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HOSPITAL VIGIL — Lee Dale, 17, left, and his brother, Keith, 15, of Hawthorne, wear "Pray for Bobby" stickers on their shirts outside the Good

Samaritan Hospital where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies critically wounded. The stickers, made by Max Madol, a printer, appeared by hundreds at hospital. Times photo by R. L. Oliver

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I Want to Be Dreaming ... Busboy Says

BY TED THACKREY
Times Staff Writer

The sudden burst of gunfire at the Ambassador early Wednesday morning made a big difference in the lives of a great many persons—one a 17-year-old busboy named Juan Romero.

Juan worked overtime on election night to get a close look at his hero, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and the senator shook hands with him on his way through the kitchen. Then, in a single moment, Juan's whole world changed...

"There was this guy," Juan said. "He had a gun. I saw him and I heard the gun go off and I saw the senator fall."

"I got down on my knees and picked up his head and I told myself, 'I'm home in bed. I'm dreaming. I want to be dreaming.'"

"But I wasn't, and Mr. Kennedy was there, bleeding, and he was trying to say something to me."

Puts Ear Close

Placing an ear next to the wounded man's lips, Juan said he heard him whisper, "Is it all right? Is everyone OK?"

"I told him yes," Juan said. "I said everything would be OK."

Fumbling in his shirt pocket, Juan found the crucifix that his father, Flavio Romero, had given him when the youth was confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church. He

pulled it out and pressed it into the senator's hand, closing the fingers over it.

"Hold onto this," I told him. "Hold on, and it'll be all right."

"He was trying to say something else," he said. "He was trying to talk. His lips were moving, sort of, but you couldn't hear anything. I was crying. I haven't cried since I was a baby. But I was crying

Then an ambulance crew came to take the senator away.

Juan moved back reluctantly, making sure the crucifix was still in the senator's hand, and then started to turn away with the others who had been in the room. But a police officer stopped him.

"They took me to the station on Rampart St.," he said, "and I told what I saw over and over again, until about 7 a.m. Then they let me go, so I could get to school."

Juan's home, at 475 McDonnell Ave., was too far from Rampart Police Station for him to change clothes before school.

"My father saw," Juan said. "He told me go to school and don't think about what happened. But I thought about it anyway."

"My first class is ROTC and I always kind of liked it before, but today I told them I wasn't coming to that class anymore."

Juan shook his head.

"I don't like guns anymore," he said. "Everything is different now, but I hope they let him keep my crucifix there in the hospital. I hope they didn't take it away from him."

"I guess he needs it now, worse than I ever did."

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TRIED TO HELP KENNEDY—Juan Romero, hotel bus boy who kneeled beside the wounded senator and tried to help. He describes how gunman fired.
Times photo by Bruce Cox

Source Reports Some Paralysis on Left Side

Could Be Temporary or
Permanent, Depending
on Cause, Experts Say

BY HARRY NELSON

Times Medical Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has "some paralysis" on his left side, but it is not known whether the impairment is permanent or temporary, it was learned Wednesday.

Neurosurgeons who performed a three-hour brain operation at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan were not available to confirm or deny the report which came from an informed source.

None of the bulletins which have been issued periodically since the surgery took place early Wednesday morning have made any mention of paralysis.

However, medical sources speculated that under the circumstances some degree of paralysis is almost inevitable.

A .22-caliber slug entered 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.

Permanence Depends on Cause

The permanence of the paralysis depends on its cause, according to background information obtained from the department of neurosurgery at the USC School of Medicine.

If it is due either to pressure on the brain or hemorrhaging resulting from the brain wound, the chances are very good that the paralysis will be temporary and will gradually subside as treatment continues to relieve the pressure and to stop the bleeding.

But if the paralysis is due to tissue tearing caused by the passage of the bullet through parts of the brain, the paralysis may be permanent.

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It is possible that the paralysis may also be due to an impairment of the blood supply in the mid-brain.

One of the hospital medical bulletins stated that there "may have been" such an impairment. Such an impairment, if it occurred, could be due to the closing off of major blood vessels by the swelling brain tissue.

Even if the latter is true, however, rehabilitation experts say that the situation may not be as bad as it looks.

"Even if there is lasting motor or sensory impairment, the amount of potential brain function is very often much greater than anyone assumes is possible," a rehabilitation authority said.

Brain surgeons said the fact that Kennedy did not lapse into unconsciousness immediately after being wounded is a hopeful sign.

It means, they said, that the bullet did not destroy tissue which is necessary to maintain consciousness.

One of the earliest medical bulletins stated that Kennedy's "thinking process" was unaffected. The thinking part of the brain, the cortex or grey matter, is the outer layer at the front and top of the brain. Apparently the bullet particles did not penetrate that far up in to the brain tissue.

Unconsciousness Bad Sign

Another good sign is that Kennedy was said to be breathing on his own and without any kind of mechanical assistance after the operation. This is in contrast with his breathing condition prior to surgery when he required the help of a respirator.

A bad sign, however, is his unconscious state following the operation. Since he was conscious immediately following the gunshot sound, it may indicate a progressively worsening condition.

Again, if the unconsciousness, like the paralysis, is due to swelling or bleeding, consciousness could be expected to return as his treatment begins to take hold.

Brain surgeons said he could go as long as one week before recovering consciousness and still be in fairly good condition.

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"I wouldn't write him off as far as (brain) capability is concerned," one neurosurgeon who has had extensive experience with head gunshot wounds said.

He said that patients with serious injuries to the brain have been known to recover after as long as four months on the very critical list.

He said it may take 36 to 73 hours before the swelling goes down.

"If he shows no signs of improvement within 36 hours, it would be a bad indication," the surgeon said.

Examples of subtle signs of improvement would include glimmerings that he was beginning to regain consciousness — such as showing some muscle movement response when his name is spoken.

The area of the brain in which many of the bullet fragments were recovered is called the brain stem, a mushroom-shaped structure at the top of the spinal cord. It controls several vital functions including heart beat and respiration.

Cerebellum Above

Situated immediately above the brain stem is the cerebellum, the part of the brain that controls muscle movements. This is the part of the brain most apt to be involved if Kennedy is paralyzed.

Two approaches are traditionally used to reduce brain swelling, the possible cause of the paralysis. The most common is a cortisone-like drug called dexamethasone, which reduces inflammation. The other method is to cool the patient by packing him in ice. It is now known if either method is being used.

The hospital released the names of three of the neurosurgeons who performed the surgery on Kennedy.

They are Dr. Maxwell Andler, associate clinical professor at the UCLA Medical School; Dr. Nat Downs Reid, instructor in neurosurgery at the USC School of Medicine, and Dr. Henry Cline, associate clinical professor at USC.

A Kennedy press aide said that Dr. James Poppen of the Leaky Clinic in Boston was being flown here to consult on the case. Dr. Poppen, who is over 65, is recognized as one of the nation's leading neurosurgeons.

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LAST RITES AND MASS ADMINISTERED

Priests Call Wife Calm and Extremely Brave

BY JOHN DART

Times Religion Writer

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, seated beside her unconscious husband in a hospital emergency room 30 minutes after he was shot, was "very, very calm," said a priest who administered last rites of the Catholic Church.

"The seriousness of the wounds didn't seem to have reached her yet," said the Rev. Thomas Peacha, assistant pastor of St. Basil's Church.

In a calm voice and without tears, she asked Father Peacha "to say a prayer for him."

Later at Good Samaritan Hospital, the hospital chaplain, the Rev. Laurence Joy, also said last rites for Sen. Robert Kennedy. Msgr. Joseph J. Truxaw, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, said Mass in the hospital shortly after 4 a.m. for Mrs. Kennedy and several other adults, all of whom took communion.

Msgr. Truxaw said Mrs. Kennedy was "extremely brave."

"I could see she was grief-stricken and shocked, but in no way did she show signs of weakening," he said.

The monsignor said the Mass in the hospital's board room for Mrs. Kennedy and about six other adults "who looked like members of the Kennedy family."

Father Joy, who is also assistant pastor at Immaculate Conception, administered last rites at the hospital to Sen. Kennedy, apparently unaware that Father Peacha had said the rites earlier at the emergency hospital.

"That doesn't matter; the more prayers the better," said Msgr. Truxaw.

Father Peacha, 36, said he was driving his car when he heard on his radio that Sen. Kennedy had been shot at the Ambassador Hotel, which is in St. Basil's Parish.

Thinking that a call might have gone to his church for a priest, Father Peacha drove to Central Receiving Hospital where he made his way to the emergency room 10 to 15 minutes before 1 a.m.

"Sen. Kennedy was lying on the main table in the emergency room with a sheet covering all but his

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head. They had an oxygen mask over his mouth and he had a bandage on his forehead," said Father Peacha.

"I'm sure he wasn't conscious," he said.

While Mrs. Kennedy was seated on a high stool by the table Father Peacha

said a shortened form of the church's last rites used in emergency situations.

The Catholic Church's last rites, explained Father Peacha, include the sacraments of absolution, anointing of the sick and a special blessing of the Pope. The rites are derived from the Epistle of St. James in which it was

advised to call a person to pray for a sick person and anoint him with oil.

Father Peacha used a tiny piece of oil-soaked cotton, which he carried in a vial in his car, to anoint the senator.

After he finished the rites, the soft-spoken, red-haired priest turned to Mrs. Kennedy and said: "'Don't worry, he'll be all right.'"

The priest said as he

recalled, she replied quickly and calmly, "Father, say a prayer for him."

Father Peacha said the doctors were "very calm and confident. They wanted to transfer him right away to Good Samaritan Hospital."

He said he did not see any Kennedy children in the emergency room during the brief time he was there.



The Rev. Thomas Peacha

Times photo

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LISTENS THROUGH STETHOSCOPE

A Distraught Ethel Kennedy
Reassured by Sound of Heart

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

The doctor who revived a dying Sen. Robert R. Kennedy early Wednesday said he gave Ethel Kennedy hope for her husband's survival by dramatically placing a stethoscope in her ears.

"This woman was as distraught as any wife could be," said Dr. Victor Bazilauskas, 53, of Central Receiving Hospital.

"Her husband was brought in from the Ambassador breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose.

"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.

Pleads From Mrs. Kennedy

"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.

"'Bob! Bob! Wake up!' I said. 'There was no response at all.'"

"But finally, after 10 or 12 minutes, his heart picked up, his pulse was better and you could hear his heart. He had been dying there on the table, and then I saw we had a chance.

"Mrs. Kennedy was so distraught, and all of a sudden I looked at her and thought maybe what a nice thing I could do.

Stethoscope Given Wife

"So I handed her the ear part of the stethoscope. She heard his heart and her face just lit up, she was elated, because she knew we weren't handing her any false hope.

"I told her, 'I think he's all right.' 'She asked, 'Will he live? Will he live?'

"I said, 'Yes, right now he's doing all right. Let's hope, let's hope.'"

"Giving her the stethoscope was the only thing we could do to assure her because he had made no motion, no movement, no anything. To her, literally he was dead. When she heard that heart, she was elated."

Dr. Bazilauskas praised his assistant, Dr. Albert C. Holt, the nurses and other hospital staff for arranging for the smooth transfer of

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Kennedy to Good Samaritan Hospital, where he underwent brain surgery.

"I said right at first, 'Let's get a neurosurgeon and a chest surgeon lined up at Good Sam,' Dr. Bazilauskas related.

Blood Sample Taken

"Dr. Holt knew the surgeons and got them alerted, and he took an intravenous sample of blood that was sent over to Good Sam so they would be ready with plasma to match it.

"When Sen. Kennedy got there, I hear things went very smoothly because of what we did on this end."

Meanwhile, a city ambulance attendant said Wednesday he was prevented by the distraught Mrs. Kennedy from giving first aid to her husband on the way to the hospital.

Max Behrman, 48, said that in the emotional turmoil of the moment, Mrs. Kennedy and Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, both tugged on the stretcher as it was borne to the ambulance in an effort to slow it up for the senator's well-being.

In the ambulance, Behrman said, Mrs. Kennedy threw his call book onto the Ambassador parking lot when he asked her for information.

Bandage Put on Wound

He said that as he placed a bandage on Kennedy's head wound, Mrs. Kennedy removed it, told Behrman to "keep your dirty, filthy hands off my husband" and then slapped his right cheek sharply.

Behrman said Mrs. Kennedy screamed to Mankiewicz, seated in the front of the ambulance, to come through a small window inside the vehicle and "throw me (Behrman) out the back door."

As Mankiewicz was climbing through the window, Behrman said, the ambulance driver, Robert Hulsman, steered the vehicle with one hand as it speeded 75 m.p.h. up Wilshire Blvd., and pulled Mankiewicz back onto the seat with the other hand.

Behrman said the hectic, minutes-long trip to the hospital at 1401 W. 6th St. was made with seven persons in the tan ambulance, code name G-18: Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mankiewicz, Kennedy's sister, Mrs. Steve Smith; Behrman, Hulsman and an unidentified man.

Behrman said of the trip, "I realize that after all that had happened, Mrs. Kennedy was upset and confused and didn't know about anything. I understand very well how she felt and I can't really blame her for some of the things she did."

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LIFE WAS 'RUSSIAN ROULETTE'**For Kennedy, It Had
All Happened Before****BY JIMMY BRESLIN**

Exclusive to The Times

Recalls Premonitions

He was shaking hands with the kitchen workers who leaned across trays of cups and saucers and bins of ice cubes. Shaking hands with them and looking at them with those deep-set blue eyes and his teeth showed in a smile and photographers pushed around the work tables in the kitchen and skidded on the wet floor to make pictures of him and I guess he never saw the guy with the gun.

The gun did not make a very loud noise. Four or five quick, flat sounds in the low-ceilinged room and Kennedy disappears and a guy behind him disappears in the people screaming and running and here is the guy with the gun.

People run from him through the kitchen. Run screaming, and Bill Barry grabs the guy and Roosevelt Grier pounds on him and Rafer Johnson grabs him, and they are struggling with him and the guy still has the gun in his hand and they lurch against the table and now you see what is on the floor behind them.

Sadness in His Face

Robert Kennedy is on his back. He has this sad look on his face. His lips are open in pain and disgust. His right eye rolls up in his head and his left eye closes but still there is this sadness in his face. You see, he knows so much about this thing.

"Doctor!"

"Get a doctor!"

"He still has the gun!"

"Get away, get away, get away, get away!"

"Please, please, please, please, oh please, please, please!"

"Don't kill him, we want him alive. Rosie, don't kill him, we want him alive!"

And he is on the floor with his legs kind of curled a little bit and there is blood coming from his right ear and he lays there on the floor and his throat moves just this little bit. He is trying to swallow and the right eye comes down just a little bit and he seems to look. He looks with this hollow sadness, because he knows so much about this kind of thing. He knows about it for so long now. "Russian roulette," he always said. "Living every day is Russian roulette."

They have his shirt open and his flat stomach shows. Did he get hit in the stomach, too? The blood is coming out of the ear.

They have the guy who did it and the guy who did it still has the gun in his hand and they push the hand holding the gun down onto a metal-topped table and people get up on the table and jump on the guy's hand and stamp on it and he still won't let go.

And now somebody says Roosevelt Grier is going to kill the man with the gun and people again scream please don't kill him. And they flip the guy over onto the table and Grier has the gun. It is not a very big gun. It is a gun with a short black barrel. And here, down through the arms over his face and around his neck, here are these two eyes rolling around.

Screams of 'Kill Him'

"Why did you have to do it, why did you have to do it?" the rolling eyes are asked.

The eyes stop rolling. They stare. Then the eyes begin rolling again and somewhere in the pile the legs start thrashing and now they pound on him and a cook is standing in the

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aisle screaming, "Kill him right there, go ahead and kill him right there! Kill him, kill him, kill him!"

"A doctor. Where is the doctor?" People are pushing and screaming, people are falling down on the floor and lurching into walls and they have their hands over their faces and they are shouting and the women are screaming.

And a priest of the Roman Catholic Church kneels over Robert Francis Kennedy.

Reassurance from Wife

Now bare arms are pushing against a special policeman and white shirts are pushing and Ethel Kennedy slips across her husband's legs and kneels on his right side, the side where the bullet caught him in the ear and went back into the head, and she is very composed and her body is not shaking and she is cooing to him, this pregnant girl on the wet floor with her husband who has been shot.

Still there is no doctor. Still no doctor.

Finally, there is a commotion and here comes a cop holding a rifle breaking through and refusing to move and everybody pointing to the table where they sit on the man with the rolling eyes. More cops come and Jesse Unruh is up on the table,

screaming at the cops, "I want him alive! I hold you responsible for him being alive! I want him alive!"

Jean Smith sways. Steve Smith, Pierre Salinger, Chuck Daly, Walter Sheridan, all looking, looking, looking and this little woman is over her husband who has been shot and now tables are being thrown out of the way and a stretcher is wheeled up and they begin to pick up Robert Kennedy and he says, very softly,

"Oh, no, no."

It hurts him and it must be the stomach, but it is not the stomach. It is the head, just like it was with his brother.

They roll the stretcher, roll the stretcher through the kitchen, roll it onto a freight elevator and there are hands reaching for the top of the door to pull it down and camera lights glare and screams go into the lights.

"Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy coming on!" they scream.

Everyone Runs

Light hair bobs into the crowded elevator. The doors slam and everybody is on the stairs running, running out into the driveway in front of the hotel and red lights flash and sirens wail in the night and the ambulance pulls out. Police cars are everywhere. Wilshire Blvd. is blocked off. The police have red flares in the street.

Red flares and helmeted police and people racing through the red lights and cars rushing down the

streets and here is the hospital where they took him, the Receiving Hospital, and people crash against the glass doors and Steve Smith stands in the hall in front of Emergency Room No. 2. In Dallas, they put the brother in Room No. 1.

"Open the door, get out of the way, the nurse has to get out," a cop yells.

Television cameras held on shoulders lurch and feet shuffle and this chubby black woman comes out and hustles into the switchboard room.

Need Blood

"Call the police so I can give them the blood type and they'll bring it down. They need a lot of blood," she says.

"How is he?" I ask her quietly.

"Well, he's still alive," she said.

"Is that all?" she was asked.

Her eyes opened very wide and she said nothing.

Pushing Cameramen

Now there is a rushing in the hall and out on the platform where they load and unload ambulances, Bill Barry helps Jean Smith into the ambulance and the cameramen crowd around. Cameramen pushing and packing around and people who see this throw up and the police are screaming at the cameramen to get out of the way so they can roll this stretcher out.

They had a towel over his face and a bottle of plasma glinted in the light and he was on the ambu-

lance and he was gone and now people raced through the red flares on the street again. He was at another hospital now, the Good Samaritan Hospital, and the people stood in the street in the darkness in front of the hospital and they waited.

And all the guy had done all night was to keep looking up from the television where they were showing the results and remembering somebody else he wanted to invite to this party he was having at a place called The Factory.

"Dick, could I speak to you please? Dick Harwood."

Family Affairs

And Dick Harwood, a reporter, came over and Kennedy, going to a television interview in this packed hallway, whispered to Harwood that he wanted him to come to The Factory. And he asked me where Loudon Wainwright was, because he wanted Loudon, to come, too, and then he was standing in the middle of the room of his suite, hold- and one of his daughters was crying on the bed because she had had an argument, I guess, and another of Robert Kennedy's daughters was sitting on the bed, too. Then he sat down on the bed. Steve Smith was coming on television. Robert Kennedy got up and stepped into the next room of the suite and said, "Here, hurry up, I want you to see this." And one of his sons came into the room and kissed

him on the cheek and Robert Kennedy and this son of his sat on the edge of the bed and watched Steve Smith talk on television.

Dick Goodwin came in and sat on the bed and puffed a cigar. "If it's 50, or over 50 tonight, it means the nomination," he said. "People don't know. Hubert Humphrey would be a glass statue against him."

Kennedy came back and sat down. Fred Dutton had Kenny O'Donnell on the phone. O'Donnell was in Washington. Kennedy took the phone.

"Yes, Kenny, thank you. Now what about . . ."

His Problems

His voice trailed off and he talked about the four states where he had to hold delegations to the convention, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. He hung up and he sat on the floor and began talking about his problems.

"You see, the Ohio delegates are meeting on Saturday," he said. "We got them to hold off a month ago and said they'd do it for us and meet this week. Now he's been all over Ohio." He meant Humphrey. "I've only been there once. I'd go right in there, but you see I've got to be in New York. That's the trouble with McCarthy staying in. He's sending a planeload of staff people to New York. At least that was the plan earlier tonight. And I have to win New York. So I can't be in two places at once."

"Can't you postpone New York?" he was asked.

"I can't, I've got trouble

there, you know that," he said. "Now I know I can turn things around with the people who dislike me. I proved that here. Once people see me and hear me, they don't dislike me so much anymore. But this takes time. And I can't go to Ohio because of it. You see the bind McCarthy has me in? And let's look at it. It's starting to get suspicious how he just decides to hang in against me. There has to be something between him and the Humphrey people."

It had been such a big, important night. When the first votes came in, Kennedy was in this bedroom in Suite 511 of the Ambassador Hotel. Across the hallway, there was a big party. All of his friends were drinking and watching the returns. But here in the bedroom he was with Dick Goodwin and Milt Gwinzman and Fred Dutton and Bill Barry and Steve Smith and Ray O'Connell and they all were coming in and out and shutting the door after them and some of them sat on the bed and others stood against the wall. They watched the returns. In the bathroom, there was an electric typewriter on the sink. The cord was plugged into the tsocket for electric shavers. Adam Walinsky, the speech writer, had his secretary typing out a victory statement.

Robert Kennedy stood in the middle of the room and watched. The ash on his cigar grew long and he walked over to the windows looking for an ash-tray.

"Do you have any results that the television doesn't have?" he was asked.

'It's a Bore'

"Nothing," he said. "Zero. I used to know all these things ahead of everybody. Now I have to wait for the television. It's a bore."

He got up and slipped into the next room. Fred Dutton had these pages in his hand and he started to follow and then he stopped and sat down on the bed.

"I have to talk to him, but I don't want to follow him," he said. "After all these weeks of people tearing at him, it's a relief for him just to be able to walk into another room without somebody bumping into him from behind."

The television said the figures were going to be very good. I mean real good. He had won the South Dakota primary earlier. It was one hell of a night for Robert Kennedy.

Ethel Kennedy came in and sat down on the edge of the bed.

"You know," somebody said to her, "maybe people don't dislike this husband of yours as much as you think."

She reached out and jabbed at the one talking. "I never thought people disliked my husband," she said.

Kennedy glared.

"What's this?" his wife Ethel said.

"Do you have anybody looking after your house?"

she was asked. "I mean, somebody who can handle something?"

"Oh, that," she said. She looked away.

Robert Kennedy glared. He had a look in his eyes. No, he was snarling. No, he was not going to give in and be frightened. He walked away and that was the end of it.

And everybody, through all the days of all the trips, kept closing their eyes and saying, don't even mention it. And on Monday in San Francisco, on a street in Chinatown, they set off Chinese firecrackers and Robert Kennedy shook and everybody in the cars behind him, everybody to a man, shook, too.

And now Tuesday night, he is in the elevator and out of it into the lobby and he comes into the crowded ballroom and he stands on this rickety wooden stage. The doors behind the stage lead into the kitchen. The kitchen leads into the room where the newspaper writers worked at typewriters.

After he spoke, Kennedy came off the stage and they wanted to take him out the front way but the crowds looked so bad they decided to come through the kitchen. He was going to come in where the newspaper people were writing and he was going to go up to each person typing, as he always does, and say to them, "hello," and "do you have enough to write about," and "when you're finished I'd like to have a drink with you." And maybe some people hated him when they were against him, or when they didn't know him. But if you had to work for a living and you wound up around Robert Kennedy to do this work,

you wound up with one of your own. And everybody knew he was going to be shot somewhere along the line and Tuesday night he was shot in the kitchen while he was coming to see these people who were working and who liked him so very much.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Family Tries Church After Church

Religious Interests Evidenced Without Settling Upon Satisfactory Denomination

BY JOHN DART
Times Religion Writer

The Sirhan family brought its Christian faith to America 11 years ago but seemed unable to find a satisfying church here.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, while in his early teens attended Sunday school and youth group meetings at the First Baptist Church in Pasadena.

But his mother, Mary, told Dr. Ben T. Cowles, director of the Westminster Presbyterian Counseling Service, that her son complained about the frivolity of American children in his youth group—other teen-agers holding hands and giggling.

"He felt you go to church to pray and read the Bible," said Dr. Cowles, who was one of two ministers who broke the news of the 24-year-old's arrest to his mother.

Minister's Comment

The Rev. Harry Eberts, 41, minister of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where Mrs. Sirhan is employed in the nursery school and sometimes attends services, said of Mrs. Sirhan:

"This lady is a woman to whom her Christian faith is part of the center core of her being. She knows her

Bible well enough that Biblical words and phrases seem to come naturally in her conversation. She is perfectly appalled at this act and unable to understand its genesis."

The family, which had attended a Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem, sometimes went to St. Nicholas Antiochan Orthodox Church in Los Angeles but transportation was a problem.

The mother and father and four youngest children, including Sirhan, came to Pasadena 11 years ago under the sponsorship of two members of First Nazarene Church of Pasadena, Dr. and Mrs. Haldor M. Hennas. Members of that church recall that the

family attended the church for only about one month.

The former pastor, J. W. Ellis, now in the publishing business, said he and his wife still have a Bible with "Jerusalem" printed on the cover which was presented to them by the father early in 1957 before the father left to return to Jordan.

The two oldest boys in the family, Saidallah and Shareff, were brought to Pasadena several months later by the First Baptist Church. Dr. Charles B. Bell Jr., pastor then and now, recalled that Mrs. Sirhan and other members of the family attended for several years.

Mrs. Annie Belle Presley, who had young Sirhan in her Sunday school class for 13-year-olds at First Baptist, said the boy was quiet and did not give any trouble. "Some Sundays he came with his mother to classes, but he would wait outside the classrooms until it was time to join his mother for the church services," she said.

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

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gun Cache Smuggle at Jail Foiled

An attempt to smuggle three small hand guns into Men's County Jail where Sirhan Sirhan, alleged assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is held, has been discovered and the woman who attempted it has been jailed.

The smuggling attempt had no apparent connection with the Kennedy assassination, according to sheriff's deputies.

The alleged smuggler, Edyth Grant, 55, N. 1800 La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, was arrested yesterday and charged

with bringing a fire arm into a penal institution or jail.

She was arrested when a cache of small arms was found concealed in a typewriter she attempted to deliver to an inmate. The typewriter had been ordered for the inmate, who is defending himself on an appeal, by Superior Court. Deputies refused to identify him.

Officials had been tipped off. Upon examination the typewriter was found to contain a .22 caliber Derringer, a

.32 caliber revolver, and a 6.35 millimeter automatic pistol. All were loaded.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Polka Dot' Girl Puzzle Here

Three women — one a belly dancer — have turned themselves in to police, each claiming to be the "girl in the polka dot dress" sought for questioning in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

All three were released without being charged.

The hunt for the dark-haired girl seen running from the Ambassador Hotel shouting, "We shot him!" continued today.

Kathy Fulmer, a 19-year-old Los Angeles belly dancer, called the sheriff's department yesterday afternoon and asked to be picked up.

Los Angeles police revealed that two other women claiming to be the girl in the white voile dress were questioned. They would give no information about the two because of the court-ordered news blackout.

The all-points bulletin for the

mystery girl was released after A. Kennedy campaign worker, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she had seen the girl fleeing from the hotel just after Kennedy was shot.

Miss Serrano said she asked the woman who had been shot, and the girl replied, "Kennedy."

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said Miss Fulmer said she was standing near the senator when he was shot, and ran from the hotel after the gunfire. She said she was wearing a green suit with a polka dot scarf.

She said she shouted: "They shot him!" and not, "We shot him!" She denied knowing the suspected assassin, Sirhan B. Sirhan.

"She matched the description of the bulletin," said Pitchess. "She was young, attractive and wearing a blonde, bouffant wig. She seemed sincere in wanting to eliminate herself as someone who was involved in the murder."

Police estimate there may have been 20 girls wearing polka dot dresses in the crowd listening to the senator's victory speech at the Ambassador.

The sheriff's department had no information as to Miss Fulmer's occupation, but other authorities said she had worked recently as a belly dancer.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TUMULTUOUS SCENE

Newsmen Clamor to Interview Witness

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, sound men and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let to and fell to the floor.

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noise to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting.

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room). I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reporter asked.

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with an attractive, blonde bailiff.

For much of the day the marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the Grand Jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stoll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 27 scheduled witnesses.

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16-1 Los Angeles Times
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PICKARD
WAS HE INTERVIEWED
(PBAZ)

cc:
BW
6/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Burial To Be in Arlington Saturday

Funeral arrangements for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as announced early today by Pierre Salinger call for burial in Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday.

The body will leave a terminal on the south side of Los Angeles International Airport this morning between 10 and 11 a.m. on a jet plane supplied by the White House.

The plane will fly to New York City, and the body will lie in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. tomorrow.

Saturday at 10 a.m. a requiem mass will be offered at St. Patrick's.

At 12:30 Saturday the body will leave New York by train for Washington, D.C., arriving there about 4:30 p.m. The body will then be taken to Arlington National Cemetery where he will be buried.

The catafalque will be taken along a route from Washington D.C., Union Station past the Senate Office Building where Senator Kennedy served as Senator from the State of New York, past the Justice Department Building where he served as Attorney General and then to Arlington.

Aboard the plane out of Los Angeles are to be members of the family, friends, including Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and certain members of the staff.

Salinger said that before the body was taken out of Los Angeles ~~or California~~ all local legal requirements would be met.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



--Associated Press Photo

MRS. PAT LAWFORD VISITS HOSPITAL

Candidate's sister is aided by friend Jim Whitaker

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—Associated Press Wirephoto

THE WORRY SHOWS ON ROSE KENNEDY

Mother was notified before going to early Mass

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Suspects Father: Study in Contrast

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

ET TAIYIBA, Israel-Occupied Jordan, Thursday, June 6—Bishara Sirhan's hands trembled as he talked about his son, Sirhan Sirhan, the accused assailant of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"He was an excellent student," Sirhan said. "We have five boys and he was the best of all of them at school. He was such an intelligent boy I had no worries about him. I was sure he would do well."

Sirhan's memories of his sons are memories of 10 years ago, when he last saw them and their mother. After years of fierce family quarrels, Bishara and Mary Sirhan separated in 1957 and have not seen each other since. Mrs. Sirhan moved to the United States and remained there with the boys.

Sirhan, who lives alone in a two-story stone house in this hillside village on the occupied West bank of the Jordan River, heard the news of the shooting over the radio yesterday. But it was not until a reporter came to his house at 1:30 a.m. (Israel time) this morning that he learned that his son had been arrested for the shooting.

At first, he just shook his head at the news. Then he said in a soft voice: "I'm deeply sorry for both of them, for my son and for Mr. Kennedy. I admire the Kennedy family very much. I prayed that Robert Kennedy would be elected president so he could do many of the good things for the world that his brother did."

As he talked on, Sirhan dwelled on the tragedy of the shooting rather than on the situation of his son. He became angry as he talked and finally said: "This news made me sick when I heard it today . . ."

Sirhan Sirhan was the fourth of five boys born of the Sirhans in Jerusalem, where the father was for 28 years the senior Arab officer in charge of the city water supply under the British mandate rule. When their fourth son was born, the Sirhans were living in a small house in the Armenian quarter of the old, walled city. Though they were Greek Orthodox Christians, they rented their house from the neighboring Armenian convent.

Sirhan, along with his brothers, studied in a small school run by the Lutheran Church of the Savior inside the walled city. Like everyone else in Jerusalem, their lives were interrupted by the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, and they moved repeatedly after that though always within the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

After the British left Palestine, Sirhan took a job as a plumber for the Jordanian authorities who assumed control of Jerusalem on the West bank. He held this job until 1957, when, in his words, "there was trouble between me and my wife."

"She took the children and went to America," he said. "I haven't seen them since, and for years she would not let them write to me. Only two or three months ago I got some letters from my second son, Sandallah, asking me how I was after the war."

"He asked about me in the letters," Sirhan said, "but when I asked about him and his brothers and what their situation was, he stopped writing. I know nothing about them. I don't even know if they have gone to college or served in the army or have gotten married or what."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Knew That Life Threatened

PARIS (UPI)—French author Romain Gary said Thursday that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy told him two weeks ago he knew there would be an attempt on his life "sooner or later."

Gary, in a front-page article in the newspaper Le Figaro, said Kennedy made the comment in the Los Angeles home of film director John Frankenheimer.

"I know there will be an attempt sooner or later. Not so much for political reasons but by contagion and rivalry," Gary quoted Kennedy as saying.

Gary said Kennedy also spoke in the presence of aides Dick Goodwin and Pierre Salinger, former astronaut John Glenn, actor Warren Beatty, actress Angie Dickinson, playwright Allan Jay Berman and Jean Seberg, Gary's actress wife.

Gary said Kennedy told him he was admirer of the late Ernest Hemingway who, Kennedy said, was the founder of a "ridiculous and dangerous myth—that of the gun and the virile beauty of killing." Hemingway died of a gunshot wound.

"It has been absolutely impossible to get from Congress a law banning the free sale of guns," Gary quoted Kennedy as saying.

Gary, now associated with the French Information Ministry, is the author of several best-sellers and was French consul general in Los Angeles from 1953 to 1960.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN ORIGIN: THE HOLY LAND

JERUSALEM (AP) — Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, identified in California as a man of Jordanian origin who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, came from a small village of war-ravaged Palestine near Jerusalem, Arab sources said last night.

Records in Washington showed that Sirhan, with his father, mother, a number of brothers and a sister, arrived in New York Jan. 12, 1957 — not long after one of the three Israeli-Arab wars began. Sirhan was then 12 years old.

Arab sources said other members of the Sirhan family, known in Jerusalem as ~~Sarhan~~ — 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.

There are about 250 persons named Sirhan in the village, all members of branches of the same family, the sources said.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington showed that Sirhan was born March 19, 1944. At that time, the area was ruled by Britain under the League of Nations Palestine mandate. With Britain's blessing, Jordan became an independent kingdom in 1946.

There was no known police record of Sirhan in the Jerusalem area.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

—Bobby Always— Sensed Tragedy

Robert F. Kennedy always sensed it would come some day. "I play Russian roulette every time I get up in the morning," he would tell friends. "But I just don't care," he said. "There's nothing I could do about it anyway."

Kennedy has been described as a fatalist, one who never looked beyond the next moment and who was prepared for tragedy any day.

As he lay critically wounded and unconscious in a Los Angeles hospital today, the memory of a long, introspective, and rare conversation surfaced in the minds of the few who had heard it.

Kennedy was relaxing in the rear of the four-engine Lockheed Electra winging through the night sky, taking him home to Hickory Hill after a rigorous week of midwestern campaigning.

Wasn't he concerned, he was asked, about the perils of such wild crowds as he had attracted that day and nearly every day of his presidential campaign?

"No," the candidate said, "I just don't worry about that. There's no sense in worrying about those things. If they want you, they can get you."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

And Now 2 Widows

loaned by International Business Machines.

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, expecting her 11th child, was praised by doctors for her composure after the assassination attempt which cut short the senator's victory party after his triumph in California's Democratic presidential primary.

She accompanied Kennedy first to Central Receiving Hospital, where one doctor said "she didn't believe he was alive" until he let her hear her husband's heartbeat via a stethoscope.

Ethel and Jacqueline Kennedy — again united in the tragedy that stalks their husbands' families — last night were at the bedside of critically wounded Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy remained with her husband during his transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital and during his 3 hours and 13 minutes of brain surgery.

The senator's wife, who had been with him during his victory speech before the shooting early yesterday at the Ambassador Hotel, was joined in her vigil by the widow of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"She was very distraught," Victor Bax said of the candidate's wife, "but superb. She was very edgy, but my own wife couldn't have done as well."

Jacqueline Kennedy, more composed after she witnessed the slaying of her own husband in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, burst into tears a number of times during her flight from New York to Los Angeles yesterday.

Wearing a brown suit and dark glasses, the former first lady hurried through a throng of newsmen and into the rear entrance of Good Samaritan Hospital late yesterday to comfort her sister-in-law.

The widow of the senator's late brother first learned of the shooting about 4 a.m. New York time yesterday via a trans-Atlantic phone call from her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, in London.

The princess said her famous sister, who had attended a victory rally in New York for Kennedy as the California primary returns came in Tuesday night, "was terribly stunned."

"She kept repeating that he had won in California," the princess said, "and she kept saying, 'No! It can't have happened. Tell me more.'"

Mrs. Kennedy, in tears, waited at John F. Kennedy International Airport yesterday for her brother-in-law, Prince Stanislas Radziwill, who accompanied her to Los Angeles in a private jet

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Political Enigma: What Happens to Delegates?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death puts 393½ delegate votes up for contention between Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in the fight for Democratic presidential nomination.

The 172-member California delegation will remain pledged to Kennedy in Chicago despite the tragic death of their candidate.

The delegation, headed by Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, could throw its support to Humphrey, McCarthy or some other candidate.

California Assistant Secretary of State H. C. "Pat" Sullivan explained that under California law the voters selected a slate of delegates to party conventions instead of individual presidential candidates.

Just how they will be distributed is subject to a variety of factors. Some, for instance, will, under state rules, go to the national convention uncommitted.

But it appeared that, on balance, such a development would work in the favor of Humphrey, who had been gathering delegate support at state caucuses while Kennedy and McCarthy fought their primary battles.

One thing appeared certain: McCarthy intends to carry his campaign all the way to the August convention. His top strategists make these supporting points:

—The Minnesota senator was committed from the outset to stay in the race to the end as a candidate opposing the Administration's conduct of the Vietnam war.

The strategists had not believed the convention would necessarily go for Kennedy even if he won in California, provided the margin was close.

—McCarthy appeared to them to have a better chance than Humphrey of falling heir to the Kennedy delegates come convention time, in view of the New Yorker's opposition to Administration policies.

—Now that the primaries are over, events such as the course of the war and possible summer violence in the cities could be the deciding nomination factor.

With the California and South Dakota primary returns in, this was how the Democratic candidates stood, with 1,312 delegate votes needed to nominate: Humphrey —561 1-2

Kennedy —393 1-2
McCarthy —255
George C. Wallace —2
Selected but uncommitted —99

Favorite Sons —310
On the Republican side, with 667 required for nomination, the scorecard read:
Richard M. Nixon —392
Gov. Ronald Reagan —110
Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller —77

Harold E. Stassen —1
Selected but uncommitted —22

Favorite Sons —319

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

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SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY DIES IN LOS ANGELES HOSPITAL
The nation will mourn his death Sunday by Presidential proclamation

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHOOTING STIRS ECHO OF DALLAS

By United Press International
Shock waves from Los Angeles Wednesday stirred poignant echoes of Dallas.

Horror, grief and anger spread across the nation after the attempt on the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as they did when his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was assassinated.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston and personal friend of the Kennedys who said Mass at the late president's funeral, dedicated a day of prayer that the New York senator's life might be saved.

"I pray that it will never happen again," he said. Then he added, "We did that before, too."

Jacqueline Kennedy, who sat next to her husband when he was killed in Dallas in 1963, voiced stunned disbelief at the news that her brother-in-law had been shot by a would-be assassin in Los Angeles.

"No! It can't have happened! No, it can't have happened. Tell me more," she said in New York when her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, called from London to give her the word.

Gov. John Connally of Texas, who was wounded in the barrage which killed John Kennedy, called the shooting of Robert Kennedy "a shocking act of violence" and said:

"In these agonizing hours, Nellie (his wife) and I suffer with Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, their children and the entire Kennedy family."

U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes, who gave Lyndon Johnson the presidential oath of office on Nov. 22, 1963, said: "It is shocking. It is terrible. It is unbelievable that it would happen again."

Patrick Henry, a junior at the State University of New York in Buffalo, voiced a similar cry.

"God! What's going on?" he asked. "It's happening all over again."

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey sent his "hope and prayers" to Kennedy's wife and children, canceled a speech at the Air Force Academy and flew back to Washington.

"May God forgive us and help us all," he said in a statement read by Air Force Secretary Harold Brown to the graduating cadets.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who with Humphrey opposed Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination, suspended all political activity indefinitely. He said there were no words to express his feeling.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon said he was "shocked and appalled." Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York expressed "shock and sorrow." California Gov. Ronald Reagan called the shooting "terrible" and offered whatever state assistance was needed in the investigation.

Former President Harry S. Truman said in a statement he was "shocked and horrified by this tragedy."

Harry Goldwater, 1964 GOP presidential candidate called it "an ugly, mindless act." Gov. George Romney of Michigan called for "an end to the hatred, lawlessness and violence that breeds such dastardly deeds, or otherwise we will be destroyed."

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the recently assassinated Dr.

Martin Luther King, wired Mrs. Kennedy: "I am praying for your husband, who I so much respect, and I am praying for our country in this period of great national tragedy and peril."

Evangelist Billy Graham said the shooting of Kennedy was "symbolic of what is happening throughout the country and most of the world."

"I don't weep often," he said at Montreat, N.C., "but today, in this beautiful sunshine, I wept for my country which has declined so much in its morality and spirituality."

Throughout the nation, there were expressions of deep concern for the country and attempts to pinpoint blame for the shooting.

Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit said the shooting "reveals just how deeply sick America is." Florida Gov. Claude Kirk said the nation "is in the throes of anarchy." Mississippi Gov. John Bell Williams said "such deplorable and incredible crimes as this will destroy our country if allowed to continue."

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi said the breakdown of law and order "can be traced to decisions by high federal courts which coddle lawbreakers, hamper police and make it almost impossible to convict criminals."

Civil rights leader Charles Evers, whose brother Medgar was assassinated several years

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ago, blamed racial hatred for the shooting of Kennedy. Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland said, "Our prayers are with America that our society will somehow be able to free itself of hate and violence."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told Mrs. Kennedy in a message: "Our prayers for Senator Kennedy's full and speedy recovery are inevitably bound up with horror at still another senseless act of violence and with fear lest there be no end of such acts."

Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley of Michigan, president of the National Association of Attorneys General, expressed "concern for our country and whether we are going to continue to follow this path of violence or finally at long last accept the rule of law."

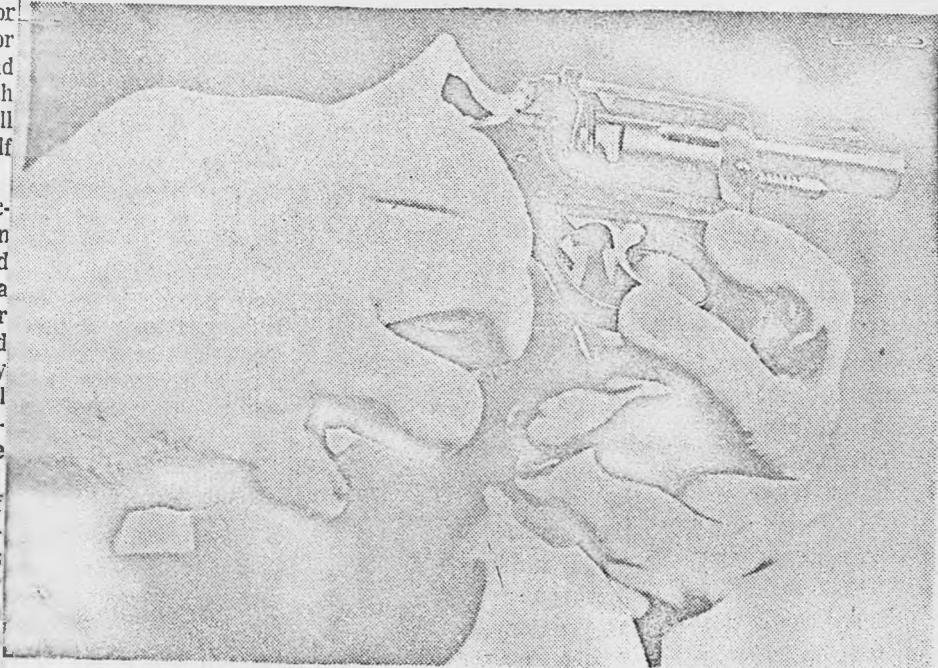
Henry Ford II, board chairman of the Ford Motor Co., called the attack on Kennedy "an appalling reflection of the violence that marks our times."

Gov. Philip H. Hoff of Vermont said the shooting indicated the nation "must face the harsh realities of hatred and violence in our society." New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes urged prayers "that the evil and senseless violence in America will end with this tragedy."

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty said, "This could have happened anywhere." Former Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida said "All Americans stand desecrated when something like this happens."

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago urged Congress to pass a federal gun law "because there are too many people with guns that should not have them."

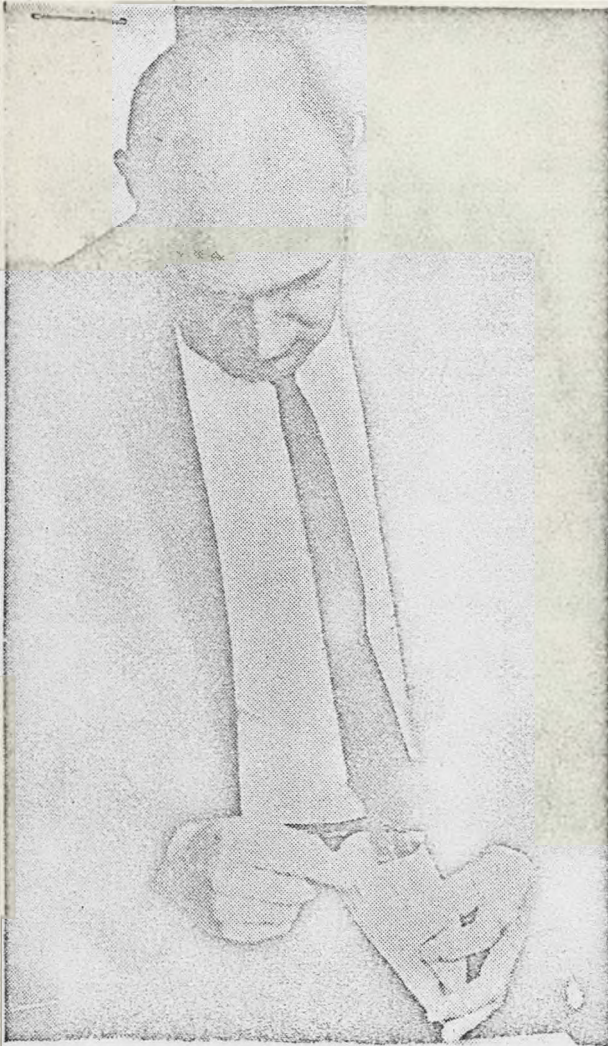
Gov. Dan K. Moore of North Carolina observed, "It is a tragic turn of events for a democracy when public figures must literally put their lives on the line when they enter the political arena."



—Herald-Examiner Photo

POLICE LAB TECHNICIAN HOLDS WEAPON USED BY SUSPECT
"It was identified as an Iver Johnson, .22 caliber, eight-bullet revolver"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—Herald-Examiner Photo

BULLETS FOUND IN SIRHAN'S GARAGE
 —Detective catalogs the small-caliber slugs

Gun Firm Checking For Sale

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—Iver Johnson's Arm & Cycle Works appears to be the firm that manufactured the revolver used to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"I heard on the radio that the revolver was an eight-shot model and I knew it must be one of ours," said Luther M. Otto 3rd, president of the firm.

Otto said his company is the only known manufacturer of eight-shot .22-caliber revolvers, the type which police said a gunman used to fire a bullet into Kennedy's head.

Otto said he was waiting for a call from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or police.

"If they can give us the serial number, we can tell them the name of the wholesaler who bought the gun," said A. H. Meyer, company assistant treasurer.

Wholesalers also are required to keep records of the names of persons to whom they sell guns.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By Tracing Weapon, Police Established Suspect's Identity

The .22 caliber pistol used to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in the Watts racial rioting.

was traced back and forth across California and finally led to identification of the man held for the shooting.

Police confirmed this sequence of investigation:

Police confirmed this sequence of investigation:

A man named Albert L. Hurt, of Alhambra, obtained the snub-nosed 8-shot Iver Johnson

He gave it to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Woodacre (349 Redwood Rd.) in Marin County, just north of San Francisco after the racial tension eased.

The daughter told the Marin County sheriff's office that late in 1967 she gave the gun to a family friend, George (Chick) Erhard, 18, of 1978 Olive Way, Pasadena.

The youth told Los Angeles investigators he had sold the pistol to "a bushy haired guy named Joe" who worked for a Pasadena department store.

With this slender lead, police found Joe Sirhan, who identified the prisoner as his brother, Sirhan Sirhan.

Sirhan Sirhan himself was not giving out anything. A police spokesman said he had a "flip" attitude, bantered with questioners in good but slightly accented English.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How the Kennedy Clan Around Globe Got News

By HENRIETTA LEITH

Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — In the big old white house on Cape Cod, a sick old man was allowed to sleep through the night. He could be told in the morning, when there was more definite news.

In London, it was 8:30 in the morning, and a princess and her prince were just getting up when a telephone call from America told them the news.

They at once put in a call to the beautiful young widow in New York. She was asleep. When they asked her for news, she thought they were talking about the election returns.

In Paris, a new ambassador was on his way to his office, and only learned the news when he reached the embassy. He immediately telephoned his wife, and they began trying to get a call through to the United States.

Thus the numerous and widely scattered Kennedy clan began to learn of the horrible and shocking few minutes in Los Angeles when a victorious Robert F. Kennedy was shot and critically wounded by an assassin.

It was like a nightmare, reliving something they had all been through before.

The first to know, because they were there, were Kennedy's wife, Ethyl, his sister, Jean, and her husband Stephen Smith, and another sister, Patricia Lawford.

At Hyannis Port, Mass., Miss Anne Gargan, niece and companion to former Ambassador

Joseph P. Kennedy, learned of the shooting in the middle of the night.

She let the elder Kennedy, long paralyzed by a stroke, and his wife, Rose, who had been an active campaigner for Robert, sleep through the night. She told Mrs. Kennedy when she awoke, preparing to go to an early Mass.

The old man was told by telephone later by Edward.

Edward had wound up his campaign work for his brother in San Francisco. As soon as he heard the news, he flew to Los Angeles and rushed to the hospital to stand by Ethel — as Bobby had stood by Jacqueline during those awful days in 1963.

As the word was flashed around the world, the telephone rang in the home of Prince Stanislaus Radziwill near Buck-

ingham Palace in London.

Radziwill told his wife, Lee, then immediately telephoned New York, getting Lee's sister, Jacqueline Kennedy, out of bed. Jacqueline said yes, she was very happy, too, to hear the California returns.

"But how is he?" asked Lee, and then had to tell Jacqueline what had happened.

Radziwill was soon on a plane to New York, to join Jacqueline and fly with her to Los Angeles.

In Paris three persons learned bits of news through special communications channels set up by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They were Ambassador Sargent Shriver, his wife, Eunice, the senator's sister, and Joan Kennedy, the wife of Sen. Edward. Joan had been visiting the Shriver's after going to Dublin to dedicate a park in honor of the late President Kennedy.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LBJ Sends FBI Agents to Protect Major Candidates

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson, acting without legal authority, dispatched federal security agents Wednesday to protect all major candidates for presidential nomination and their families.

While Congress hastened to approve authorizing legislation, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark ordered the FBI to assist in the investigation of the attempted murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, but said there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

Secret Service agents were guarding all the candidates and their families by mid-day Wednesday as Congress prepared a measure to authorize and pay for the expanded protection. It was expected to be approved Wednesday.

The Defense Department meanwhile, said it was taking "certain prudent actions" in case the Kennedy shooting led to rioting as did the assassination of Martin Luther King in April.

Pentagon officials said the precautions including contingency plans in which troops are earmarked for civil disorders in various areas of the country.

Clark, who ordered the FBI into the case on the basis of the 1968 Civil Rights Acts, told a news conference a preliminary investigation had turned up no signs of a conspiracy.

It was, Clark said, "just an individual act."

Johnson telephoned key lawmakers to request emergency authority and funds to expand federal protection to major candidates—presidential and vice presidential—and their families.

It is now limited to the President, Vice President, President-elect, former Presidents

and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Assured of congressional cooperation, Johnson told Secret Service Director James Rowley to "supply agents for Democrats Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J.

McCarthy; Republicans Richard M. Nixon, Nelson A. Rockefeller and Harold D. Stassen; and George C. Wallace of the American Independent Party.

Almost simultaneously the Senate Appropriations Committee approved legislation broadening Secret Service protection to all major candidates and sent it to the Senate floor for action Wednesday. The House is expected to act the same day and sent the measure to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill would make \$400,000 available immediately for added Secret Service costs and would increase the Secret Service budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 from \$19.3 million to \$20.8 million.

Monroney said the bill provides that "major presidential and vice presidential candidates" would be determined by the Treasury Secretary after consultation with a congressional advisory committee.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GUN BILL CLEARED BY HOUSE

Final Approval Expected Soon On Controversial Legislation

By FRANK ELEAZER

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Acting only 15 hours after the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the House has cleared for final approval the Senate-passed crime control bill containing restrictions on the sale of firearms.

Passage of the bill—opposed by Kennedy on the ground its gun control provisions were too weak—was expected today.

The measure would ban all mail order sales of hand guns and limit over-the-counter sales to persons 21 or older. Rifles and shotguns are not affected.

By a vote of 317 to 60, the House beat back a motion by Rep. Emanuel Celler, the bill's House manager, to send the measure to a House-Senate conference committee for negotiations on differences between the Senate's bill and the House version of the bill approved earlier.

The House thus cleared the way for approval of a resolution accepting the Senate version and sending it to the White House.

Celler objected to the measure as a "cruel hoax" because of its sections seeking to upset recent Supreme Court rulings by broadening the admissibility of confessions in trials and of eyewitness testimony.

So controversial were those sections that a presidential veto was a possibility despite the gun control section and the section providing \$400 million in federal aid to local police departments to improve methods of fighting crime.

Also making the bill subject to a possible veto was the section authorizing court-approved wiretapping in major crime cases—far beyond what President Johnson sought from Congress.

The move by Celler, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to send the bill to a conference committee was rejected by both Republicans and Democrats who feared Celler would weaken the Senate-imposed provision overriding the Supreme Court's decisions. The decisions in question enlarged the rights of defendants.

Celler said the bill was a product of fear and was "bursting at the seams with unconstitutional provisions" that boded ill for individual rights, privacy and due process of law. Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., said the bill was urgently needed even though it would not have prevented the attack on Kennedy nor would it guarantee prevention of such attacks in the future.

But, he said, "if there is one matter on which the country is waiting for action, it's the crime control bill."

Franklin L. Orth, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association (NRA), which has been lobbying against President Johnson's proposed gun controls, said the bill would not have prevented the shooting of Kennedy.

"I honestly believe it would not have prevented this crime," Orth said in a statement. "I know of no law now or proposed that could have prevented it."

Sen. Thomas A. Dodd, D-Conn., did not agree with the NRA. Dodd, who led attempts to impose restrictions on mail order sales of shotguns and rifles as well as handguns, said "the time has come when we shall have to follow the examples of other civilized countries and make registration of all guns compulsory."

Failure to require registration, he said, could mean "more assassinations and attempted assassinations."

Orth, however, said that California has "a number of very restrictive laws in existence to control the possession and use of guns, and none of these deterred the assailant."

"It is illegal to carry a concealable firearm in California without a license. The assailant used a pistol and he had no license."

"I think there is growing sentiment among Democrats as well as Republicans to have the House recede and concur and accept the Senate bill intact," said House GOP leader Gerald Ford shortly before Wednesday's action.

Ford said the shooting of Kennedy was "shocking and terrible" and added: "Surely there can be no further quibbling about the urgent need for tougher law enforcement."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Our Responsibility

The hearts of shocked and grieved Southland citizens ache for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, gunned down Wednesday after his victory speech. It was an unbelievable tragedy.

Some people point to the assassination attempt in Los Angeles as a horrible example of a decadent, sick, strife-torn America.

America is none of these. The country overwhelmingly deplores lawlessness in every form — burnings, looting, riots, wanton shootings. Americans are decent, industrious, law-abiding people who have developed the greatest civilization the world has ever known.

What is sick is the way we have permitted our laws to stray from pro-

tecting the majority to the advantage of the few. In attempting to achieve full justice for all, we have leaned over backwards. Our many concessions to lawbreakers almost amount to an open invitation to crime. When you lean backwards too far, you fall flat on your back.

Many national leaders actually have encouraged open defiance of law and order. In espousing evolution for the less fortunate, their remarks often carry an urgency that cries revolution.

Senator Kennedy's tragedy should get Americans off their backs and on their feet. It should stir the courts, law enforcement agencies and citizens everywhere to stop coddling the lawless.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shooting Cancels Mideast U.N. Talk

The special guard was arranged—city police outside and U.N. forces inside this world diplomatic headquarters—for three ambassadors at the council meeting: Tewfik Bouattoura of Algeria, Mohammed H. El Farra of Jordan and George J. Tomeh of Syria.

El-Farra declined comment on the identification of the assassin as an Arab, but other Arab delegates showed concern lest that create resentment among Americans toward Arabs generally.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Special New York city police and United Nations security forces were posted Wednesday night to protect Arab ambassadors against possible harm following the Kennedy assassination attempt in Los Angeles. Police acted after telephoned threats against Arab envoys were reported in the afternoon.

The man identified as the assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is of Jordanian Arab origin, but an Arab source here pointed out he has lived in the United States since he was 13, and that. But one of them described added: "He's not a Jordanian. He's an American."

Nevertheless, special precautions were taken to protect three Arab ambassadors at a Security Council meeting called urgently for Wednesday evening at the request of both Jordan and Israel on armed attacks, and counter-attacks across their borders Tuesday.

The urgencies of that conflict were quickly sidetracked and the 15-nation council adjourned at Arab request after unanimously agreeing to send a message of sympathy to Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, wife of the senator and presidential aspirant shot earlier in the day.

No date was set for the next council session.

"On behalf of the United Nations Security Council, and as its president during the month of June, I wish to convey to you the sense of shock and deep sorrow which all members feel at the grievous news of the attempt to assassinate your husband.

"Senator Kennedy's support for the United Nations and its purposes of peace is known and respected throughout the world.

"All members of the council join in hoping and praying for him and in profound sympathy for you and the entire Kennedy family."

Bouattoura, representing the only Arab nation presently on the council, told U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, the June president of the council, that adjournment should be taken "because of these sad circumstances" and "despite the urgency of the question" before the council.

It took most council members by surprise. But some Western diplomats advised Goldberg beforehand that he would make the suggestion.

They said the Arabs agreed privately on that strategy beforehand. Arab diplomats denied States since he was 13, and that. But one of them described added: "He's not a Jordanian. He's an American."

At the outset of the session Goldberg proposed that the message be sent to Mrs. Kennedy.

The other council members, from India, Britain, Pakistan, Denmark, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Brazil, Hungary, Canada, France, Senegal, the Soviet Union, Nationalist China and Algeria all made statements expressing shock over the attempt and concurring in Goldberg's proposal.

The message said:

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



KENNEDY: HIS LIFE, CAREER

The family:
Senator Kennedy and
his wife, Ethel and
nine of their 10
children sat for this
picture last month.

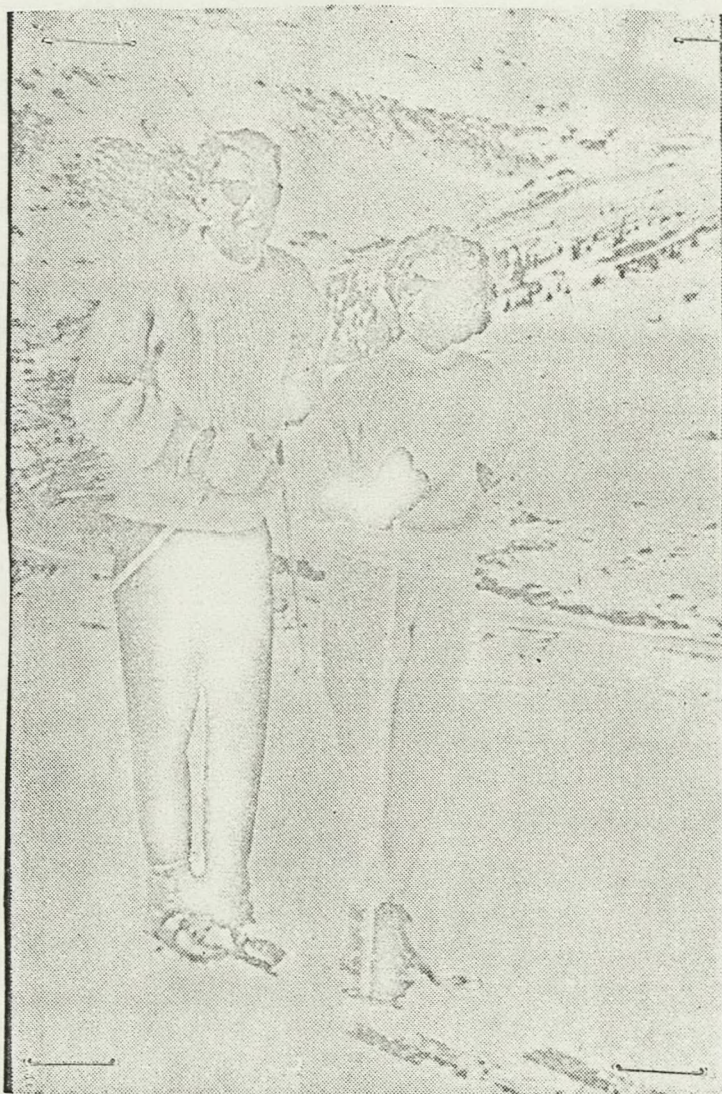


Senator Kennedy's 1968 campaign trail took him before thousands of students at colleges and universities across the land. In the above photograph he recognizes a student question before 19,000 at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.



Three Brothers

*John F. Kennedy, the
late President, with
Robert and Edward
at the White House
in 1962. John was
assassinated
Nov. 22, 1963.*



Sen. Kennedy
loved the rigorous
life, the active
life whether
skiing, boating or
ice skating.



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

An Active Life Lived Near the Center of America's Government



—United Press Telephoto

IN 1963 Atty.-Gen. Kennedy was leadoff witness at hearings on the President's Civil Rights Bill.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

WITH LBJ: President Johnson whispers into Kennedy's ear.



—United Press Telephoto

IN 1962 Bobby Kennedy, center, confers with President Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon Johnson.



SENATOR Kennedy in 1965 urged passage of a gun control bill.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—UPI Cablephoto

MRS. SARGENT SHRIVER, RIGHT, AND EDWARD'S WIFE

Senator's sister and Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy heard of shooting in Paris

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

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PUBLIC SERVICE ALL THE WAY

Regular Programming On Network, Local Radio-TV Dropped For News Reports

All other events were thrust into the background yesterday as the enormous facilities of local and network radio and television were thrown into reporting the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Several local stations went all news all day; networks did the same or broke repeatedly into regular or hastily-scheduled substitute programs to provide whatever late and breaking news was available on the event and on Senator Kennedy.

ABC

ABC Radio Networks, which had gone off the air prior to the shooting, resumed broadcasting minutes after the shooting and remained with the story throughout the morning of June 5.

ABC Radio News went back on the air at 12:24 a.m., PDT, with radio news special events executive producer Joseph F. Keating acting as anchorman and calling on Howard K. Smith and William H. Lawrence in New York, Steve Bell, Tom Schell, Dave Jayne, Carl George, Pat McGinnis, Marlene Sanders, Bob Clark and John Casserly in LA, and Joe Templeton, Dan Hackel and Duff Thomas from Washington.

Bell and TV producer Jayne were eyewitnesses to the assassination attempt and gave radio listeners vivid descriptions of the shooting.

Regular programming was preempted and commercials dropped as coverage of the Kennedy shooting continued into Wednesday.

At 12:15 a.m. PDT as ABC News was completing its TV coverage of the primary, Paul Altmeyer, field producer at the Ambassador Hotel, informed the control room in NY by telephone, "There have been shots, there have been shots..."

The program's closing theme music continued playing and the closing video slide remained on the screen as ABC newsmen at the hotel confirmed that Senator Kennedy had been shot.

Two minutes after first word reached New York (3:17 a.m., EDT), ABC News correspondent Howard K. Smith, who had been anchoring TV coverage of the primary from NY, took the air to report the shooting.

As coverage of the shooting con-

tinued, regular programming and commercials were preempted as the ABC Television Network stayed with the story.

ABC News anchorman Frank Reynolds and WABC-TV anchorman Roger Grimsby joined the staff in the New York studio, adding their reports.

ABC News' live television coverage of the tragedy in Los Angeles continued throughout the night, until 8 a.m., PDT. A few minutes later it was resumed and programming was interrupted throughout the day with bulletins and special commentary.

CBS

CBS News coverage began at 12:38 a.m., PDT.

A live report of the scene at the Ambassador was broadcast by CBS News immediately after the shooting, with CBS News correspondent Terry Drinkwater conducting the first of several interviews with eyewitnesses to the attempted assassination.

CBS News correspondents Walter Cronkite, John Hart, Roger Mudd, George Herman and Dan Rather reported from LA and Washington.

Also included in the coverage were live interviews with Police Sgt. MacArthur in LA, with Speaker of the House John McCormack by CBS News correspondent Martin Agronsky; with the Rev. Ralph Abernathy; and with Senate majority leader Mike Mans-

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field by CBS News correspondent Maryo McLaughlin.

NBC

NBC News had the report at 12:36 a.m. PDT on the NBC-TV Network.

The report broke into NBC coverage of the primaries. NBC News continued to stay on the NBC television network throughout the morning. NBC Radio network, which had signed off at 3 a.m. EDT, returned to the air with continuous coverage at 3:34 a.m. EDT—12:45 PDT.

NBC News correspondent Frank McGee was anchorman until 4 a.m. PDT; 6 a.m. CDT. NBC News correspondents Chet Huntley and David Brinkley also stayed with the story.

NBC said 12:27 a.m. PDT scenes of the pandemonium that had broken out in the hotel ballroom were telecast.

NBC News correspondents Sander Vanocur and Lew Allison interviewed witnesses during the morning.

KRLA AII-News

Rock music radio station KRLA went all news at 12:30 a.m. Wednesday upon learning of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Some of the 14-member news staff had been awake since 6 a.m. Tuesday and worked all through the night with live and direct coverage. Commercials were suspended until 10 a.m. Wednesday and those aired after that time were adjudged to be "in good taste," according to a KRLA spokesman.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK TRAGEDY HIGH TV DRAMA

Radio Also Gives Vivid Spot Coverage Of Shooting After Cal Primary Victory

By Dave Kaufman

Not since the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 has television and radio given such extensive coverage as it did yesterday, from early morning through last night, to the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D, N.Y.). He was shot in a kitchen of the Ambassador just after a victory speech following his win in the California presidential primary election.

The shooting was covered by a maximum of tv and radio newsmen who were at the hotel to cover the wrap-up of the primary, in which Kennedy edged out Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D, Minn.). The networks and local tv and radio redeployed newsmen from the election coverage to the violence in which four persons besides Kennedy were wounded by a young Jordanian named Sirhan Sirhan, who lives in Pasadena.

A number of radio stations claimed to be first with the news, while in the network-tv field, ABC-TV broadcast the news first, two minutes after the incident, at 12:17 a.m. Wednesday.

Several radio stations dropped all commercials during the predawn hours, considering it in question-

able taste to carry blurbs while covering the tragedy. KHJ-TV yesterday also cancelled all blurbs for the same reason.

It was a night of pandemonium, chaos and frenzy not experienced in Los Angeles since the Watts rioting, and it was all on view for the tv audience — at least for those still following the primary results. Kennedy finished his victory speech, covered by all the media, and most viewers turned their sets off after that, concluding it was the windup.

It was just the start. The election turned out to be the least momentous event of the night. Less than a minute after his speech, Kennedy was shot, and the unbelievable sequence of events, all too reminiscent of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, began.

Most of the media were wrapping up their coverage. The networks had just about called it a night.

West On Top Of Scene

ABC News, for example, was finishing its election coverage when word of the shooting came, and the web aired the bulletin at 12:17 a.m. NBC News began its shooting coverage at 12:36 a.m., CBS-TV at 12:39 a.m.

Undoubtedly the most dramatic story came from KRKD-Mutual newsman Andrew West, who was interviewing Kennedy when shooting occurred. West's account, laced with the emotion of that tragic moment, was so dramatic that other stations, including networks, obtained permission to use it.

West, conducting a routine interview on how Kennedy planned to wrest delegates from Vice President Humphrey, suddenly was thrown into the midst of one of the more earth-shaking stories of our times.

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Networks last night aired specials on the tragedy: ABC-TV at 8:30-9, NBC-TV 8:30-10, and CBS-TV 10-11.

Program skeds were drastically affected in some instances. At ABC-TV last night they yanked off their sked the seg originally slated for "The Avengers," because the story line was about the attempted assassination of a millionaire. Same network last night was to repeat "Laura," spec starring Princess Lee Radziwill, sister of Mrs. John Kennedy. "Laura" involves a murder, and inasmuch as the star of the show is a member of the Kennedy family, the network felt it would not be in good taste to air the show. Instead, a rerun of "It Takes A Thief" was shown.

Network coverage was comprehensive, and for that matter, so was the handling by the local tv and radio stations. ABC-TV had newsman Howard K. Smith anchor coverage of the assassination attempt and made use of all news-

men covering the election — Bob Clark, Bill Lawrence, Marlene Sanders, Frank Reynolds and Carl George, among others.

ABC Drops Blurbs

ABC-TV's coverage continued until 8 a.m. and resumed soon after for a press conference with L.A. Police Chief Reddin.

ABC Radio network, which had gone off the air after covering the election, returned minutes after the tragedy and remained with the story all night, airing reports to almost 900 radio affils, plus the Armed Forces Network throughout the world, WBNB in the Virgin Islands, and ZUE in Sidney, Australia. Coverage continued into the daytime, commercials being dropped and programming pre-empted.

NBC-TV was reporting results

of the California election when it got word of the shooting. Web, which seemed about ready to wind up the election coverage, instead remained on all night, with on-the-spot reporting. Frank McGee was anchorman, and aiding in the coverage were the Huntley-Brinkley team, Charles Quinn, Sander Vanocur and Lew Allison, among others.

Network newsmen usually composed, were perceptibly jarred when the news broke, and some even said "President Kennedy" as they referred to the senator. Miscues were understandable.

Revamp Bishop Show

NBC-TV continued coverage yesterday, extending two-hour "Today" by an hour and breaking in with spot news on the story.

Joey Bishop's ABC-TV show last night was live, instead of one that had been taped. That was because of the shooting, and part of the program consisted of Bishop interviewing Gov. Reagan in Sacramento on a split screen.

CBS-TV had wound up the primary when word of the shooting came, and Walter Cronkite and other web newsmen returned to the air. Terry Drinkwater aired

several interviews with witnesses from the Ambassador, and others taking part included Mike Wallace, Roger Mudd, Joseph Benti and John Hart.

KTLA was one of the first tv stations to send a remote unit to Good Samaritan Hospital, where Kennedy was rushed from Central Receiving. It fed its coverage to ABC and CBS. CBS-TV was on all night and continued into the daytime, breaking in for spot developments.

KTLA Feeds Webs

KNXT, CBS-TV o&o here, aired the news seconds after the shooting and deployed its news staff from the election. Those covering included anchorman Jerry Dunphy, Bill Ames, Clete Roberts, Maury Green, Howard Gingold, Saul Hal-

bert and Paul Udell. Station covered until 3:30 a.m., when the web took over, then returned yesterday for spot developments.

KTLA was among stations claiming to be first breaking news of the shooting — a claim that seemed inconsequential, considering events. KTLA said CBS and ABC didn't have its permission to lift the remote footage from Good Samaritan, but that was okay, since there is a tacit understanding that this can be done, based on KTLA's precedential coverage of the Watts riot, when all the networks used its footage. CBS News prexy Dick Salant wired the station his thanks yesterday. KTLA also fed coverage to KRCA in Sacramento.

KTTV had its regular Les Crane show until midnight, but came on with coverage of the shooting and was with it until 4 a.m. Last night, the station had a microwave link with two other Metromedia channels, WNEW-TV in N.Y. and WTTG in Washington, first time this has been done by Metromedia, and fed 40 minutes of its coverage live to those stations.

Radio generally did a fine and comprehensive job that in some

way was better than that of tv. KNX tossed out the music it usually plays at night and assigned the 65-70 newsmen at the election to the shooting. At one time, the station used a Mutual feed from the Ambassador, but otherwise it was all from its own staff. Station dropped blurbs, although one got on inadvertently. KNX, on all night, aired its first bulletin seconds after the shooting.

KHJ-TV, which dropped blurbs yesterday, also revised its sked to eliminate shows possibly in questionable taste in view of the shooting. Director of live programming Milt Hoffman said decision was made by station manager Wally Sherwin. KHJ-TV used a feed from ABC and its own coverage during the night and used a feed from NBC during the day. KHJ Radio was on all night with coverage.

KFI and KRKD-Mutual tossed out regular programming to air developments on the shooting. KABC Radio kept its regular Ray Breen talk show on, but there was little dialog, most of every hour occupied with live coverage of the drama.

KRLA Mutes Rock-Roll

KRLA in Pasadena tossed out the rock-roll music it plays during the night, also erased its blurbs, to concentrate on the shooting, using 14 newsmen. They were at it all night until 10 a.m. yesterday. Station just instituted singing newscasts, and one of the first was about Kennedy tragedy. Station is near the home of the suspect in the case and consequently was the first to interview members of the suspect's family and his neighbors.

KPOL had all its newsmen on the scene for the election, and, like most other stations, switched personnel to shooting, with remotes from the hospitals, police station where the suspect had been taken, the Grove, and so on. The station also had commentary and analysis interspersing the news stories. Ray Owen of KPOL was near the scene at the time, and the shots were heard over the station.

It was a night to remember — for the world and for Los Angeles in particular.

... RAFER, GET THE GUN'

(Following is part of emotional and dramatic account of the tragedy at the Ambassador, broadcast by KRKD-Mutual newsmen Andrew West, who was interviewing Sen. Kennedy when the candidate was shot.)

"Sen Kennedy has been shot. Is that possible? It is possible. He has been shot. My God! Kennedy's campaign manager has possibly been shot in the head! [This was erroneous.—Ed.]

"Rafer Johnson has the man and his gun is in his hand, and they are pointing it at me. Be careful. Get his gun, get his gun, break his thumb if you have to, get his gun. Look out for the gun. That's it, Rafer, get the gun. Hold onto the guy. They have the gun away from the man; they've got the gun. I can't see the man.

"Sen. Kennedy is on the ground, he has been shot. What is this? Wait a minute. Hold him. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him, Rafer — keep the people away from him. Make room. The Senator is on the ground, bleeding profusely. He apparently has been shot. I can't tell exactly where. This is a terrible thing. It's reminiscent of the [San Fernando] Valley the other day when somebody hit him on the head with a rock. People couldn't believe it.

"Ethel Kennedy is standing by. She's calm. She has a tremendous amount of presence. It's impossible to believe . . . Clear the area, clear the area. I can't see if Kennedy is conscious or not. It's an unbelievable situation. They're clearing the hall. The shock is so great, my mouth is dry. Here in the kitchen, Kennedy heard a balloon go off and a shot. He didn't realize the shot was a shot. Two men are on the ground bleeding profusely. We're stunned, and shaken, like everybody else. I do not know if Sen. Kennedy is dead or alive."