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a Pasadena health food store.

Vejvodda was arrested on June 19, 1968, by the San Diego Police for burglary. A large amount of weapons and property were found in a search of his apartment. The San Diego Police assisted this Department in the investigation of the Vejvodda allegation. Vejvodda denied any involvement in the assassination or that he knew Sirhan. He did state that he was not sorry that Kennedy was dead, and he admitted involvement with militant right-wing activities, although he denied membership in formal organizations. Vejvodda was given a polygraph examination which revealed that he was being truthful about his denial about any involvement in the assassination.

The investigation established that there was no known connection between Sirhan or Vejvodda. Investigators subsequently learned that the Long Beach informant occasionally made hysterical statements and that she was not considered completely reliable. It could not be determined why the informant believed that Vejvodda knew Sirhan.

Possible Association with Communists

The day following the assassination, a confidential and reliable informant reported that a man named Walter Crowe, Jr. had been talking about his old acquaintance with Sirhan. Crowe was subsequently interviewed, and he related that he might have influenced Sirhan's decision to kill Kennedy. The investigation of Crowe's background revealed that he was an admitted Communist who had gone to high school and junior college with Sirhan.

This information caused an intensive investigation to be conducted. The revelations by Mayor Samuel Yorty that Adel Sirhan's vehicle was observed parked near the Baces Hall in Los Angeles where left-wing meetings were held caused great public interest in Sirhan's possible involvement with Communist or left-wing organizations. There were also reports that the Southern California District Communist Party was greatly concerned that an association between Sirhan and the Communist Party might be created.

The allegation that Sirhan or his brother were attending such meetings at a location in Los Angeles was disproved when it was shown that Adel Sirhan had worked at The Fez Restaurant in Los Angeles near the meeting hall. He parked his vehicle in a parking lot near the hall but never attended the meetings.

The investigation into the relationship between Walter Crowe, Jr. and Sirhan remained open at the time of this report. It was determined that Crowe and Sirhan had been closely associated for several years while they were in school. Crowe related to investigators that he had spent the evening of May 2, 1968, at bars and restaurants in Pasadena with Sirhan. He stated that he had not seen Sirhan for a couple of years while he was attending U.C.L.A. and that his mother had encouraged him to visit Sirhan after the long period of not seeing him.

Crowe stated that at their meeting on May 2, 1968, they discussed Crowe's involvement with the Communist Party, and Sirhan talked about the Arab Terrorist Group "Al Fatah." Sirhan did not

respond to Crowe's enthusiasm about Communism and the subject was dropped. Crowe stated that because of this discussion he felt that Sirhan may have been encouraged to kill Kennedy. However, Crowe stated that he did not recall Sirhan mentioning that he was thinking of assassinating, shooting or killing anyone. He was not sure whether Kennedy's name was mentioned in some other context.

Crowe volunteered to take a polygraph examination, and he responded to twelve questions before requesting that the test be discontinued. He then stated that he wished to consult with an attorney before answering further questions. The examination revealed that Crowe had been untruthful on three crucial questions. Two of the questions had to do with Crowe's knowledge of whether Sirhan intended to shoot Kennedy. Crowe's response of "No" indicated that he was being untruthful. The results of this test caused investigators to believe that Crowe had some knowledge of Sirhan's intention to kill Kennedy; however, it was considered improbable that Crowe could have influenced Sirhan, based on the conversations described by Crowe.

A check of Crowe's background revealed that while attending U.C.L.A. he had become a Communist. He had also been involved in militant leftist activities while attending Pasadena City College. A check with Crowe's friends revealed that he was associated with several leftist students, which he had readily admitted.

A total of 148 persons, either known to Crowe or with left-wing

affiliations, were checked for association with Sirhan; however, no contact was established among them. Crowe was the only link between Sirhan and leftist associates, and the two had no known contact while Crowe attended U.C.L.A. between 1965 and 1968. To date no Communist or left-wing association has been established between Crowe or any of his associates and Sirhan.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT WITH ARABIC GROUPS

The Fez Restaurant Investigation

There were two allegations involving The Fez Restaurant and Sirhan's activities there. Sirhan was alleged to have frequented The Fez and that he talked openly about politics and his political beliefs; and, secondly, he was alleged to have become angered by a female in The Fez and that he attacked her with a bottle.

Investigators interviewed the owners and employees of the restaurant and determined that both allegations regarding Sirhan were false. Through this investigation it was also determined that Sirhan had not attended left-wing meetings at the Baces Hall located near the restaurant.

It was determined that Sirhan's older brother, Adel, worked as a musician at the restaurant periodically in 1962 and 1967. He generally worked late hours and parked his vehicle, a Volkswagen, in a lot between the restaurant and the Baces Hall. Intelligence reports noting Adel Sirhan's vehicle at that location did not take into account his employment at the restaurant. He was never seen entering or exiting this vehicle. Witnesses involved in