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LA - LOS ANGELES

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4/19/1976

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

62-587

DO NOT DESTROY - 277A
PENDING LITIGATION 277 167

129, 198, 167, 396, 210

See also Nos.

277

277

277

184

115

277B

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News
Clippings

Vol. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume 8
Serial

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SEN. KENNEDY SHOT AT VICTORY FETE Rafferty Seems Headed for Upset Victory Over Kuchel Screams of Horror Rend Joyous Gala at Ambassador

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

At 12:20 a.m. Wednesday Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the body after he left the podium at the Ambassador.

It was not learned immediately how serious the wound was.

The New Yorker had just finished making a victory statement in his bid to capture the Democratic presidential nomination in California.

Witnesses nearby said Kennedy was struck in the body and a woman standing nearby was spattered with blood.

Shouts and screams filled the packed hall as a call went out over the public address system for a doctor.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 LA Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to [unclear]
6/5/68*

Kennedy aides tried to clear the
~~ambassador~~ the enormous confusion.

"Please leave the room! Please leave the room, ladies and gentlemen. If you don't we can't get medical attention for the senator. Everybody—~~out~~ of the room!" pleaded the Kennedy aides.

Kennedy was not apparently the only one shot.

The shooting took place in the kitchen backstage.

Three to five shots were fired.

Three doctors went to the stage.

Mrs. Fred Dutton, wife of an aide to the senator, said she heard five shots.

Tears and bedlam prevailed throughout the Ambassador.

"It sounded like firecrackers," Mrs. Dutton said.



CHEERING THE KENNEDY NAME—Happy crowd at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's headquarters at Am-

bassador whoop it up over election return that gave their candidate a lead over Sen Eugene J. McCarthy.

Times photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HERALD-EXAMINER

TAKEN

NEDDY

SHOT!

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/5/68
Edition: Latest News and Sports
Author: Conrad Casler
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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Pickard

Four Others Wounded Here Police Hold Gunman CONDITION CRITICAL

By CONRAD CASLER
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, moments after delivering an election victory speech to a wildly partisan crowd at the Ambassador Hotel, was shot and critically wounded early today as he and his entourage left the ballroom through a kitchen exit.

Four other persons were injured in the melee. At least six shots fired from a small hand gun rang out and hotel personnel, guards and Kennedy's friends grappled with the short, curly haired gunman.

Kennedy was rushed immediately to Central Receiving Hospital. There, 45 minutes after the shooting, hospital spokesmen said his condition was critical. He suffered at least two wounds: one in the head and one in the hip.

A priest gave Kennedy last rites of the Catholic Church at Central Receiving Hospital as doctors worked feverishly on the candidate whose Presidential

brother was gunned down in Dallas by an assassin four-and-one-half years ago.

Also reported wounded in the wild outbreak was Paul Schrade, a United Auto Workers union executive at North American-Rockwell Corp.; an unidentified blond woman; a young boy shot in the thigh, and Ira Goldstein, another UAW executive. Their conditions were not immediately reported.

Mrs. Ethyl Kennedy knelt by her bleeding husband in the small pantry as he lay awaiting medical help. He did not say anything, but his eyes were open and he appeared to be conscious.

House Speaker Jesse Unruh was nearby when the Kennedy party left the ballroom, but was uninjured. Former Olympics star Rafer Johnson, a Kennedy supporter, helped subdue the gunman and disarm him.

The would-be assassin secreted himself in the small vestibule ~~pantry~~ apparently knowing the party would exit that way.

Busboy Juan Romero, 25, of 475 S. McDonald, said he saw the entire shooting.

"He (Kennedy) was shaking my hand and had just turned away when this guy came out and started shooting. Then the senator fell and I tried to hold his head."

Other witnesses said that after the first shot, others jumped on the diminutive gunman, but he managed to raise his gun above their heads and continue peppering the area with shots.

The gunman was hustled through the startled crowd to a private hotel room for questioning. As he was led away, some of the 1000 persons jamming the room attempted to grab him. More than one shout of "lynch him" was heard.

After nearly an hour of questioning at the hotel, the suspect was hustled out of the hotel.

"I did it for my country. I love my country," he said.

Pandemonium broke loose in the hotel ballroom as news filtered back to the happy throng that their leader had been cut down in a fusillade of fire.

Many women wept, men cursed and others fell on their knees praying.

At McCarthy headquarters, Sen. McCarthy led his followers in a few moments of prayer for Kennedy's speedy recovery the moment he heard the news.

The crowd continued to mill around the ballroom in stunned confusion. Some of the wounded were administered to on banquet tables.

Lights were turned out for a while in an effort to clear the room.

Police cordoned off the area keeping all those there inside before they could leave with possible clues.



—United Press Telephoto

BOBBY KENNEDY AS GUNMAN WAITED
Attack came shortly after photo taken

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Reveals Suspect's Memo Set Death Date

Note Gave Deadline for
Slaying of Kennedy: Year
After Arab-Israel War

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

About three weeks ago the young Jordanian refugee accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy wrote a memo to himself, Mayor Sam Yorty revealed Wednesday. The memo said:

"Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968"—the first anniversary of the six-day war in which Israel humiliated three Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, police said, missed his deadline for shooting the senator by a mere 20 minutes.

The shots which felled the Democratic presidential aspirant were fired at 12:20 a.m. Wednesday—June 5, 1968.

Strongly Anti-Israeli

Sirhan, described by acquaintances as a "virulent" anti-Israeli, was seized seconds later, and a .22-caliber revolver was wrested from him.

He would tell police nothing, not even his name.

But as the day wore on, investigation and disclosures from persons who knew him best revealed Sirhan, a Pasadena resident, as a young man with a supreme hatred for the state of Israel.

Sen. Kennedy, it appeared obvious from what Mayor Yorty and others said, became a personification of that hatred because of his recent pro-Israeli statements.

The memo, said the mayor, appeared in one of two stenographer's notebooks found in Sirhan's home at 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena.

Each, said the mayor, contained "18 to 20 pages" of anti-Israeli, pro-Arab and pro-Communist scribbles, written in both pen and pencil.

Yorty said he learned of what he called the "new evidence" when he visited the Ramparts police division seeking information on the progress of the investigation.

Held Many Statements

The notebooks, found by officers in the suspect's room, bore "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," the mayor said.

The "June 5" notation, he added, appeared to have been entered either May 17 or 18.

Such phrases as "long live Nasser" also appear in the notebooks, said the mayor, along with "statements saying the suspect is sympathetic to communism, whether it be Russian, Chinese and so forth."

Police Chief Tom Reddin acknowledged the existence of the note pads, but he declined comment on the contents, saying that further elaboration might "prejudice" the case against Sirhan.

But former employers, classmates and teachers at John Muir High School, from which he was graduated in 1963, underlined Sirhan's fierce anti-Israeli views.

John H. Weidner, 57, operator of a Pasadena health food chain and a recent employer, described Sirhan, a onetime racetrack exercise boy and aspiring jockey, as "a good worker, an honest man."

"But," said Weidner, "he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel."

"He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, relatives I think, killed by Israelis."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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MILLS

ALL LEADS COVERED

"Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised after he was shot that Sirhan's resentment had pushed him emotionally to do what he did."

Weidner referred to remarks made recently by the New York senator affirming his support of Israel's territorial integrity against the Arab nations.

The most recent came during Saturday night's televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

A newspaper clipping about the debate reportedly was found in Sirhan's pockets when he was seized seconds after the shooting early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel.

His identification was made public several hours later by Reddin and Yorty at a joint press conference. The mayor said identification was made through the gun taken from the young Jerusalem-born Jordanian at the hotel.

It was traced, Yorty explained, to a brother of the suspect. "The brother is talking to us now," the mayor said.

He identified the brother as Munir (Joe) Sirhan, believed to be 20 and an employe of a Pasadena department store.

Both he and another brother, Adel, came forward voluntarily after seeing the suspect's picture on television Wednesday morning, Reddin said.

All three brothers live with their mother, Mary, an employe of a church nursery school in Pasadena.

The suspect also has two other brothers, Sharif, who lives in Highland Park, and Saidallah, who lives in New York.

A sister died of cancer a year ago.

The family came to the United States in 1957 from their small village near Jerusalem, scene of some of the bitterest Israeli-Jordanian skirmishes.

They moved almost immediately to Pasadena.

The father accompanied his wife and children here, friends said, but soon moved back to Jordan.

Sirhan was 12 at the time, and he, his four brothers and sister were survivors of a family that once numbered 12 children. It is not known whether the other children died in the long Israeli-Arab conflict or from other causes.

At John Muir, Sirhan was a member of the junior and senior councils and the ROTC.

The slight, dark-complexioned suspect was described by some classmates as "polite, clean and an A-1 student," but withdrawn and "hard to understand," "a loner."

Teacher's Report

A teacher said he frequently heard Sirhan express "anti-Jewish feelings."

Weidner was a member of the Dutch underground in World War II which helped Jews escape Nazi-occupied Holland.

"I spoke with him about the Jewish people who suffered so, and told him how my own sister was killed by the Germans, my best friends tortured and arrested.

"I told him I had forgiven the Germans. He said: 'I would like to be like you—but I cannot forgive.'"

Sirhan worked for Weidner from last September until this April.

Attended College

After graduating from Muir, Sirhan attended Pasadena City College and worked as a groom and racetrack exercise boy, hoping to become a jockey.

Police obtained Sirhan's prints from an application he filed with the Thoroughbred, Racing Protective Bureau at Hollywood Park.

He has no police record and has never sought American citizenship.

Weidner said when he

asked him why he never had become a citizen, Sirhan replied with criticism of the U.S. for helping Israel.

While working on a race horse ranch near Corona on Sept. 25, 1966, Sirhan was thrown from a horse and sustained a head injury.

In an application filed with the State Department of Industrial Relations on July 11, 1967, he claimed the injury affected his eyesight.

The injury occurred, he said, when he was "thrown off a filly while exercising her, breezing her at full speed."

\$2,000 Settlement

He was rewarded with a \$2,000 compromise settlement last April 15.

A neurosurgeon who examined him said he found "no evidence of a neurological problem at this time." That was in September, 1967.

His mother, upon learning her son had been arrested Wednesday morning, said the head injury "may have changed his behavior."

But Mrs. Sirhan, housekeeper at Westminster Presbyterian Nursery School, 1757 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, said when informed of the arrest:

"No. No. It can't be true.

My son is a good boy. He has caused no trouble."

Mrs. Sirhan is held in the highest respect by her co-workers and superiors at the nursery. Said its director, Mrs. Clarence Robinson:

"She is truly a most wonderful person. I don't know how we would run the school without her."

Another doctor who examined him after his horse race injury said:

"I treated him for about a year on and off. He was a fairly explosive personality."

After police took custody of Sirhan from Kennedy aides who had overpowered him at the hotel, no identification was found in his pockets.

But four \$100 bills, a \$5 bill, four \$1 bills and a small amount of change were discovered there.

Anti-Kennedy Poem

Also found, said Mayor Yorty, were "some newspaper clippings which were anti-Kennedy in nature. One, from a Pasadena newspaper, gave Kennedy's itinerary — where he planned to speak in June. There also was a poem reflecting unfavorably on the senator."

Los Angeles police also recovered a spent .22-caliber slug, of the type which wounded Sen. Kennedy, from trash at the rear of the modest but

neat single-story white frame Sirhan home.

Under police questioning, he volunteered nothing about his background or the shooting. But he expressed an unusual curiosity about the recent Kirschke murder trial and animatedly asked detectives questions about it.

His name, both first and last, is that of an ancient Arab tribe which once roamed the Syrian Desert, according to Prof. Joseph Eliash of UCLA's Near Eastern languages and literature department.

Mideast Tribe

The tribe's descendants are found today in a region extending from Western Iraq to Syria and Jordan, Eliash said, and it is not unusual for its members to bear the same first and last name.

Arab sources say members of the Sirhan clan, known in Jerusalem as Sar'han—and pronounced Sak-han—still live at Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

About 250 persons

named Sirhan live in the village, all members of branches of the same family, the sources said.

The name Sirhan is Moslem, said Prof. Eliash, but the suspect's middle name of Bishara is Christian.

In Arabic, it means "good news."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NATIONALISM APPARENT CAUSE

Tragedy Fails to Fit Theory of a Sick American Society

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Times Washington Bureau Chief

In the heartache following the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, much is already being heard again about the sickness of American society. Yet the crime, evidently, does not prove the case.

Most assuredly the United States is deeply troubled and torn. Moreover, after the gunfire at the Ambassador Wednesday, the country will be fortunate if it is not plunged into political stress and serious new disorders in the angry ghettos.

Nevertheless, the bullet that felled Robert Kennedy came not out of the barrel of American malaise but, apparently, out of a sense of nationalistic and ethnic fanaticism.

When the Jordanian nationalist, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, allegedly shot Kennedy, ostensibly because of the senator's advocacy of U.S. support for Israel, the crime with which he was charged was in essence another manifestation of the centuries-old hatred between Arab and Jew. Killing for tribal or nationalistic revenge, which was what it amounted to, is a story as old as the human race.

Because it was a seeming outgrowth of passion over the rivalries of two foreign countries, the assault upon Kennedy was in fact untypical of political assassination and attempted assassination in the United States.

The closest parallel to it was the attempted assassination of President Harry S. Truman at Blair House on Nov. 1, 1950, by Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, members of the revolutionary Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. Born abroad, like Sirhan, they were fa-

natics who lived in the Bronx and plotted to kill Mr. Truman as a means of winning independence for Puerto Rico.

Whatever comfort there may be in the probability that the Kennedy shooting was not a crime of home-grown origins, so to speak, is offset by distress and guilt over the atmosphere of violence, here and abroad, in which it occurred.

For whatever reasons, the tempo of murder is increasing. John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King were shot within five years of each other. Now Robert Kennedy has been shot slightly more than two months after the murder of Dr. King.

Arms Availability

In the last 50 years the ghastly slaughters of two world wars, followed by the war in Korea and now the Vietnam war, have made life seem terribly cheap. Everywhere inhibitions against killing as a means of accomplishing personal or national aims have seemed to be weakening.

In the United States the availability of firearms is both a disgrace and an invitation to disaster.

When it comes to political assassination there is no way of knowing to what extent weak or unstable minds of potential killers are affected by public hatred and violence.

In "The Death of a President," for example, William Manchester argued, though without convincing evidence, that the widespread hatred of John Kennedy in Dallas inflamed Lee Harvey Oswald.

After Theodore Roosevelt had been superficially shot in the chest in Milwaukee during the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, he said:

"It is a very natural thing that weak and vicious minds should be inflamed to acts of violence by the kind of foul mendacity and abuse that have been heaped upon me for the last three months in the interest not only of Mr. Debs but of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft . . .

"I wish to say seriously to the speakers and the newspapers representing both the Republican and Democratic and Socialist parties that they cannot, month in and month out, year in and year out, make the kind of slanderous, bitter and malevolent assaults that they have made and not expect that brutal and violent characters, especially when the brutality is accompanied by a not-too-strong mind—they cannot expect that such natures will be unaffected by it."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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It may be that the unparalleled emotionalism that enveloped Robert Kennedy's campaigning for the Presidency affected a fanatical mind.

Before the tragedy at Dallas three incumbent Presidents (Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley) had been assassinated; two (Jackson and Truman) had been the intended but unharmed victims of assassins; one President-elect (Franklin D. Roosevelt) had been shot at but not wounded, and one ex-President (Theodore Roosevelt) had been shot.

Like Oswald, all their assassins or would-be assassins were slight men, albeit with big notions. John Wilkes Booth, who killed Lincoln, was 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 160. The others ranged downward in size to Giuseppe Zangara, would-be assassin of Franklin Roosevelt, who stood only 5 feet high and weighed 106 pounds.

Out of Obscurity

True to form, the suspected assailant of Robert Kennedy stands 5 feet 5 and weighs 120 pounds.

Except for Booth, a celebrated actor, these assassins of the past came out of obscurity to fire at their victims. They were loners. Few of them had

been troublemakers of any consequence. Most had been known as rather mild, kind and neat men. No one dreamed they would shoot at a President, any more than anyone would have dreamed of the intentions of the man lurking in the Ambassador kitchen.

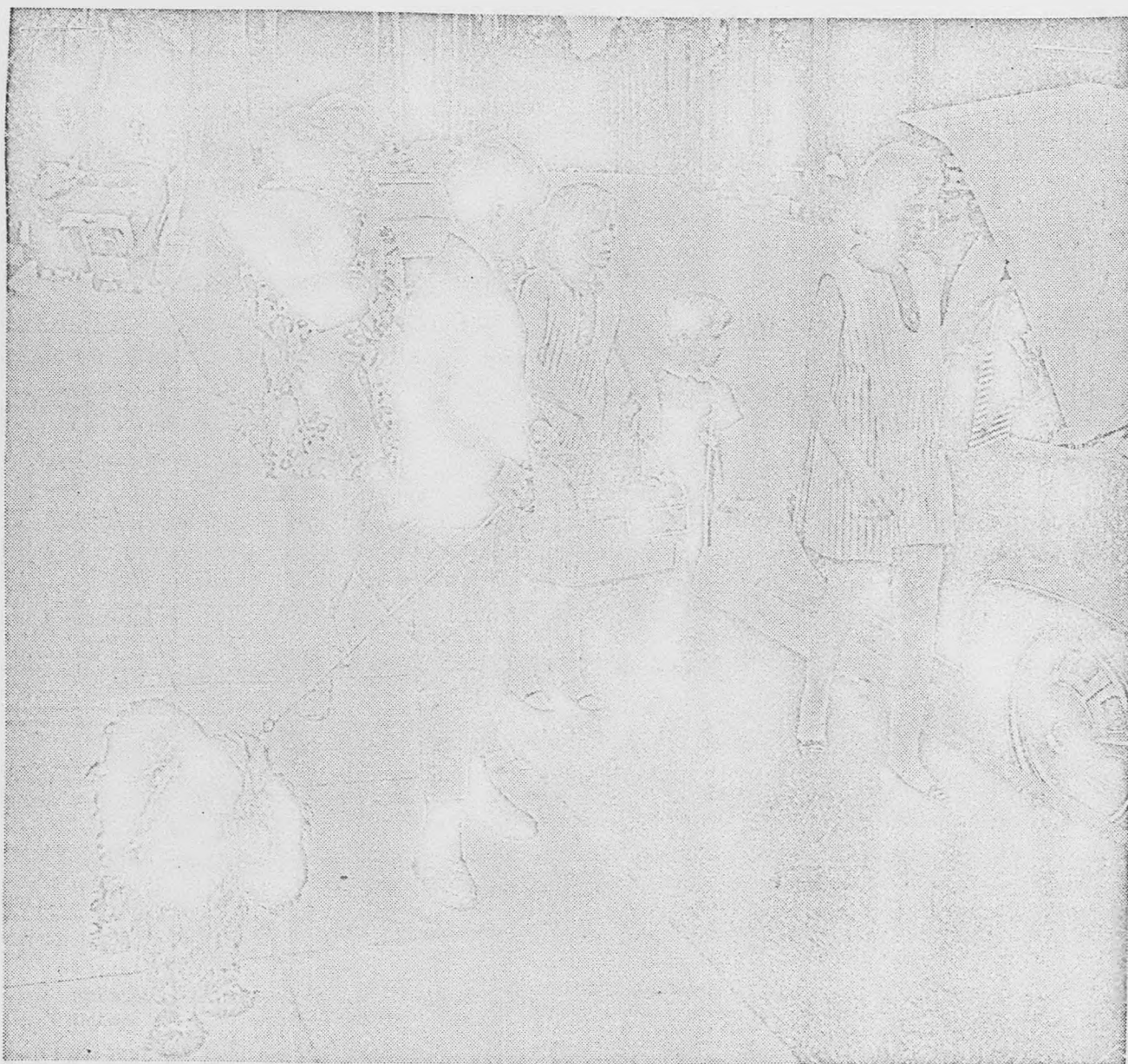
But in the end they had two things in common. All had a cause, real or imagined. And practically all, by today's standards, were mental cases.

Even as the country is searching its soul over the shooting of Robert Kennedy and deploring the violence in American life, past and present, the fact remains that many other countries have known far worse violence at one time or another.

If indeed a history of violence is a factor in political assassination in America, it is by no means the only explanation. The very circumstance that the United States is such an open society gives assassins relatively easy access to public figures.

It is for this reason that since Dallas the protection of the President by the Secret Service has grown so much tighter that it has almost affected the nature of the Presidency and has made Mr. Johnson seem at times a prisoner of his job.

The shooting at Los Angeles is bound to hasten the trend and thus more than ever physically to separate the President from the people.



GOING HOME WITHOUT FATHER—Six of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's children leave with their dog, Freckles, from Beverly Hills Hotel on way to the airport as luggage is wheeled up in rear. Vice Presi-

dent Humphrey sent a jet to take the children to their Virginia home. They are identified, from left, as Kathleen, 16, holding Matthew, 3, Michael, 10, Mary Kerry, 8, Christopher, 4, Mary Courtney, 11.

Times photo by George R. Fry

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

HOPES FOR 'NEW POLITICS' DASHED**Despair Grips Youth in Wake of Shooting****BY LINDA MATHEWS**

Times Staff Writer

With transistor radios pressed to their ears and final exams forgotten for the moment, despondent young people in classrooms and college dormitories throughout California reacted numbly Wednesday to the shooting of Robert F. Kennedy.

For many, the youthful New York senator seemed their most sympathetic and effective liaison with the over 30 generation. The tragedy that befell him early Wednesday brought despair, a wave of nihilism and hysteria.

He and his chief opponent in Tuesday's primary election, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, had been credited with reawakening political interest among the young. Many saw their hopes for a "new politics" dashed by the would-be assassin.

Even the young in the camps of his enemies and the more outspoken campus radicals, who have never regarded Kennedy as a friend, expressed profound grief.

"Everything we tried to do now seems so futile," said Gary Townsend, 21, Southern California chairman of Youth for Kennedy. "All the time, all the work directed in useful channels, intended to change the country, is gone, snap, with one man with a gun.

"All of us are left asking one question: 'Is politics really worth it?' I just don't have my heart in this year's election any more."

Expressing the sentiments of many others, Allan Mann, 21, a McCarthy worker, and managing editor of the UCLA Daily Bruin, said, "The whole youth movement for Kennedy and McCarthy came about because of our disillusionment and disgust with the country.

"I have a sort of gut feeling, deep inside, that this shooting and whatever happens to Kennedy will make young people completely unreachable."

For young Mexican-Americans and Negroes, the shooting stirred deep feelings and evoked sporadic violence.

In one instance, a man and a woman had to restrain a young Negro who began pounding furniture and threatened to break windows at a downtown office shortly after midnight.

"This is a sick society, a sick society," the youth yelled.

Juan Flores, 21, an organizer for the United Farm Workers, said "young Chicanos have no place to turn. There is no friend we have like

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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*C.C. To Be
6/6/68*

Kennedy. There is no substitute."

Kennedy's severest critics in radical organizations, who had dismissed his Vietnam and urban policies as carbon copies of the Johnson Administration's, also issued statements.

"I never would have voted for him," said Neil Brown, 21, a member of the Los Angeles Resistance, "and I wondered about his motives for refusing to reopen the Warren Commission investigation of his brother's death. "But he is a man doing what he thinks is best, and as members of the Resistance, we're against all violence, all killing. Some people here are really broken up."

Explanations Vary

Campus figures offered explanations, from the naive to the highly academic, for the assassination attempt.

Albert Bandura, professor of psychology at Stanford who had done extensive research on the sources of violence said: "The whole culture has changed the violence syndrome into a cool, guiltless routine of disposing of problems by disposing of the people who cause problems."

"I don't understand how we can stop it. It's like a Frankenstein monster."

There was genuine despair over the apparent unwillingness of Americans to work for stricter gun laws or an end to violence.

"Oh, this will bring the usual demands for gun laws and a lot of church going," predicted Kenneth Prewitt, an assistant professor of political science at Stanford, "but I don't think there will be any real change."

Most reaction was more personal, as people tried to sort out their feelings and find some reason for the shooting.

According to house mothers and dormitory residents, students—all of whom face final exams this week—sat before television sets until dawn Wednesday, waiting for some word of the senator's condition.

Feeling of Gloom

"They are very calm, just sitting there in silence before the TV," one house master said. "Most have called their parents, because they want to talk it over with someone close. But there is no violence, no coherent discussion, just an awful feeling of gloom."

At Southland high schools, an unnatural silence settled over grounds and classrooms. School administrators ignored the regulation forbidding transistor radios on campus and urged teachers to discuss the shooting with students. Attendance was normal.

Familiar Place

"I think the kids would rather be here together, in a familiar place, than home alone," one vice principal observed.

For the very young, who went to bed Tuesday elated that Kennedy won his primary race and woke Wednesday to be told of the night's events, the shooting was especially traumatic.

"If we have to shoot our politicians, why have elections at all?" asked Kevin Carroll, 14, an eighth-grade student at Audubon Junior High School. "Why bother? We could just have cowboy shoot-'em-who will govern."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FORCES OF DESTINY GATHER

Quiet Hours Spent With Kin
and Aides Before Tragedy

BY JACK SMITH

Times Staff Writer

The senator had spent the afternoon surfing with his 12-year-old son at Malibu. Sen. Robert Kennedy was waiting in his suite, five floors above the room where they waited for him.

Someone asked: "Did you catch any ninth waves?"

"The ninth wave is the big one, the one that makes all the waiting and the danger worth while."

"Yes, we did," the senator said. He smiled, pleased with the memory of it.

"I guess that's where I got this."

He traced a finger across his forehead, just over the right eye. There was a bump, near the temple, a small raw knot the size of a marble; a small boy's badge of honor.

If you knew it was there, you could have seen the bump a few minutes later when the senator stood under the television lights, downstairs in the Embassy Room, to make his victory speech.

Climax Moment Nears

At this moment, though, he was not ready to go down there. All the forces, all the energies and decisions and quirks that were to make this night his night of destiny were gathering, speeding toward their momentous climax.

But it was not clear yet, not clear beyond a doubt. The senator was not ready.

It was only 10:15 p.m. The polls had been closed more than two hours. But the count was maddeningly slow. Victory cast its shadow, but there was no substance yet, no certainty.

The senator had slipped into the hotel a few minutes after 8 p.m. He would spend the next four hours in his private rooms, watching television, talking quietly with aides and members of the family and old friends.

Across the hall in the Royal Suite the clan was gathered.

Wife and Sister Present

The senator's wife, Ethel, sat on a couch across the main room from the television set. The senator's sister, Jan, was there. And Col. John Glenn, the astronaut, and his wife and their young daughter were there.

For a while, until their bedtime, four of the Kennedy children were there. David, Michael, Courtney, Kerry. They were dressed up properly, the boys in blue blazers and gray slacks with striped neck-

ties. They were excited and ebullient, but very polite.

The bar was open in the next room. But there was no sense of celebration yet. The early returns, coming in over the TV, were hard to understand. The senator was not winning, but he would win. How did anyone know? Could anyone really know?

Nevertheless, by 9 p.m., the quiet group of Kennedy men in the rooms across the hall began to smell big victory.

The senator, for no apparent reason, came out into the hall. He leaned against the wall beside his door. He folded his arms and looked down at the floor.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
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17m

Reporters Given Surprise

Two or three reporters had been waiting in the hallway for such an appearance. For a moment they were too surprised to act.

What, someone asked finally, did the senator think of the figures as of now?

"I can't talk about it now," the senator said. His voice was almost inaudibly low, but tense and tremulous, as if charged with some vital current.

"I'm not interested in figures." His smile was tense and guarded.

"I'm content if I can win."

Someone, some well-wisher in the hall, observed that the senator's opponent, Gene McCarthy, was beginning to act less like an intellectual and more like a politician.

"I like politicians," the senator said quietly. "I like politics. It's an honorable adventure."

Honorable adventure? A good phrase, someone noted.

"That was Lord Tweedsmuir," the senator said. "You don't remember Lord Tweedsmuir?"

Nobody seemed able to place him. The senator obviously was pleased. He delivered a brief lecture on John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Scottish author and statesman.

"He wrote 'The thirty-Nine Steps,' you know, and several others. Then he was governor-general of Canada."

"He said 'politics is an honorable adventure,' the senator repeated the words as if wanting to hear them again himself, wanting to remember."

"Right now it looks like a Kennedy victory, and a big one," a reporter said. "What next?"

"I'm going to New York on Thursday," the senator said.

A crowd was growing in the hall.

"Couldn't we move this into a room?" someone suggested.

"Sorry," the senator said. "I just walked out in the hall to ask for a drink."

Watches Television

Back in the room he watched television, standing in front of the set, or took phone calls crunching down in a chair with one foot up on the bed, listening mostly, holding the phone in his left hand and working at his unruly hair with his right.

The locked door rattled. Someone opened it a crack. It was Mrs. Kennedy.

She laughed and slipped in. "Can't even get into my own room?"

Ted Sorensen came in from the floor. He and the senator closed themselves into the little bathroom for a conference. They talked five minutes.

Time to Go

Some counseled it was time to go down to the floor.

On television, Pierre Salinger was telling the crowd:

"The senator is coming down here to talk to you in about an hour."

Cries of impatience.

"Half an hour?" said Salinger.

Cheers.

"Is it going better than you'd hoped?" someone asked Mrs. Kennedy.

"We never thought it was going badly."

11:10 p.m.

"Los Angeles County is going for Kennedy by a big margin."

Unruh Responds

"Yea!" yelled Jesse Unruh, and clapped his hands.

But the senator stood quietly, looking down at the set. He had lit up a long, beautiful cigar, but it hung from his hand, growing a fine ash.

He asked for a drink for himself and his wife. Ginger ale. He drank it down with one gulp. Somebody laughed at something on the television.

"What did he say?" the senator asked.

"He said," Mrs. Kennedy told him, "that Nixon says he can beat you easier than Humphrey."

The senator laughed and took a draw on his cigar.

Aides Are Sure

11:35 . . . The senator's aides were sure now, it was time to go down.

"Do we know enough about it yet?" the senator asked.

"Everybody says you've got a victory now."

The senator went into the next room and shut the door. When he came

out it was nearly midnight. He stood in the center of the room and looked down at Mrs. Kennedy, who was lying back on the bed, resting.

"Ready?" her husband asked.

She got up.

"Do you think we should take Freckles down?" the senator said. "You know they say I used an astronaut and a dog to win."

12:03 a.m.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy moved toward the door. As he passed the long mirror on the wall by the door he paused an instant, tightened his necktie, made a final pass at his hair.

Then he went downstairs to pursue his honorable adventure.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Senator Asked Nation to Solve Its Divisions

Victory Speech Just Before Shooting Was Warmed by Optimism and Sense of Humor

BY DARYLL LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy called for the nation to heal its wounds, issued a political challenge and displayed the impish Kennedy humor in his victory speech just before he was shot early Wednesday morning.

He was gracious to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, his formidable opponent in Tuesday's presidential primary, and generous with praise for those who helped him win.

He also called for Vice President Humphrey, his main opponent in the battle for the Democratic nomination, to debate him on what direction the country should be headed.

Warm Speech

Kennedy's mood was ebullient and his 10-minute talk was filled with warmth. His robust delivery and the tone of his speech made it all the harder for 1,000 worshipful supporters who heard him to accept what happened seconds after he left the podium of the Ambassador's Embassy Room.

Stepping to microphones on the temporary stage at midnight, Kennedy began with a quip that was just what the crowd needed after four sweltering hours of waiting under the glare of TV floodlights.

"I want to first express my high regard to (Los Angeles Dodger pitcher) Don Drysdale," said KENNEDY WITH A BROAD GRIN. AND THE CROWD HOWLED WITH GLEE. "He pitched his sixth straight shutout tonight, and I hope we have as good fortune in our campaign."

He then expressed his gratitude to his brother-in-law and national campaign manager, Steven Smith. Kennedy said Smith was "ruthless but has been effective." a reference to claim of KENNEDY DETRACTORS! X-DETRACTORS THAT HE IS RUTHLESS! L

!BThanks Family

He went on to thank other members of his family, injecting another light note by including Freckles, his Irish cocker whom he has taken with him on the campaign trail. Kennedy said that Freckles "has been maligned, and as F.D.R. said, 'I don't mind what you say about me, but leave my dog alone.'"

Kennedy also thanked a number of campaign leaders and two minority groups that constituted strong blocs of his support: the Mexican-American and the black community. He singled out by name Mexican-Americans Caesar Chavez and Eurt Corona and Negroes Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier.

Then he discussed one of the cornerstones of his campaign, commenting:

"What I think is quite clear that is that we can work together in the last analysis and that what has been going on within the United States over the period of the last three years—the divisions, the violence, the disenchantment with our society; the divisions, whether between blacks and whites, between the poor and the more affluent, or between age groups or on the war in Vietnam—is that we can start to work together.

Basis of Campaign

"We are a great country, an unselfish country and a compassionate country. I intend to make that my basis for running."

He said he believed that the primaries of 1968 had clearly demonstrated the rising demand in the United States for a change from the Johnson-Humphrey leadership.

"And that change can come about only if those who are delegates in Chicago recognize the importance of what has happened here in the state of California, what has happened in South Dakota, what's happened in New Hampshire, what happened across the country," he said.

"The country wants to move in a different direction; we want to deal with our own problems within our own country and we want peace in Vietnam."

The crowd, mostly young people, interrupted with a thundering cheer at the reference to Vietnam.

Congratulates Opponent

Of McCarthy, he said: "I congratulate Sen. McCarthy and those who have been associated with him in their efforts they have started in New Hampshire and carried through to the primary here in the State of California."

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"The fact is that all of us are involved in this great effort. It is a great effort not only on the part of the Democratic Party, it is a great effort on behalf of the United States, on behalf of our own people, on behalf of mankind around the globe."

He told Humphrey:

"I would hope now that the California primary is finished, now that the primary is over, that we could concentrate on having a dialogue—or a debate I hope—between the Vice President and perhaps myself on what direction we want to go in."

Jibes at Yorty

He closed with a quip about Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, who is not a political admirer of Kennedy.

"Mayor Yorty just sent me word that I've got to

leave," said Kennedy. "My thanks to all of you and on to Chicago."

After receiving another huge ovation and holding up the V for victory sign with his right hand, he stepped from the stage and started out of the hotel through the kitchen.

There a gunman's bullets cut him down while the adjoining ballroom was still enveloped in a torrent of happy sound.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Prayers for Swift Recovery Offered

Special prayers for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's swift recovery and "unity in our country" were offered by the Police Department chaplain in a hushed City Council chamber Wednesday.

Lt. William J. Riddle was invited by Councilman Louis R. Nowell to express the city's sorrow at the attempted assassination of the Democratic presidential candidate.

"We believe it is Your will that a servant, a man who wants to serve his country, a man who has gone on record as believing in You and committing his life to You . . . should recover," Riddle prayed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Crowd Gathers at Emergency Hospital as Victim Arrives

BY PHILIP FRADKIN

Times Staff Writer

A nurse shut the white curtains inside operating room No. 2 at Central Receiving Hospital early Wednesday, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy began his private fight for life.

Minutes before — shortly after 12:30 p.m.—a lone city ambulance had pulled up in front of the hospital and Kennedy was wheeled quickly in a stretcher to room No. 2.

He was bundled in a blanket and an oxygen mask covered his mouth and nose. No wounds were visible.

The first moments were hectic in the corridor outside the small room. A brief scuffle broke out between a photographer and two Kennedy aides, who were shielding the entrance.

More newsmen arrived, as did more Kennedy aides and members of his family. Stephen Smith, his brother-in-law, was one of the first, followed shortly after by his wife, Jean, Kennedy's sister.

Priest With Doctors, Nurses

They huddled in a small knot outside the room. Inside with the doctors and nurses was a priest.

Another priest paced the corridor outside, holding the materials used in the last rites in his hands. He was young and his hands trembled.

He asked, "How is he?" No one seemed to know.

Former astronaut John Glenn and Pierre Salinger, a press aide to the senator and press secretary for John F. Kennedy, arrived.

Then the others wounded by the gunshots at the Ambassador arrived in separate ambulances. The crowd of newsmen outside the hospital grew and police repeatedly had to force a path open to the entrance for the wounded.

The curious and concerned gathered outside and the total number of onlookers, including newsmen, grew to about 300.

A woman cried out hysterically, "We want Kennedy. We love him. He isn't dead, is he?"

Taken to Good Samaritan

At 12:57 a.m. Kennedy was wheeled out of the hospital to a city ambulance for the short ride to Good Samaritan Hospital. His face was again covered by an oxygen mask and there was a bandage encircling his forehead.

An aide shouted to police, "No photographers. We don't want any photographers taking pictures. The others are all right." Police were unable to move photographers from around the ambulance.

Members of his family and a few aides rode with the senator to Good Samaritan. Other aides grabbed any transportation available. Salinger and his wife jumped on back of a police motorcycle and were driven off. Police cars took some members of the Kennedy party.

Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, perched on a wall outside the hospital and gave out the first firm information of the senator's condition.

Emergency Procedures Done

Obviously under a strain but in measured phrases, Mankiewicz explained, "The doctors here have done all emergency procedures. The doctors say his condition is stable. He is breathing well and has a good heart."

Mankiewicz said the senator was wounded in the forehead, behind the right ear and in the hip. Later he corrected this information by stating Kennedy was wounded behind the ear and in the shoulder.

At the emergency hospital, Man-

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I-2 Los Angeles Times
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kiewicz said, "His wounds were simply covered to stop the external bleeding."

He added that Kennedy had not recently received any threats on his life. Kennedy recently received any threats on his life.

At Good Samaritan, the lights serving the live television cameras outlined the hospital's stark entrance and the arrivals of doctors.

The crush of newsmen in front of the entrance was so great that an officer twice pleaded, "If you are at all interested in this man, clear a path to let the doctors through."

Although police cordoned off the area surrounding the hospital at Wilshire Blvd. and Lucas Ave., many managed to slip through and stand before the entrance at 1212 Shatto St.

Among the more than 400 persons gathered outside the hospital many held transistor radios to their ears to catch late news bulletins.

Bowed Heads in Crowd
The radio commentator intoned, "And the whole country is praying for the recovery of Sen. Kennedy." Some in the crowd repeatedly bowed their heads, as if in private prayer.

A Negro said, "Such a good man to have around and someone had to go and blow his head off."

A young white girl asked, "Why? What is happening to this country?"

No one answered.

It was a long night and
dawn was overcast.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Wounded Auto Union Official Makes Gains

BY HARRY BERNSTEIN

Times Labor Editor

Paul Schrade, wounded by the shots aimed at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was in satisfactory condition Wednesday after a two-hour operation to remove bullet fragments which caused a depressed fracture of his skull.

The operation was performed at the Kaiser Permanente Hospital by Dr. Kasper Fuchs, who said Schrade, regional director of the United Auto Workers, was conscious and talking after the operation.

The bullet entered his skull frontally and fragments lodged in the bony structure were successfully removed.

Reuther Flies Here

Walter Reuther, president of the UAW, and union vice president Leonard Woodcock returned to Los Angeles Wednesday to offer their sympathy and help to Schrade's family who were with him at the hospital.

Schrade is regarded as one of Sen. Kennedy's strongest supporters in the labor movement.

Without waiting for a meeting of the UAW leadership, Schrade announced his full support for Kennedy when the senator first declared his candidacy for the presidency.

He was singled out for praise by the senator when Kennedy made his victory statement at the Ambassador, and for good reason, from the senator's point of view.

The vast majority of top

union leaders of the nation were rallying behind Vice President Humphrey's candidacy when Schrade moved on his own to the support of Kennedy.

It was Schrade who became Kennedy's prime—and at times only—link with top labor leaders in the West.

The UAW and Reuther are officially neutral but as one of the most outspoken UAW leaders, Schrade said, "Bob Kennedy is a truly great man and America needs him."

At the time of the shooting Wednesday morning, Schrade was standing close to Kennedy when the shots were fired.

'Everything Went Dim'

Afterwards, he was taken to Kaiser Hospital where he told his sister, Betty, "It sounded like big electrical noises going off. I thought I saw water spouting in the air and electric sparks, and I hit the floor. Then everything went dim."

Schrade had been with the senator for a few minutes before Kennedy went to the Embassy Room of the hotel, and laughingly asked the senator to sign the ballot stub which Schrade said "was my vote for you, Bob."

A strong opponent of the U.S. role in the Vietnam war, Schrade, 43, has been active in campaigns against the war and said shortly before he was shot that he saw Sen. Kennedy as "America's best hope for ending that tragic killing."

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JUN 6 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McCarthy Says Entire Nation Bears Guilt, Asks Prayer Vigil

Suspends All Political Activities Indefinitely, Pleads for 'More Rational Attention to Problems of America'

BY KEN REICH

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, appearing grim and shaken, Wednesday said the nation bears "a burden of guilt" for the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Expressing his "prayer and hope" that Kennedy would recover, McCarthy paid a private visit to the Good Samaritan Hospital Wednesday morning where the New York senator battled for life, and then prepared to fly to Washington, D.C.

McCarthy announced an indefinite suspension of all political activity.

This was the text of a statement he delivered outside his suite in the Beverly Hilton shortly before 10 a.m.:

"No words can fully convey the feeling that I have toward the Kennedy family in this time of their particular tragedy for the feeling that one must have for the nation in the face of this new tragedy.

'Act of 1 Deranged Man'

"It's not enough in my judgment to say that this is the act of one deranged man, if that is the case.

"The nation I think bears too great a burden of guilt of the kind of neglect which has allowed the disposition of violence to grow here in our own land, or the reflection of the violence which we have visited upon the rest of the world, or at least a part of the world.

"All of us must keep vigil with the nation in prayer and hope that Sen. Kennedy will recover

"Meanwhile, I'm suspending indefinitely all political activities. I intend to return to Washington soon to confer there with spokesmen for Sen. Kennedy, with the President, with the Vice President and other political leaders before taking any other political action of any kind."

As McCarthy spoke, he was guarded by Secret Service agents, members of the Beverly Hills Police Department and hotel security personnel.

Answering questions briefly after concluding his formal statement, the senator pleaded for somewhat more rational attention to the problems of America."

Several young aides of McCarthy wept after he spoke. All appeared grim and drawn.

McCarthy had heard the news about the shooting early Wednesday while revising a telegram congratulating Kennedy on his California primary victory.

A television set in the senator's suite gave him the news.

Within 15 minutes, the wing of the seventh floor of the Beverly Hilton in which McCarthy was staying had been cordoned off by police. The halls on the floor were cleared and residents ordered into their rooms.

McCarthy appeared briefly once as he crossed the hall. He seemed shocked and disturbed.

The senator watched the television reports of the shooting until about 2:30 a.m. with his wife, Abigail, aides said. He then retired and slept until about 8 a.m.

Secret Service Arrives

During the night four Secret Service agents arrived to take up the guard President Johnson had ordered on presidential candidates.

Throughout the night the senator's aides kept their vigil by the television sets on the fourth and seventh floors of the hotel, where many were quartered.

About an hour after issuing his morning statement, his first official comment on the tragedy, McCarthy left the hotel by automobile for the hospital.

He then planned to fly to Washington, D.C., it was said.

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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LEAVES HOTEL'S SUITE—A grim-faced Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy on way to news conference. He

later went to Good Samaritan Hospital where he visited Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and others of the family.
Times photo by Ray Graham

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ARAB REFUGEE

Suspect's Hate
for Israel Told

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

The young Jordanian refugee accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite."

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, "was a good worker, an honest man," John H. Weidner, 57, operator of a Pasadena health food chain and the suspect's former employer, said Wednesday.

"But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel. He resented the state of Israel.

"He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis.

"I Was Not Surprised"

"Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised after he was shot that the boy Sirhan's resentment had pushed him emotionally to do what he did."

Weidner referred to remarks made recently by the Democratic presidential candidate, calling for support of Israel's territorial integrity against the Arab nations.

The most recent came during Saturday night's televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

A newspaper clipping about the debate reportedly was found in Sirhan's pockets when he was seized seconds after the shooting early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel.

Refuse to Give Name

His identification was made public several hours later by Police Chief Tom Reddin and Mayor Sam Yorty at a joint press conference, although the suspect himself had refused to disclose even his name—much less his motive.

The mayor said identification was made through the gun taken from the young Jerusalem-born Jordanian at the hotel.

It was traced, he explained, to the suspect's brother. "The brother is talking with us now," Yorty said.

He identified the brother as Munir (Joe) Sirhan.

The suspect reportedly has three other brothers; two of them married.

Sirhan, Munir and Adel, one of the other brothers, live with their mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, employe of a Pasadena church nursery, in the family home at 696 E. Howard St., Pasadena.

It is believed that the family moved to Pasadena about 15 years ago, having fled what was then the British mandate of Palestine when Israeli troops occupied Jordanian Jeru-

salem.

The father reportedly accompanied the family here, but, it is understood, returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab nation.

A sister, acquaintances said, died of cancer about a year ago.

No Identification

After police took custody of Sirhan from Kennedy aides who had overpowered him at the hotel, no identification was found in his pockets.

But four \$100 bills, a \$5 bill, four \$1 bills and a small amount of change were discovered in his pockets.

Also found, said Mayor Yorty, were "some newspaper clippings which were anti-Kennedy in nature. One, from a Pasadena newspaper, gave Kennedy's itinerary — where he planned to speak in June. There also was a poem reflecting unfavorably on the senator."

Los Angeles police also recovered a spent .22-caliber shell, of the type which felled Sen. Kennedy from trash at the rear of the Sirhan home.

'A-1 Student'

The slight, olive-complexioned suspect is a 1963 graduate of John Muir High School, where he was considered by classmates to be "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Neighbors said he also graduated from Pasadena City college about two years ago.

He was employed by Weidner from last September until April this year as a stock and delivery boy.

Weidner said he asked Sirhan why he had never become an American citizen, and the latter replied with criticism of the United States for its help to

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JUN 8 1968	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TIGHT GUARD ON SUSPECT**Legal Action in Shooting Swift****BY RON EINSTOSS**

Times Staff Writer

The man accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was processed through the courts early Wednesday in an unprecedented manner for his own protection.

That was the explanation given by Dist. Atty. evelle J. Younger following the arraignment of Sirhan Sirhan, who identified himself as "John Doe" both to investigators, who interrogated him for many hours, and to Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, who arraigned him.

THE HANDLING OF Sirhan, from the time of his arrest until his appearance in court, was marked by as much security as was provided President Johnson in recent appearances here.

Suspect Removed

After his arrest at the Ambassador, within minutes of his alleged shooting spree, which also wounded five others, the suspect was whisked away. He was taken to the Los Angeles Police department's Rampart Division and then to the Central Homicide Bureau in the downtown Police Administration Bldg.

While he was being questioned by detective, it was learned, Police Chief Tom Reddin and Younger jointly made a decision to charge and arraign the suspect as soon as possible, with no word to the public or press.

They reportedly felt that such a move would eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the same fate which befell Lee Harvey Oswald, who was slain in Dallas after the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

Order Issued

Younger ordered the immediate issuance of a complaint charging Sirhan with six counts of assault with a deadly weapon with the intent to commit murder.

His chief complaint deputy, Joseph L. Carr, was contacted at home and told to report downtown to draw up the formal charges.

At the same time, arrangements were made by Judge Klein to appear in court at 7:30 a.m.—more than an hour before the normal starting time—for the purpose of arraigning Sirhan.

It was 7:40 a.m.—seven hours and 20 minutes after the shooting.—that the frail-looking young man, who refused to identify himself, was advised of the charges against him.

The only spectators allowed into the courtroom were about 40 police and sheriff's officers.

Judge Asks Name

After talking informally for several minutes in court with County Public Defender Richard Buckley, Sirhan twice was asked by Judge Klein: "Do you have a name?"

The first time, he answered, "Mr. Buckley is representing me."

The jurist repeated the question and the suspect replied, "John Doe."

He then was asked if he had an attorney. When he said he did not, Judge Klein then officially appointed the Public Defender's Office.

Sirhan, wearing white, hospital orderly-type pants and a blue denim shirt in place of the blue sweater and pants he was wearing when arrested, was informed of his right to a speedy and public trial, his right to either a trial by jury or by a court, his right to cross-examine witnesses against him and his right to either testify or refuse to testify.

No Questions

When she finished arraigning him, Judge Klein inquired of the suspect as to whether he had any questions.

"Not at this time," Sirhan answered.

When the matter of bail arose, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, one of several of Younger's top aides who worked throughout the night, suggested that the

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6/6/68

defendant be held without bail.

Although such a request was unusual in a non-capital case, Compton cited several reasons for his position, including:

1—The strong possibility that one of the victims (presumably Kennedy) may die (which would then make it a case punishable by death).

2—The fact that the defendant refused to identify himself, making it impossible to conduct any investigation of his background to determine how high his bail should be.

3—The lack of knowledge as to whether any other persons were involved in the shootings.

Summarizes Plea

Then Compton added:

"It is permissible for the court to deny bail on a proper showing, which I feel we have made, that it would be for the protection we have made, that it would be for the protection of society to keep him in jail

"This man did attempt to assassinate a United States senator."

Compton also said he felt that holding the defendant without bail would accomplish the purpose of protecting him.

Buckley, however, disagreed.

He said the court has no discretion as to fix bail and in a reasonable amount.

Amount Considered

"What do you consider a reasonable amount in view of the fact he has refused to identify himself and he attempted to take the life of a United States senator, who still is in critical condition?" the judge asked.

"I find it exceedingly difficult to consider setting a bail at this juncture, considering the facts the court has before it."

She added: "I even heard some news reports that many persons had expressed the thought that he should be killed, hung or strung up."

Buckley remained persistent and again requested that bail be set. This time the judge complied.

\$250,000 Set

"I'll set bail at \$250,000 at this time," Judge Klein declared, and Sirhan, handcuffed and surrounded by officers, was led out of court to County Jail.

Before he left, Judge Klein set his preliminary hearing for Monday at 8:30 a.m.

Such a proceeding, however, probably will be unnecessary by that time because the County Grand Jury on Friday morning will hear evidence in the case and will be asked to return an indictment.

In keeping with the other swift action taken thus far, the grand jury was hurriedly briefed Wednesday morning by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, chief of the DA's Special Investigation Division.

When Howard made his presentation, foreman L. E. McKee said the jurors had agreed to hear the case Friday, a day of the week they normally are not in session.

Arrives at Headquarters

Earlier, after Sirhan arrived at the Police Administration Building, the facility was closed to all but authorized personnel. Newsmen were admitted only after being searched by police.

For the first time in the history of the police building, reporters were barred from the third floor—where the suspect was being interrogated in the Homicide Bureau's squad room.

Among those present at police headquarters, in addition to Younger and Compton, were Howard, whose unit usually confines its activities to probing allegations of misconduct by public officials, and George Stoner, chief of the DA's Bureau of Investigation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Robert Kennedy's Message

Of all the crimes of violence in a violent world, none is more starkly violent than assassination. It is the ultimate in taking jungle law into one's own hand. It is little man playing judge and executioner. It resolves nothing except the fact that a human being, at his worst, is an utterly contemptible creature.

For the third time in less than five years an assassin struck early Wednesday against a renowned leader in the United States.

By a supreme stroke of bitter irony, his bullets felled the brother of the President who was martyred on Nov. 22, 1963. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who seeks the office held by the late John F. Kennedy, now is fighting for life in a Los Angeles hospital.

And the prayers of an anxious nation beseech his recovery.

Sen. Kennedy, by yet another ironic chance, was struck down at his greatest moment of victory in a long and arduous primary campaign for the Presidency—shortly after he had himself issued a moving appeal for an end to violence in American society.

His triumph in the California election on Tuesday was to a large degree attributable

to his earnest, urgent call for national measures that would cure the social ills that help foster urban riots.

This was the cause to which the Rev. Martin Luther King had devoted himself before his own tragic murder last April 4.

But noble ideas do not die.

Many of President Kennedy's proposals for a better America have come to fruition, and stand today as a testament to his enlightened thinking. Dr. King's courageous advocacy of equal rights for all men has inspired millions of other Americans to strive toward that dream.

Sen. Kennedy is a devoted adherent of the philosophy espoused by both of these great men. Much of vigorous bid for the Presidency has been built around their concepts, which he has articulated in his wide-ranging campaign.

Much of the durability, the continuity, of the American political system depends on such a legacy of ideas.

Even as we pray for Sen. Kennedy's recovery, we can be grateful that he has so forthrightly spoken out against injustices, in our midst, and insisted that correcting them be the prime issue of the 1968 Presidential contest.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Disbelief, Sorrow Sweep Negro, Latin Areas at News of Tragedy

BY RAY ROGERS and JACK JONES

Times Staff Writers

Stunned disbelief and sorrow swept across the Mexican-American barrios and through the Negro neighborhoods of South Los Angeles Wednesday as hundreds of thousands tried to grasp the enormity of the tragedy befalling Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

To many, he was the only presidential candidate who fully sensed their problems and their frustrations. They had supported him at the polls on Tuesday in massive numbers.

Person after person in the minority communities expressed bitter feelings that the New York senator was simply the latest victim of a national "climate of violence" that struck down his brother as well as Medgar Evers, Dr. Martin Luther King and others not so well known.

In East Los Angeles, small groups talked quietly and offered prayers for the candidate and for his family.

Watts 'Eerie Quietness'

In Watts, there was what Earl Hampton, director of Westminster Neighborhood Center, described as "an eerie quietness."

Along 103rd St., a few people stood watching television sets in store windows, waiting for news on Sen. Kennedy's condition. Some wept openly.

But there was none of the normal daytime activity along the street.

"It's like they're saying," Hampton said, "that no matter how many friends the black community makes, no matter how many good people are on our side, somebody always takes them away from us."

At City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte, a 13-year-old Mexican-American girl suffering leukemia, Margarita Nava, lay in her bed

listening to the radio and praying.

Sen. Kennedy was, to her, a special friend.

Two years ago, when he was towing a housing project near Fresno, he met Margarita and talked to her. Then, last May 20, while visiting City of Hope, he discovered her there.

He broke into his campaigning schedule and held a long, personal visit with her. They exchanged gifts. He gave her his tie clasp and she gave him a wallet containing a picture of herself. He promised to write to her.

On Wednesday she didn't cry. She just listened and prayed.

She left the spoken reactions to the adults:

"We in East Los Angeles talked to each other all night long," said Mike De Anda, an actor and president of three East Los Angeles Town Meeting organizations as well as an active worker in the Kennedy campaign.

Man Who Could Help Them

"We felt that here was a man who could do things for us. Everyone I talked to said, 'My God, this is terrible.' 'We felt even worse because at first they said the man who shot him might be a Mexican-American. I knew he wasn't.'"

Walter Bremond, chairman of the Black Congress, expressed the view of others that "this act of violence must be seen in connection with the recent series of assassinations that took the life of Martin Luther King.

"The climate of violence in this country is brought on by the unresolved problems relating to black people and the poor and the

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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fact that unpunished violence long directed against them has now been expanded as a way of life and directed against men of prominent positions."

Vincent Rubalcava, field supervisor for the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation: "It's a tragedy that our society can take such an approach to an individual striving for the underdog."

"I think there were a lot of prayers heard in East Los Angeles last night. Everyone was praying to God that it was not a Mexican-American who shot him."

"I have seen some very hard people crying. It struck everyone — those pulling for him and those who were his enemies. We are all quite confused . . ."

Louise Meriwether, Negro writer: "My reaction is racial and I can't help thinking that all of the unsolved crimes against Negroes have come to an open house of violence."

Other Crimes

"I thought about Medgar Evers and the four children in Alabama and all of the civil rights murders. Murderers who go unapprehended open the door on this kind of thing. I have the feeling there is not too much hope for this country."

Anthony P. Rios, executive director of the Community Service Organization: "Every time anyone speaks out to champion any worthwhile causes for the Spanish-speaking community, he is either knocked down or smeared."

"Bobby Kennedy has been more vocal and seemed to grasp the situation in the Mexican-American community more and more. It was very encouraging . . . and then, last night, another blow . . ."

Dr. Frank Stanley, executive director, Los Angeles Urban League: "It's the most abominable act of sickness that could possibly confront the country. Everytime we see a national leader who begins to understand the necessity for national reform, he's violently attacked."

Officer Robert Ortillo, Hollenbeck Police Station youth services: "The people in my community feel this is the most tragic thing that ever happened. These assassination plots are tearing the country apart."

"There is no real animosity

toward the man who did it. We realize he is sick. People are just praying now for word that Kennedy can survive this tragedy and that none of his faculties are impaired."

Marguerite Ray, Negro actress: "I feel as though I want to go to sleep. I don't know what's happening to the world . . ."

Richard Cardoza, president of the Mexican-American Correctional Assn.: "It was just unbelievable. Kennedy was very well liked in the Mexican-American community. I have no shame in saying that tears came to my eyes. The reaction of many of my friends was the same."

Dymally Comment

State Sen. Mervyn Dymally: "For the first time in my political career, I was shocked, because here was the first time a man was trying to do good for his country. What is there to say?"

Mardy Olivás, director of the Plaza Community Center in East Los Angeles: "Some of us who work closely with the people know the love they have for the candidate's family. For everyone from Cesar

Chavez' farmworkers to the people living right here, this is a very tragic occurrence."

City Councilman Billy G. Mills: "My reaction was the same as when Martin Luther King was shot and when Medgar Evers was shot—one of considerable disgust."

"Our country is headed in such a psychotic direction and we need to recognize that we have this strain of insanity and this murder mentality. Once recognized, perhaps we can sit down and engage in the therapy that will save this country."

Fatalistic Attitude

Fernando Del Rio, executive director, Eastland Community Action Council: "There is a tremendous emotional feeling toward the Kennedy name. This is a stunning shock to everybody, but the Mexican people have a kind of fatalistic attitude—feeling that this was bound to happen."

Phil Montez, western regional director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission: "The minorities are hurt by this, because they feel Bobby Kennedy was the person they wanted. What can anyone say? This nation is in bad shape



AT CITY OF HOPE—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy renews friendship with Margarita Nava, 13, in visit to City of Hope Medical Center May 20. He had met leukemia victim two years earlier near Fresno.

Times photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How Kennedy Drama Unfolded on TV

BY CHARLES CHAMPLIN
Times Entertainment Editor

stairway and saying, "We've killed him."

The Kennedy shooting took place almost literally in television's lap. One ABC production assistant found himself straddling the head of one victim in the first chaotic seconds of the attack. The TV man stood his ground and kept the victim from being tripped by the surging, panicky crowd, then helped carry three victims to ambulances.

From the moment, within seconds of the shootings, that a startled and puzzled NBC anchor man, Frank McGee, announced a switch to the Hotel Ambassador ballroom, his network and the television networks as a whole did a totally remarkable job of covering the story they were so strategically placed to cover.

Those viewers who were still watching the returns at 12:20 Wednesday morning became eyewitnesses to a horrific drama as it unfolded.

Many of those viewers, indeed, were asking themselves at mid-day Wednesday what had become, for example, of the tearful but lucid Mexican-American girl from Pasadena with her story of the Caucasian girl and a Mexican-American boy hurrying down a rear

(The point is not that television had or had not done some accidental detective work, but that thousands of frightened but fascinated watchers had that astonishing sense of participation in real events which is the power, as it is the danger, of television.) In the tumultuous circumstances high marks must go to Frank McGee as NBC's anchor man for his calmness and his journalist's refusal to embroider on such hard facts as his team of newsmen could put together moment by moment.

Sander Vagocur, interviewing eyewitnesses within moments of the event and visibly shaken by it, also kept making clear—usefully clear—that he was extracting raw data and that his witnesses could tell only the evidence of their own eyes.

Unlike NBC, CBS made a valiant attempt to keep to what was to have been the night's story—the election results—but they had clearly been upstaged by tragedy and even Max Rafferty's emerging upset victory over Sen. Thomas Kuchel was thin stuff in comparison to the urgent flow of events from the Ambassador to Central Receiving to Good

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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Samaritan.

On ABC, anchor man Howard K. Smith tried some on-the-spot assessments of the implications of the shooting and voiced a foreboding alarm which was doubtless shared by his watchers.

But at the same time, the first order of business was to establish from the welter of conflicting testimony what in fact had happened: how many had been wounded, and how badly, and who in addition to the senator they were.

Flipping the dial on one set, my impression strongly was that NBC

by a good margin did the best and fastest job of pulling sense out of chaos, and with a smoothness that was totally remarkable in the frenzied circumstances.

A Partial Respite

The local staff got at least a partial respite when the Today Show went on the air at 4 a.m. local time and, in the emergency, was carried here live instead of on the usual delayed basis.

It made for a grim and sleepless night for those distant from the events as for those near to them. But it made also, or so it seemed to me, an impressive demonstration of television's growing ability to report sensational and chaotic events resourcefully, and, even more to the point, unsensationally.

The shattering horror of those first few seconds are preserved forever in those blurred tapes and films and inchoate soundtracks which are now the source documents of our tormented times.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY BOND

Many of Friends Would Have Used Selves as Shield

BY EDWIN O. GUTHMAN

Mr. Guthman, national editor of The Times, was Justice Department press officer when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was U.S. attorney general.

There were 50 men or more at the Ambassador Tuesday night who would have gladly taken the assassin's bullets if it meant saving the life of their friend, Bob Kennedy.

Some, like David Hackett of Washington, D.C., had known Kennedy since prep school days at Milton Academy in Massachusetts.

Others began their friendship with him when he was chief counsel of the Senate Rackets Investigating Subcommittee or managing his brother's campaign for the Presidency.

For still others, it was during his term as attorney general or later, when he became the junior senator from New York.

No one became a friend of Bob Kennedy's at first meeting. You had to go through something with him, to test and be tested. But once the bond was formed it was indestruc-

tible. Truth was the foundation. Courage, laughter and ability were the measuring sticks and loyalty the mortar.

People who cursed the Kennedys and considered Bob "arrogant, ruthless and opportunistic" would never understand. But his friends knew that he would go to the wall for them and they were prepared to do the same for him.

Since the death of his brother, he had become fatalistic about his own safety and was adamantly against being guarded heavily.

So it was that when the FBI or local police received warnings that Kennedy would be shot—and they came not infrequently after Nov. 22, 1963—his campaign aides like William Barry, the late Dean Markham and Fred Dutton, his press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, his advance man, Jerry Bruno or former Justice Department associates like Walter Sheridan, would shield him with their bodies. Kennedy probably was never aware of it.

No Warnings Given

Tuesday night there were no warnings.

When the assassin shot, Barry, Dutton and Mankiewicz, having been caught in the crush of the crowd, were just a few steps behind him.

Any of them would have shielded him if they could have—and there were many more — well-wishers, newsmen and campaign

aides who had come to help him celebrate a hard-earned victory.

For a moment they stood with him at the top of a hill, seeing, perhaps really for the first time, that he might just go all the way in November, to lead, as his brother put it, the land he loved. It was a warm feeling and then . . .

For what happened next, coming so soon after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, there were no words.

Overwhelming Event

For these men, already heavily afflicted and chastened by the death of John F. Kennedy, there was little in their experiences or religious teachings to help them. The shooting was beyond comprehension. Their grief was overwhelming.

They could only perceive that their friend would battle the heavy odds with the same unlimited courage and restless spirit that characterized everything he did, but they also could count the odds.

A few of the men—those who live in California—had been buoyed Tuesday by a special pride that came when they voted for the Robert F. Kennedy state for President of the United States.

They were the lucky ones. At least they got to do that.

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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5 Others Shot by Gunman Are Recovering

Five other persons wounded by the gunman who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were recovering satisfactorily in various hospitals Wednesday.

They are:

Paul Schrade, 30, United Auto Workers regional director, 4150 S. Hillcrest Dr., scalp wound and depressed skull fracture; Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Abdomen Wound

William Wiesel, 30, ABC network newsman, Washington, D.C., wound in left abdomen; also in Kaiser.

Irwin Stroll, 17, 6039 Horner St., wound in lower left leg; Midway Hospital.

Ira Goldstein, 19, 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, wound in left hip; Encino Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 43, Saugus, scalp wound; Huntington Memorial Hospital.

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JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

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6/6/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Personal Bodyguards at Hotel Were Only Security Measure

BY ROY HAYNES

Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had no protection at the Ambassador, except for personal bodyguards, when he was shot and critically wounded, it was learned.

But Secret Service agents and Los Angeles police set up elaborate security precautions within a few hours of the shooting, at the orders of President Johnson, for the senator and his family.

The only enforcement personnel on the premises were hotel guards and they were concerned with crowd control, not protecting Kennedy, according to statements by police and hotel officials.

Los Angeles Police Insp. Peter Hagan said, "We were not there because we were not wanted.

"These candidates never want us around. They want to get with the people. They think we get in the way. This was true of President John Kennedy, President Johnson and especially true with Robert Kennedy.

"He has told us on several occasions that he didn't want us around. In any case, we would never attend a private party unless we were asked, and we definitely were not asked."

For this reason, Hagan said, police have developed the policy of not supplying protection to campaigning politicians.

A. H. Zinger, vice president and general manager of the hotel, said, "We did all in our power . . . to insure the comfort and safety during his stay with us. We had our guards on duty, plus we called in extra help, but they were there primarily for crowd control.

"We were not responsible for the safety of the senator or escorting him. He had his own bodyguards," he added.

Rampart Division Lt. Charles Hughes, who is handling the investigation, described the event at the hotel as "wide open."

"Anybody could have walked in there at any time," he said.

Kitchen Area

There is a hotel corridor that would permit a person to enter the kitchen area where the shooting took place without passing any guards.

Secret Service Special Agent Darwin Horn met with the Police Department to lay plans for candidates' protection.

At the hospital, 100 uniformed policemen were stationed around the premises and dozens more were placed inside along with Secret Service agents. The 5th floor was blocked.

The entrance to the intensive care unit is guarded by a Secret Service agent and an LAPD officer. Another Secret Service agent is on duty inside.

FBI Agents on Duty

A contingent of FBI agents was reported to be standing by inside the hospital, awaiting orders. The operation is controlled by Horn at a command post in the hospital.

Secret Service agents also joined Beverly Hills police officers at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, where Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy was staying, in the early morning hours.

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JUN 6 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

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Kennedy's Lack of Response Indicates Irreparable Damage

BY HARRY NELSON

Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is failing to respond to treatment because of irreparable damage to a part of the brain that controls vital life functions, it was learned Wednesday.

"It would be a miracle if he ever makes it," a source said.

The dismal prospect is based partly on his failure to show any signs of regaining consciousness since a three-hour operation at Good Samaritan Hospital early Wednesday.

He is in a deep coma and shows signs of brain damage and some paralysis on the left side of his body.

Medical sources appear to be uncertain about the exact extent of damage to the brain.

A .22-caliber slug entered his brain by way of the mastoid bone, slightly behind the right ear. After fragmenting, the pieces of lead lodged in the middle portion of the brain.

A team of USC and UCLA neurosurgeons who performed the operation declined to answer questions and thus put an end to

speculation about the extent of Kennedy's brain injuries.

But information pieced together from various sources indicates that at least two major parts of the brain and central nervous system were damaged to a considerable degree. These are the brain stem and the cerebellum.

Apparently it is the damage to the brain stem which is responsible for his failure to respond to treatment. The brain stem, a mushroom-like structure at the top of the spinal cord and the base of the brain,

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controls the vital functions of respiration and pulse.

Apparently the brain stem injury was not severe enough to kill the senator outright by stopping his heart or breathing, but it was extensive enough to diminish his level of consciousness and produce the coma.

The cerebellum is a part of the brain above the brain stem and partly surrounding it. It controls muscle movements. Damage to it probably is responsible for the paralysis.

One of the earliest medical bulletins said that Kennedy's "thinking process" was unaffected. The thinking part of the brain, the cortex or "grey" matter, is the outer layer at the top and front of the brain.

Apparently the upward trajectory of the bullet did not penetrate that far into the brain tissue.

The hospital released the names of three of the neurosurgeons who performed the operation.

They are Dr. Maxwell Audler, associate clinical professor of neurosurgery at UCLA medical school, and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cline of the USC department of neurosurgery.

Dr. James Poppen of the Leahy Clinic in Boston, recognized as one of the nation's leading neurosurgeons, flew here to consult on the case.

Aside from removing the particles of the shattered bullet, a main purpose of the operation was to ease the pressure due to swelling, the brain's natural reaction to injury, and to stop extensive hemorrhaging.

Early in the day, it was speculated that the paralysis and the unconsciousness may be due to the swelling and the bleeding rather than to actual damage from the bullet.

If this were true, it would have meant that all of the observed ill effects would gradually disappear after the treatment had time to take hold.

But as the day wore on it became more and more apparent that the damage was not only extensive but probably permanent.

Kennedy's heart was said to have behaved perfectly throughout the operation and the first hours of postsurgery.

A cardiologist who examined him said, "He's in superb physical condition" and implied that this was a main reason why Kennedy was able to survive the ordeal.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Demands End to Atmosphere of Violence in U.S.

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Gov Reagan expressed his deepest sympathy to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's family Wednesday and called for an end to the "atmosphere of violence that seems to pervade our land."

At a hastily called Capitol press conference, the governor read the following brief statement:

"Speaking for all the people of California, I would like to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and the family.

"Our prayers are with them and with the senator and I hope that they will call upon us, any and all of us, for anything that we might possibly be able to do to help in this time of their greatest need.

'Atmosphere of Violence'

"I'm sure also that the people of this nation feel as we do here in California that . . . there is no place in America for the atmosphere of violence that seems to pervade our land. We are determined to replace this with sanity and order.

"And, I hope that all who are praying for the Kennedys, Sen. Kennedy, as we all are . . . will add a vow, a pledge, that we are not going to rest—any of us, in or out of government—until we end this lawlessness."

After finishing his statement, Reagan said, "There's nothing more to say," and retired to his private office.

Newsmen asked Reagan no political questions, at the request of Communications Director Lyn Nofziger.

Nofziger declined to say whether increased security measures were being taken to protect the governor in the wake of the shooting of Kennedy in Los Angeles.

"We are constantly re-evaluating his security," Nofziger said. "We would not discuss it here because to do so would tend to nullify the security."

The state did take increased security steps, however, to protect Reagan last year after an intrusion of the Assembly chambers by a band of armed Black Panthers.

The governor has a personal armed bodyguard, a former Los Angeles police detective, who travels everywhere with him.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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JOHNSON'S STATEMENT:

'America Prays for Recovery'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson issued this statement Wednesday on the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy:

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy.

"Our thoughts and our prayers are with Sen. Kennedy, his family, and the other victims.

"All America prays for his recovery.

"We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

Presidential assistant Walt W. Rostow, on duty in the White House situation room, awakened Mr. Johnson at 3:31 a.m. EDT with a report of the shooting.

One of the President's first actions was to order the Secret Service to assign a protective detail to each major presidential candidate, borrowing from other federal law enforcement agencies as needed.

Mr. Johnson conferred with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He also spoke by telephone with Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.), at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles and with two key members of the family political team, Theodore C. Sorensen and Stephen E. Smith, a Kennedy brother-in-law.

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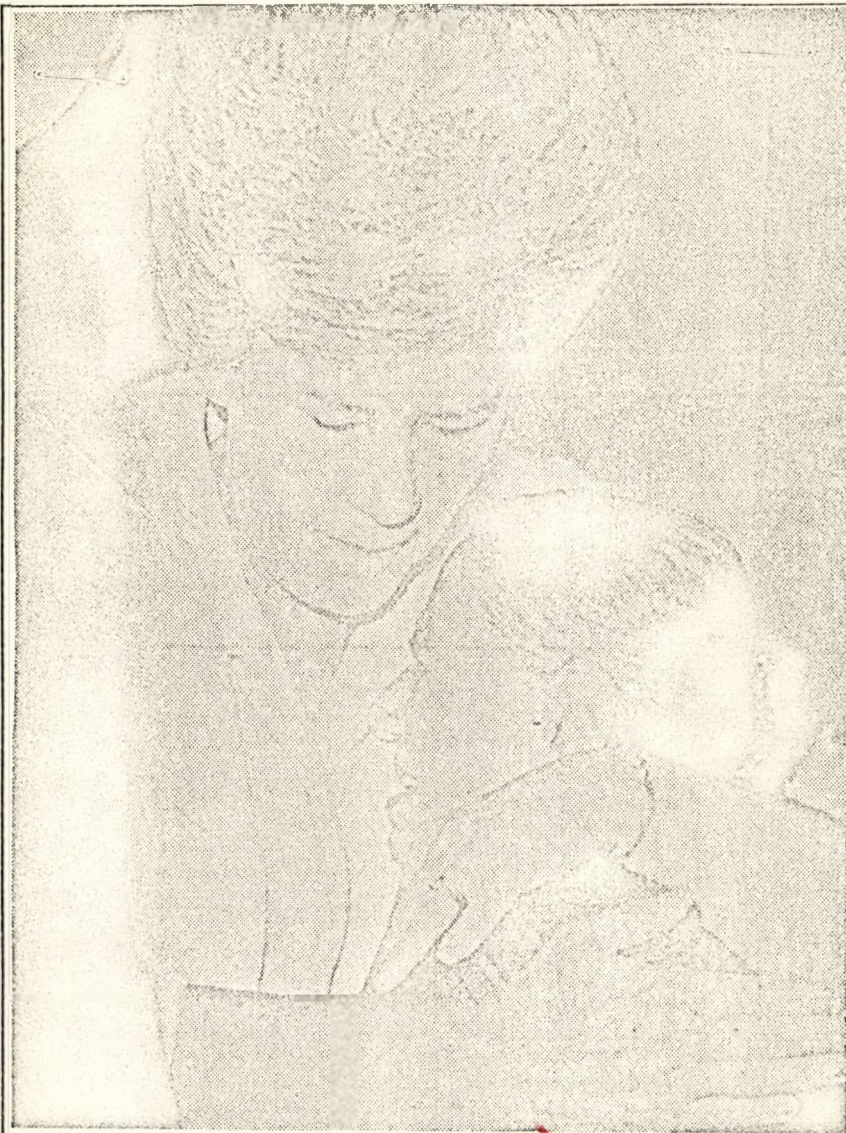
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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

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LEARNS OF SON'S ARREST—Mrs. Mary Sirhan, mother of a young Jordanian accused in the shooting of Sen. Kennedy, collapses into the arms of a neighbor, Mrs. Clarence C. Robinson, at her Pasadena home.

Copyright, 1968, Pasadena Independent Star-News via Wirephoto

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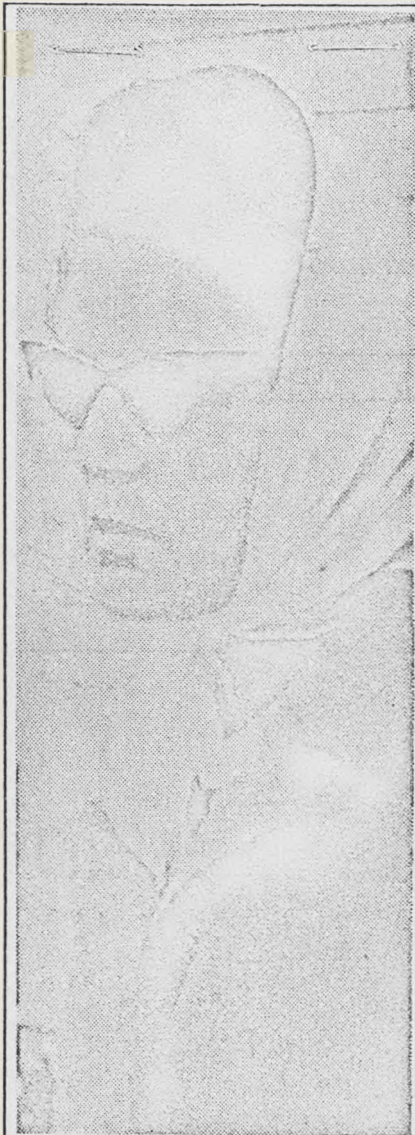
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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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JOHNSON INTERVIEWED?

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MOTHER GRIEVES — Mrs. Rose Kennedy leaves church at Hyannis, Mass., where she prayed for her son.
(P) Wirephoto

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FBI — LOS ANGELES

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ARRIVES FROM EAST — Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy speaks to one of several persons who met her plane at International Airport. She flew here from her New York home to be near others of the Kennedy family. Times photo by Cal Montney

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JUN 8 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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HE SAID OF DR. KING:

Assassins Don't Kill Causes

"No martyr's cause has ever been stilled by his assassin's bullet."

Thus, just two months ago today, spoke Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to the Cleveland City Club in a meeting called to mourn the sniper death of Nobel Laureate Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis.

Added Kennedy:

"This is a time of shame and sorrow . . . What has violence ever accomplished? What has it ever created?"

"A sniper is only a coward, not a hero, and an uncontrolled, uncontrollable mob is only the voice of madness."

Kennedy, who supported gun control legislation still pending in Congress, said last May 27 in Eugene, Ore.:

"We don't want guns in the hands of people who shouldn't have them."

Presumably, he had much more to say on the subject before his voice was silenced by the bullet of an attempted assassin in Los Angeles.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
— Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"Her face just lit up, she was so elated, because she knew there was genuine hope," said Dr. Victor Bazilauskas, 53, who helped revive the dying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy on his arrival from the Ambassador.

"This woman was as distraught as any wife could be," the physician said. "Her husband was brought in breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose."

Closed Cardiac Massage

"We gave closed cardiac massage and then placed him in a heart-lung machine. We administered oxygen, inserted a tube in his mouth to facilitate breathing and gave adrenalin to the muscles."

"We were ready to give adrenalin to the heart, but we found we didn't need to."

"Mrs. Kennedy pleaded with us to do something—something gentle, not real rough or violent."

"But at a time like that we had to act quickly, and some violence was required."

"So I kind of roughed him up a little like this, you know," the weary physician related, slapping his own cheeks as he lay resting in a darkened room at the hospital.

"I didn't slug him—but patted his face, trying to get a response."



A PLEA—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy as she frantically shouted for crowd to move back from husband moments after he was felled by gunman.

(AP Wirephoto)

WITH STETHOSCOPE

Ethel Kennedy Found Sound of Heart Reassuring

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

A physician who wanted to reassure a distraught Mrs. Ethel Kennedy at Central Receiving Hospital early Wednesday handed her a stethoscope so she could hear the beat of her husband's heart.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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