964 Senatorial Campaign in New York and again during the 1968 Presidential Primary Campaign.

Barry described his job primarily as that of a bodyguard. His main duties were handling crowds and keeping drunks away from the Senator. He worked these assignments alone. He was not armed the night of the shooting. He stated that he did not have a gun because his work was primarily in crowds where a gun would be impractical.

Barry was responsible for the liaison between the Kennedy Staff and law enforcement agencies. A contact in the Department of Justice kept him apprised of any threats against the Senator and the identification of possible suspects in cities on their schedule during the campaign. When additional protection was considered necessary, Barry would contact the Kennedy advance man in that city who would make arrangements with the local police. He stated that motorcade guards were hired for convenience of movement, not for protection. He had not contacted the Los Angeles Police Department with a request for security for the evening of June 4/5, 1968.

Barry stated that Kennedy was extremely difficult to protect.

Barry frequently anticipated problems and discussed them with the Senator. The Senator then did as he pleased without regard to Barry's advice. Barry had intended to discuss this problem with Senator Kennedy upon their return to New York.

Richard Tuck, a Kennedy aide, assisted Barry by screening people as they entered the Kennedy suite and reviewing the routes of movement on election night. Rafer Johnson had joined the Kennedy Staff two weeks prior to the shooting and was assigned to assist Senator Kennedy in crowd control. He was not considered a body-guard. Fred Dutton, Senator Kennedy's campaign manager, was charged with planning the party's movements. He walked the route between the stage and the Colonial Room with Barry less than five minutes prior to the shooting. Dutton additionally stated that policemen were not used for Senator Kennedy's personal security except when they anticipated an unruly crowd.

SECURITY PROVIDED BY THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL

The security staff of the hotel consisted of twelve uniformed guards headed by William F. Gardner, a retired Los Angeles Police Department lieutenant. On June 3, 1968, Gardner met with the Public Assemblage Unit of the Los Angeles Fire Department. As a result of this meeting, he scheduled eleven of his men to work during the evening and early morning hours of the election night. The Fire Department assigned six fire inspectors to the hotel for the evening. Gardner arranged with Ace Guard Service, 8720 Woodley Avenue, for six additional men to supplement his hotel force.

Gardner stationed his men in anticipation of the expected attendance at the hotel, assigning the largest number of men in areas where he expected the heaviest crowds. Five of the guards were placed on the Casino Level, four guards on the Lobby Level, and five were used to man normal posts throughout the hotel. One guard was stationed on the fifth floor with orders to restrict traffic into the Kennedy suite. Gardner and his assistant, Fred J. Murphy, were on duty and patrolled the hotel in plainclothes.

Gardner stated there had been no communication between his office and the Kennedy Staff. Uno Timinson, hotel vice-president in charge of banquets and sales, had been responsible for the liaison between the Kennedy Staff and the hotel services. Gardner stated he did not receive an itinerary for the Senator, nor did he receive any requests for security arrangements from either Timinson or the Kennedy Staff. Gardner moved his guards during the evening as conditions changed, or upon the request of the

fire inspectors or Kennedy aides. Jack J. Merritt, Ace Guard supervisor, contacted Timinson and Hugh McDonald, a Kennedy press secretary, and was advised no additional assistance was required for the personal security of Senator Kennedy.

McDonald directed the admittance of Kennedy campaign workers into the Embassy Room until 7:15 p.m. At that time the guards were advised to restrict those entering to members of the press and Kennedy Staff who could be recognized by their badges.

Witnesses reported later that they were able to circumvent the guards and enter the Embassy Room by walking through the Colonial Room and serving pantry. Albert Soifer, a Kennedy supporter, noticed numerous persons entering the Embassy Room via the pantry and advised a guard of the situation. The guard informed him that they were unable to do anything about it as they did not have enough men.

Guards on the inside stairs between the Ambassador Room foyer and the Embassy Room were screening everyone. In some instances members of the Kennedy Staff were required to identify persons before they could enter. Other members of the Kennedy Staff positioned themselves near the main doors of the Embassy Room and assisted campaign workers without badges into the room.

The fire inspectors closed the Embassy Room to all entry at 9:30 p.m., Additional people, however, continued to enter the ballroom through the pantry. A guard was placed in the pantry area at 10:30 p.m. and was partially effective in stopping entry from that source. An additional guard was placed at the Colonial Room door at 11:00 p.m. A busboy in the Cafe Lautrec was over-

heard advising people to enter the Embassy Room by way of the Dolphin Court at 11:45 p.m.

Gardner assigned four guards to the area between the stage and Colonial Room during the speech. There were two uniformed guards in the serving pantry at the time of the shooting. None of Gardner's guards remembered observing Sirhan B. Sirhan prior to the shooting, and none of the guards took part in his apprehension after the shooting. Gardner stated that during previous visits by Kennedy to the hotel, it was made clear to him by Kennedy Staff members that Senator Kennedy did not want uniformed guards in his presence. He gave this as one of the reasons that guards were not assigned to escort the Senator through the hotel during this visit.

**ELECTION NIGHT AT THE HOTEL**