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LOS ANGELES

[Signature]

"MOVE BACK," BOBBY'S WIFE, ETHEL, PLEADS MOMENTS AFTER THE SHOOTING
She was near her husband throughout the night, beginning with the gala and on through the long

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Young Jordanian suspect was fanatically pro-Arab

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A notebook apparently belonging to the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy mentions "the necessity to assassinate the senator," Mayor Samuel Yorty said yesterday.

The mayor said notes apparently written by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, declare the assassination must be done before June 5, 1968, the anniversary of last year's Arab-Israeli war.

Sirhan is described by officials and acquaintances as a Jordanian who hates Jews, writes in a pro-Communist way, and fell from a horse recently while trying to become a jockey.

"He does a lot of writing, pro-Communist and anticapitalist," Yorty said in a copyrighted interview with Radio News International.

"Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long-Live Nasser' written in there."

He "may have been inflamed" by a statement from Sen. Robert Kennedy during a television campaign debate Saturday night, said a New York committee on American-Arab relations.

During the debate with McCarthy, Kennedy said the United States should supply jets to Israel.

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi secretary-general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations.

Under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at the Los Angeles County Central Jail, Sirhan kept mum about the shooting. Police said he is the only suspect.

He was hospitalized with a broken



THE SUSPECT
Sirhan Bishara Sirhan

index finger and sprained left ankle suffered in the melee of his capture, said an official source at the jail.

"No. No," sobbed Sirhan's mother, Mary, when she learned one of her five sons was arrested.

A neighbor in suburban Pasadena, Marguerite Daugherty, said Mrs. Sirhan told her that her son fell from a horse recently on a ranch and "since then I can't talk to him."

"Isn't it terrible?" Mrs. Daugherty remarked.

"Yes," she said Mrs. Sirhan replied. "It's too awful to think about."

"All I know is he is a nice kid," said Said Sirhan in New York.

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He identified himself as a brother of the accused man.

"I mean this is really something that shook me up that my brother would do such things. I don't think so. I don't think that he would pay attention to such things even."

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with the prisoner at Hollywood Park race track.

"Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it," said Shear, an assistant trainer. "But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

"He wanted to be a jockey and the people around the track advised him to get a job on a farm where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said Shear.

He was a hot walker, who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

"During a number of lengthy conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest — until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said, but anytime the questions got around to Kennedy he would say, "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

Police said they found a total of two notebooks apparently belonging to Sirhan. They contained 18-20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling.

MOST OF THE NOTES were in English. Some were in Arabic. The notebooks were much like those with spiral binding used by school children.

"I feel a release of the notebooks might be damaging to a trial," Reddin told a news conference.

He said police have "a well-rounded case" against Sirhan. He won't be interviewed much more, Reddin said, because it might "damage the case more than help."

Sirhan will appear for a preliminary hearing Monday in Division 40 of Los Angeles Municipal Court before Judge Joan Klein. She will determine whether to turn him over to Superior Court.

Reddin and Mayor Samuel Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a news conference, said they found out who he is by

tracing the .22 caliber pistol used in the shooting.

They said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir (Joe) Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store.

Detectives whisked Joe away from the Sirhan home, where the brothers' mother, Mary, also lives.

When he was taken prisoner, Sirhan Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping.

THE MAYOR said the clipping was a column by David Lawrence on what Yorty's press secretary called "Kennedy's dove position on Vietnam and his hawk position on the Middle East."

"The purpose of Lawrence writing the column was to show Kennedy's inconsistencies in trying to win votes of all types of people," said Press Secretary Tom Jordine.

In Sirhan's pocket was the key to a 1959 car parked near the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot after thanking supporters for his California primary victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

The police chief said the car belonged to a hotel employe who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was gunned down. The employe said he didn't know Sirhan and didn't know how he got the key.

Reddin said the gun, a snub-nosed, 8-shot Iver Johnson .22 caliber revolver, was the only evidence.

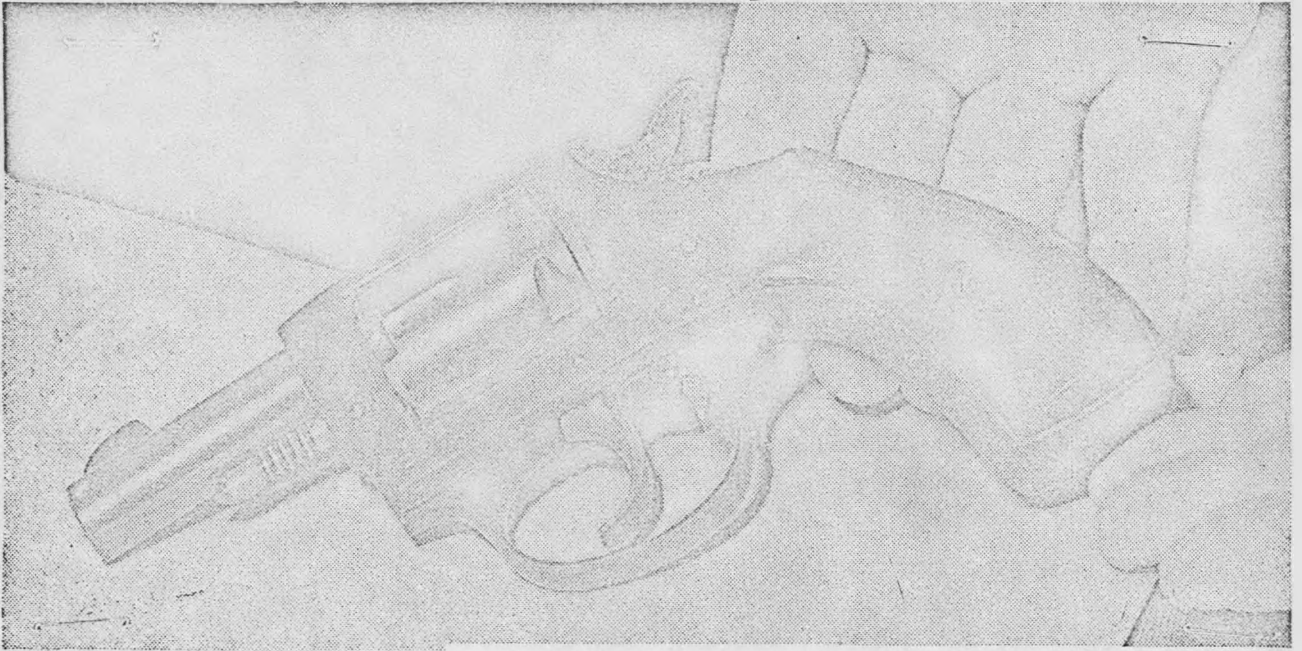
"We are now reasonably sure there's only one" suspect, he said.

SIRHAN is 5-feet-5 weighs about 120 pounds and has a swarthy complexion. His hair is wiry or bushy. One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, said he was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," said Lamont, 21, an acoustical tile installer who has lived in the area 1½ years.

"He worked on the shed in back of the house."

He described Sirhan as "quiet and conservative." The Sirhan family rarely had noisy get-togethers, he said, but visitors were frequent.



THE WEAPON

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REFK IS DEAD Assassin Bullet Fatal

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*cc to Ben
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Death Came

At 1:44 a.m.

By Conrad Casler

Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Senator Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

The New York senator died early today 25½ hours after a suspected Jordanian-American terrorist's bullet struck him down at an Ambassador Hotel election victory party.

His wife, Ethel Kennedy, his brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy; sisters Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford; his brother-in-law Stephen Smith; his sister-in-law Mrs. John F. Kennedy, wife of the assassinated President, and the senator's three oldest children were at his side when the end came.

He had not regained consciousness after he left surgery shortly after dawn yesterday.

Earlier doctors had given him less than a 10 per cent chance to survive the terrible brain damage caused by the single .22-caliber bullet which crashed through his skull behind his right ear, fragmented and wound up near the center of the brain.

Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy press aide, said exact time of death was 1:44 a.m. News was withheld from the press for about 20 minutes.

The body along with relatives and close family friends will be flown to New York today where funeral mass will be said at 10 a.m. Saturday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. President Lyndon Johnson provided an Air Force plane for the trip.

An autopsy was begun an hour and 15 minutes after Kennedy was pronounced dead. It lasted 35 minutes. There was no immediate official report on death cause but after many press releases on the extent and nature of the brain injury, there was no doubt as to cause of death.

Death was laid to the massive brain damage. "He had insufficient life force to sustain life after the massive trauma," Mankiewicz said. "We never were hopeful after surgery was performed," he said.

The 42-year-old Senator, who moments before he was shot had won victory in the California Democratic presidential preferential primary, became the second member of the famed Kennedy family to die by an assassin's bullet within 4½ years.

injury was not as critical as it could be. But post operative reaction all but wiped out earlier optimism.

A phalanx of Kennedy relatives, friends, confidants and security personnel poured into Good Samaritan Hospital day and night.

The three eldest Kennedy children arrived at Good Samaritan Hospital at midnight. They were rushed past guards and into the tightly guarded building quickly but quietly.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, expressing "profound personal loss" at Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death, called on Americans to recommit themselves to the principles of humanity and individual justice.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith, and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with love of man and God."

"I am deeply saddened by the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy who met such an untimely death in our city. All right thinking people will deplore and be horrified by this terrible tragedy. Sen. Kennedy was approaching the height of his political career, and his victory in the California primary was an indication that he had many, many followers in our state as well as in Los Angeles. In tribute to Sen. Kennedy, I have ordered all Los Angeles flags lowered to half mast in his honor and request all of our citizens to join with me in offering their prayers for this internationally known and dedicated public servant."

Gov. Ronald Reagan today ordered an official state of mourning for California to last through the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He ordered that all flags in the state be kept at half staff through the mourning period.

Two widows of prominent Americans, both of whom died at the hands of assassins, were among those at Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mrs. Martin Luther King arrived first at mid-afternoon. Mrs. John F. Kennedy arrived three hours later. The wife of the former President and Mrs. King talked for extended periods before Mrs. King left the hospital at 9:30 p.m. Mrs. Kennedy stayed at the hospital.

A ranking Los Angeles police officer said early today that the U.S. Army has 1000 combat-ready troops from the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division at Camp Carson, Colo. poised for action here in case violence erupts in the wake of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death.

Two high National Guard officers were in Los Angeles early today coordinating liaison work with police and sheriff's departments.

Unprecedented security measures were taken city-wide as well as in the nation's capital where President Lyndon Johnson ordered the Secret Service to supply guards for all Presidential candidates.

In Los Angeles, super precautions were taken at Good Samaritan Hospital and only relatives and close friends of Kennedy were admitted. Police cordoned off the hospital. Newsmen—some 200 strong—waited in a press room set up hurriedly across the street in a nurses' home auditorium.

The only communications with the hospital or Kennedy's condition were through terse press releases read by Kennedy's press secretary Frank Mankiewicz.

At police headquarters, even though Sirhan Sirhan no longer was there, those entering were required to show identification.

In County Jail, no one was allowed near the cell where the diminutive Jordanian was held. Round-the-clock shifts of deputies sat in the cell with Sirhan as others observed everything inside from outside the bars.

Fearful of another Jack Ruby getting to Sirhan, one policeman remarked:

"There isn't anyone going to get within 1000 feet of this guy."

One high police official indicated yesterday's secret arraignment of Sirhan in Municipal Court would be repeated immediately on murder charges upon Kennedy's death.

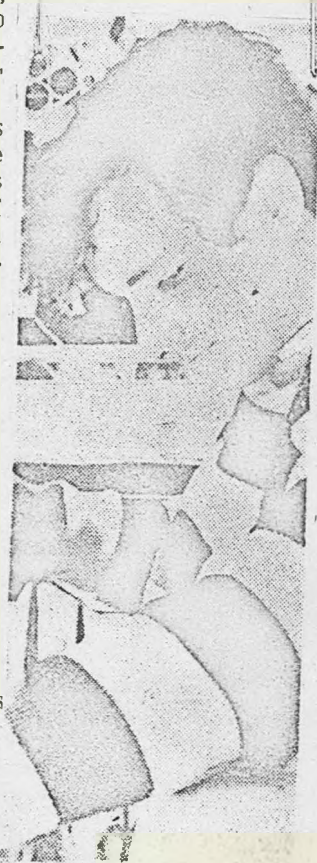
Investigative work by Los Angeles police and cooperating law enforcement agencies was lauded by civic leaders as thorough and speedy.

At almost the same time, an incredible tracing of the 22-caliber weapon was completed and a set of Sirhan's fingerprints were traced in Sacramento to an application he made when he was 17 for a job as an exercise boy at Hollywood Park Race Track.

Mayor Sam Yorty, at a press conference revealed contents of a notebook belonging to Sirhan which espoused United Arab Republic causes, Communist philosophy and the need to eliminate Sen. Kennedy before June 5—the anniversary of last year's Arab-Israeli six-day war.

Shortly afterward, the Los Angeles chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union blasted Mayor Yorty for revealing the evidence. An ACLU spokesman said such revelations could prejudice the case against Sirhan.

Another ACLU spokesman said the ACLU will aid Sirhan in obtaining a good attorney but will not help in Sirhan's defense because "there is no Constitutional right to assassinate."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

JOSEPH KENNEDY
RFK's 16-year-old Son



—United Press Telephoto

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176 **ALONE IN CHURCH, A MOTHER PRAYS**
Mrs. Rose Kennedy at Hyannisport

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LOS ANGELES BIDS KENNEDY FAREWELL

Thousands Pay Their Respects as Fallen Senator Goes Home

BY DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy went home Thursday from his last campaign as Los Angeles—scene of both his greatest victory and his death—said a brief but poignant farewell to the assassinated senator.

At 12:37 p.m. his hearse left the hospital where he died early Thursday.

Less than an hour later, in a presidential jet, the senator's remains were lifted into a misty sky for a five-hour flight to the scene of a state funeral planned in New York Saturday.

Tears streamed down the faces of many of the thousands who pressed against the chain link airport fence for a last glimpse of the silver, blue and white airplane.

At 1:28 p.m. it cleared the ground. Only eight days ago Kennedy, anxious to make up for his defeat in the Oregon primary, had arrived in Los Angeles to fight for the "California"

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nia victory, he said he needed to stay in his drive for the Presidency.

He had arrived at the airport's West Imperial Terminal.

And it was there, on Thursday, that his body was placed aboard the Air Force plane for the funeral flight to New York.

What happened in the intervening eight days is now a page in history: his campaigning, his debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, his smashing win, his last speech to a victory rally, his detour through a hotel kitchen early Wednesday—and the gunfire which felled him there.

The end came 25½ hours later in the intensive care unit at Good Samaritan Hospital.

In a partitioned-off cubicle in a three-bed ward, surrounded by his wife, three of his 10 children, two sisters, friends and the widow of his assassinated brother, President John F. Kennedy, the young senator died at 1:44 a.m. of a bullet wound in the brain.

Reports of Words to Aide

The departure of the senator's body from Los Angeles was followed by television reports that Ethel Kennedy had told an aide in forcible terms that she wanted no participation by Mayor Sam Yorty in any of the farewell ceremonies for her dead husband, a political opponent of the mayor.

A Kennedy spokesman said that Yorty had suggested that he might ride in a procession with the body from the hospital to the plane. The mayor's proposal was turned down by the Kennedy camp, the spokesman said.

Tom Jardine, Yorty's press secretary, later told The Times that the mayor had indeed offered to ride in the procession, but the Kennedy people told him, as they had told Gov. Reagan, that it would be "more expedient" if Yorty met the procession at the airport at 12:30 p.m. This Yorty did.

Jardine said further that reports that Mrs. Kennedy prevented Yorty's boarding the plane to pay his respects were unfounded, because the mayor neither intended to nor tried to board the Air Force jet.

As word of the senator's death

spread around the world, the reaction set in with deeds and words:

—Authorities announced the Los Angeles County Grand Jury would consider a murder indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian now being held in Los Angeles County jail on assault charges for the shooting of Kennedy and five others hit in the fusillade of shots.

—Observances of mourning for the senator's death were scheduled as expressions of sorrow poured in from near and far.

For Los Angeles, however, Thursday was a day of both mourning and farewell.

At Good Samaritan Hospital, 200 persons were waiting for word of Kennedy's condition early Thursday—hoping for a chance of survival.

The watchers had learned that the lighted windows on the fifth floor were those of the intensive care unit. But they didn't know that, in the ward, doctors had given up hope of saving Kennedy's life.

Family, Friends Gather

As he began to sink deeper into the final coma, his family and friends gathered about him. Present were:

His wife, Ethel; Jacqueline Kennedy; sisters Jean Kennedy Smith and Pat Kennedy Lawford; brother Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy; children Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14; brother-in-law Stephen Smith; Louella Hennessey, who had been his nurse as a child; bodyguard Bill Barry; longtime friends David Hackett and Jim Whittaker and his wife, and Msgr. William J. McCormack of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

An obstetrician was nearby in case Mrs. Kennedy, who is expecting her eleventh child in January, should need help. She didn't. Said a friend: "She was bearing up very well."

Shortly after the end came, press aide Frank Mankiewicz told newsmen:

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968. He was 42 years old."

He said Kennedy had never gained

strength after surgery for the brain injury.

"It was not a question of his sinking," he said, "but a question of not rising."

Later in the morning a big crowd gathered, waiting for the closest thing Los Angeles would have to a funeral procession: the departure of the cortege for the airport.

It was delayed because an autopsy had to be performed here, as required by local law, to establish medical details of his death.

The roar of motorcycle engines being kicked alive warned the throng at 12:32 p.m. that departure was near.

Twenty police motorcycles streamed out the entrance of the employes' parking lot and down Wilshire Blvd. to halt traffic between the hospital and the Harbor Freeway three blocks away.

Hush Falls on Crowd

A hush fell on the crowd, estimated by Police Capt. Joe Stephens at 4,500. In the silence irrelevant sounds assumed sudden importance: the hum of four helicopters hovering overhead, the brief blare of a police radio. And, at places in the vast, solemn crowd, the sounds of someone crying.

At 12:38 p.m. the blue hearse rolled from the parking lot on Lucas St. Bystanders, held at street's width by police, could see the African mahogany casket in the back. In front were Ethel Kennedy and the sole surviving brother, Edward.

Most of the crowd stood in silent homage. The word of the departure had spread through the 10-story hospital, and the windows turned white with the uniforms of nurses and attendants who stood there to watch.

The hearse rolled slowly, accompanied by sobs and tears torn from each group by its passage. Flowers were tossed into the street as the vehicle passed. There were cries, some soft, some loud: "Goodby Bobby," and just, "Goodby."

Eight sedans followed the hearse out of the parking lot, past the crowd, and down Wilshire Blvd., where officers had halted traffic. It took less than a minute for them to all depart.

An officer watched the motorcade depart, out of sight down Wilshire Blvd., then blew his whistle and waved. Traffic resumed. Wilshire Blvd. hummed with traffic once again. The crowd began to dissolve.

At Los Angeles International Airport an estimated 2,000 persons were gathered at the West Imperial Terminal, watching the presidential jet which would take the senator home from Los Angeles.

West Imperial Highway was jammed bumper-to-bumper with cars of those who couldn't find places to park.

Some of the 70 persons who would fly with the family and the casket had been waiting for almost an hour. Others were in the motorcade—the last Los Angeles motorcade of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—that was rolling down the Santa Monica and San Diego freeways.

Casket Carried to Lift

The presidential candidate had never had a police motorcade in his campaigning here. But Thursday he did. White-helmeted police led the way down the freeways. At 1:12 p.m. they reached the airport.

The cortege pulled onto the field.

The hearse backed up to a platform lift truck used for raising cargo to plane doors. The hearse door was opened, and the men in the party—including the slain senator's brother and the two teen-age Kennedy sons, Joseph and Robert—carried the casket onto the lift.

Then the members of the family, including Ethel Kennedy, stood on the lift, joined hands and bowed heads, and it was slowly raised to the level of the plane's front door. The men carried the casket inside.

Ted Kennedy paused, picked up a

floral bouquet which had fallen to the floor of the lift, and took it into the plane with him.

Then the plane's big door closed on Robert F. Kennedy's last campaign.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, who was not on the lift with the others, led the other waiting passengers up a ramp into a rear cabin. There were 70 persons aboard the plane.

Many were friends who had known Robert Kennedy during his eight years of government service—and had worked for him in the months he fought for the Presidency won and held a thousand days by his older brother, John.

Another of the travelers, Mrs. Martin Luther King, like Ethel and Jacqueline Kennedy, lost her husband to an assassin.

Another who boarded was former White House press aide Pierre Salinger, who had been on this same plane in November, 1963, headed for Tokyo for a cabinet members' meeting, when word of President Kennedy's assassination had reached it.

The plane returned to the United States, where Salinger had then been the one to announce John Kennedy's funeral services. In New York he was to do the same later Thursday for the second Kennedy he had served.

As was the case of the aftermath to John F. Kennedy's death, there were the almost predictable responses from the public and officialdom. Some

were't so predictable. The second Kennedy murder touched the world's conscience as few crimes in history.

The loss was observed on many levels: personal, civic, statewide, nationwide, around the globe.

—On Los Angeles freeways car headlights burned in the daylight, the tribute a city on wheels pays in time of bereavement.

—In many Catholic churches special Masses were announced.

—President Johnson proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning.

—In Sacramento, at Gov. Reagan's orders, the Department of General Services ordered all flags flown at half-mast at state facilities until the Kennedy funeral.

—University of California President Charles J. Hitch asked all campuses to hold "appropriate memorial services."

—Jacki Kirchoff, 16, of 3277 Knoll Way, Riverside, who worked in Kennedy headquarters there, got her parents' permission and came to Los Angeles International Airport because, she said, "in my heart I felt I just had to come—and pay my last respects."

At Elysian Heights School in the Echo Park district of Los Angeles, sixth graders were asked to write their impressions of the tragedy. Wrote Maedon Lau, 11:

"Mr. Kennedy was a

good man. He encouraged people to vote for him. He made light in everybody. Now he is dead and all is dark."

Expressions of sympathy and bereavement showed how the city of Los Angeles — and the world beyond which watched it — responded to the death here of the young senator. Among the comments:

—President Johnson: "Robert Kennedy affirmed this country, affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

—Mrs. Alva Johnson, 30, of 637 E. Colden Ave., wearing still a red, white and blue striped blouse and a blue Kennedy button from the days of campaigning, told a newsman at International Airport: "I feel like somebody in the family is gone." Mrs. Johnson is a Negro.

—Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh: "There are no adequate words for a moment such as this. Robert Kennedy was my friend. But far more than that, he would have made a great President."



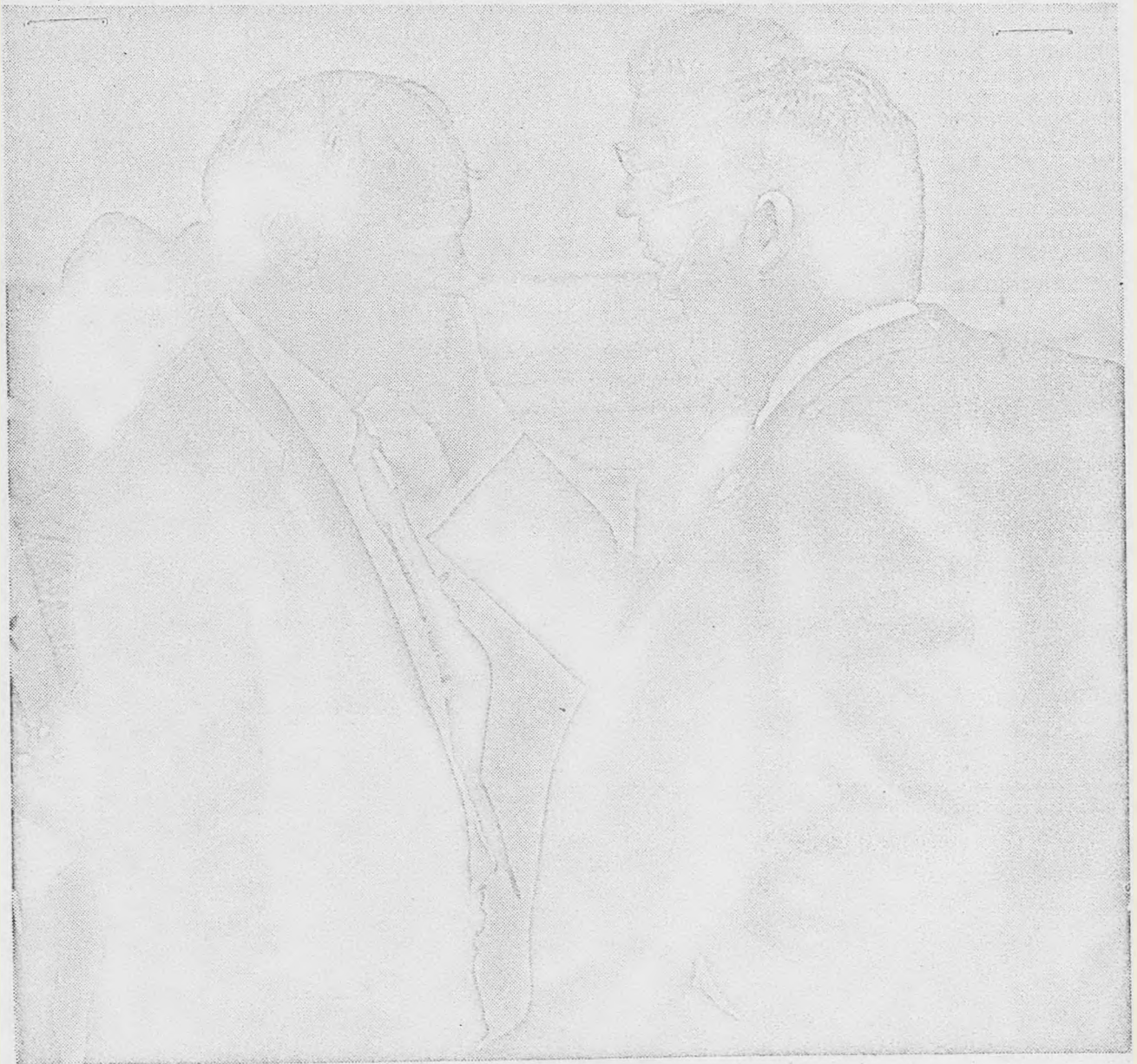
FAMILY MEMBERS — At International Airport before departure for New York are, from left, Joseph Kennedy, son of slain senator; Ethel

Kennedy, wife; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother, and with backs to camera, Kathleen Kennedy, daughter, and Mrs. Peter Lawford, sister.
Times photo by Larry Sharkey



CASKET PLACED ABOARD PLANE—Sen. Edward Kennedy, center, facing camera, helps move the casket of his brother, Sen. Robert F.

Kennedy, aboard presidential jet for flight to New York. Robert's son Joseph, is on Edward's right. A second son, Robert Jr., is in doorway
Times photo by Steve Fontanini



A WORD OF COMFORT—Pierre Salinger gives a reassuring pat to Frank Mankiewicz, who was Sen.

Kennedy's press secretary, at the airport. Salinger was once the news secretary to late John F. Kennedy.
Times photo by Ben Olender

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FINAL TRIBUTES TO SENATOR

L.A. Memorial Rites Scheduled

BY DAN L. THRAPP
Times Religion Editor

Former Gov. Edmund G. Brown will speak at a public memorial service at noon Saturday for the assassinated Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The service will be conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, 615 S. Figueroa St. The Very Rev. Lloyd R. Gillmet, dean, will preside.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles will be represented by Msgr. Patrick Roche, since James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop, Saturday will attend a Solemn Requiem Mass for the slain political figure at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

At noon today there will be a public memorial service on the Mall at the Hall of Administration, with Supervisor Kenneth Hahn officiating.

A wreath will be placed at the bust of Lincoln inside the building.

Rabbis and churchmen of several faiths will take part. The public is invited to bring flowers "if they so desire," said a spokesman.

In a formal statement, Cardinal McIntyre said he would return to Southern California to preside at a Solemn Requiem Mass at 9 a.m. Sunday at St. Vibiana Cathedral.

The Cardinal's statement said: "With his brave, devoted and sacrificing family, we sorrow. We share their grief, and we bespeak for them the comfort of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels, the Mother of Sorrows.

"We lament with our fellow Americans that such a tragedy has befallen us. It is not representative

of our American principles and ideals which uphold the observance of law and order..."

A low Requiem Mass, but with music, will be celebrated at 6 p.m. Saturday at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, 6657 Sunset Blvd., with the Rev. Wallace A. Brown delivering the eulogy.

Sunday at 12:15 p.m. a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be sung, with the Rev. Carroll Laubacher, celebrant. The Rev. Joseph G. O'Gara, will preach. The Rev. James D. Roche, will be subdeacon.

The Rt. Rev. Francis Eric Bloy, Episcopal bishop of Los Angeles, issued a statement deploring "the violence, fanaticism and extremism in this country.

"I call upon the people of this diocese in their private intercessions and at the regular services in our churches to pray for the repose of the soul of Robert Francis Kennedy, for the restoration of sanity, calmness and unity throughout the land, and for peace in the world."

The Board of Rabbis of Southern California, representing the three major branches of Judaism—Orthodox, Conservative and Reform—called upon all its member synagogues and temples to sponsor memorial services this weekend.

Rabbi Abraham N. Winokur, Pacific Palisades, is president. Executive Vice President Paul Dubin, in a

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release to member temples, called attention to Isaiah i, 15-17, as the suggested theme for the services:

"Your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean. Put away the evil of your doings . . . cease to do evil, learn to do well. Seek justice and relieve the oppressed."

Rabbi Edgar P. Magnin of Wilshire Boulevard Temple said that Sen. Kennedy's "dedication to the ideals of peace and justice . . . and respect for law and order will long be remembered. We pray that these ideals may reach fruition.

"He sacrificed his life for these principles. Let us live for them and so assure the welfare of our country and his immortality."

A joint meeting of the Commission on Church and Race of the Southern California Council of Churches and the Social Service Agency of the Los Angeles Council of Churches at 2 p.m. today will conduct a special prayer meeting at the Los Angeles Council's headquarters, 3300 W. Adams Blvd.

Rabbi Hillel E. Silverman of Temple Sinai, 10400 Wilshire Blvd., scheduled a community memorial service for 8:15 p.m. today, with Christians, Jews, Negroes and whites invited.

Memorial services also were set for noon, Saturday and Sunday, at Temple Israel, 7300 Hollywood Blvd.



BEGINNING LAST JOURNEY—Hearse bearing the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy follows police car as procession leaves for the airport.
Times photo by Bruce Cox

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At Peace Beneath Altar

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UPI Photo

THEIR HEADS BOWED IN VIGIL

Six mourners stand by casket of Sen. R. F. Kennedy in Cathedral.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FINAL TRIBUTES TO SENATOR

L.A. Memorial Rites

Scheduled

BY DAN L. THRAPP
Times Religion Editor

Former Gov. Edmund G. Brown will speak at a public memorial service at noon Saturday for the assassinated Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The service will be conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, 615 S. Figueroa St. The Very Rev. Lloyd R. Gillmett, dean, will preside.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles will be represented by Msgr. Patrick Roche, since James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop, Saturday will attend a Solemn Requiem Mass for the slain political figure at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

At noon today there will be a public memorial service on the Mall at the Hall of Administration, with Supervisor Kenneth Hahn officiating.

A wreath will be placed at the bust of Lincoln inside the building.

Rabbis and churchmen of several faiths will take part. The public is invited to bring flowers "if they so desire," said a spokesman.

In a formal statement, Cardinal McIntyre said he would return to Southern California to preside at a Solemn Requiem Mass at 9 a.m. Sunday at St. Vibiana Cathedral.

The Cardinal's statement said: "With his brave, devoted and sacrificing family, we sorrow. We share their grief, and we bespeak for them the comfort of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels, the Mother of Sorrows.

"We lament with our fellow Americans that such a tragedy has befallen us. It is not representative

of our American principles and ideals which uphold the observance of law and order..."

A low Requiem Mass, but with music, will be celebrated at 6 p.m. Saturday at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, 6657 Sunset Blvd., with the Rev. Wallace A. Brown delivering the eulogy.

Sunday at 12:15 p.m. a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be sung, with the Rev. Carroll Laubacher, celebrant. The Rev. Joseph G. O'Gara, will preach. The Rev. James D. Roche, will be subdeacon.

The Rt. Rev. Francis Eric Bloy, Episcopal bishop of Los Angeles, issued a statement deploring "the violence, fanaticism and extremism in this country.

"I call upon the people of this diocese in their private intercessions and at the regular services in our churches to pray for the repose of the soul of Robert Francis Kennedy, for the restoration of sanity, calmness and unity throughout the land, and for peace in the world."

The Board of Rabbis of Southern California, representing the three major branches of Judaism—Orthodox, Conservative and Reform—called upon all its member synagogues and temples to sponsor memorial services this weekend.

Rabbi Abraham N. Winokur, Pacific Palisades, is president. Executive Vice President Paul Dubin, in a

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release to member temples, called attention to Isaiah i, 15-17, as the suggested theme for the services:

"Your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean. Put away the evil of your doings . . . cease to do evil, learn to do well. Seek justice and relieve the oppressed."

Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin of Wilshire Boulevard Temple said that Sen. Kennedy's "dedication to the ideals of peace and justice . . . and respect for law and order will long be remembered. We pray that these ideals may reach fruition.

"He sacrificed his life for these principles. Let us live for them and so assure the welfare of our country and his immortality."

A joint meeting of the Commission on Church and Race of the Southern California Council of Churches and the Social Service Agency of the Los Angeles Council of Churches at 2 p.m. today will conduct a special prayer meeting at the Los Angeles Council's headquarters, 3300 W. Adams Blvd.

Rabbi Hillel E. Silverman of Temple Sinai, 10400 Wilshire Blvd., scheduled a community memorial service for 8:15 p.m. today, with Christians, Jews, Negroes and whites invited.

Memorial services also were set for noon, Saturday and Sunday, at Temple Israel, 7300 Hollywood Blvd.



BEGINNING LAST JOURNEY—Hearse bearing the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy follows police car as procession leaves for the airport.
Times photo by Bruce Cox

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Made Each of His 42 Years Count

Attained Many Goals During Full Life; Only Death Ended Pursuit of Presidency

BY JOHN KENDALL

Times Staff Writer

Robert F. Kennedy savored the heights of achievement—physical, personal and political—and at age 42, when he was assassinated, he had climbed high.

Only death ended his pursuit of the supreme position won by his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the nation's assassinated 35th President.

Since Nov. 22, 1963—when his brother died in Dallas—Robert Kennedy had pursued a seemingly inexorable course toward the White House with fatalistic disregard for his own safety.

It had brought him to California and the Ambassador Wednesday morning when he was shot in a hotel kitchen during an hour of triumph.

He died little more than 24 hours later.

While a shocked nation contemplates the assassination of still another American leader, those who loved and those who hated Robert Francis Kennedy remember.

What kind of a man was he?

Supported by Minorities

For the thousands and thousands who turned out in pushing, shouting throngs at Kennedy's campaign appearances, he appeared to be an open, friendly, smiling candidate.

He was a rich man, but the poor and members of minority groups supported him with their vote as someone who understood their plight.

To writers in public print, he was variously described as reserved, essentially shy, charming, brilliant, calm, polite, understanding, considerate, inspiring, tenacious, ruthless, opportunistic and overly ambitious.

His political enemies thought he was tough, wily, ruthless, arrogant, a dangerous man who somehow felt the Kennedys had a "divine right" to the Presidency.

But, as most men, Kennedy was many things: a father of 10, a son, a brother, a friend, a leader and an enemy. What he wasn't was placid, content, inept, inert, self-satisfied.

He liked politicians and politics, and shortly before he was shot quoted John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Scottish author and statesman, who described politics as an "honorable adventure."

Sat in Seats of Mighty

During 16 years of that adventuring, he sat in the seats of the mighty.

At 26, Kennedy directed his brother's successful drive for the U.S. Senate in Massachusetts. At 34, he managed John F. Kennedy's campaign for the Presidency. At 35, he was U.S. attorney general, at 39 a U.S. senator from New York and at 42 a candidate for the presidential nomination.

His father, Joseph P. Kennedy, multi-millionaire and former U.S. ambassador, once said of his son Robert:

"Jack (the President) works as hard as any mortal man can. Bobby goes a little further."

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of Joseph and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy's nine children. He was surrounded by five sisters—four older and one younger—a situation which his mother said

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caused some persons to fear he would be a "sissy."

But "Bobby" developed in the competitive atmosphere of the Kennedy clan to be a competitor who won by trying harder to achieve.

When his oldest brother, Joseph Jr., was killed in a World War II plane crash, Robert went to Washington and asked the secretary of the Navy to release him from officers training at Harvard so he could serve as a seaman on a destroyer named after his brother. His request was granted.

He returned to Harvard after the war and displayed on the football field—despite a 5-foot, 10-inch, 160-pound physique—the driving energy and tenacity friends had come to expect.

Kennedy went to the University of Virginia Law School after Harvard, wed Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., in 1950, and was graduated in 1951. He went to Washington to join the Justice Department.

Teamster Union Investigation

When the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigation was organized in January, 1953, the young attorney was one of the group's 15 assistant counsels. He became chief counsel of the committee in 1955.

Two years later, at 31, he was appointed chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65 for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the labor and management field and began an investigation of the Teamsters Union under Dave Beck.

When Beck was sentenced to five years in prison for filing false income tax returns, James R. Hoffa became president of the Teamsters and the object of a Kennedy-directed investigation.

The burly Hoffa strongly disliked Kennedy and called him "a young, dim-witted, curly-head smart aleck."

Hoffa went to jail on jury tampering charges after Robert Kennedy became U.S. attorney general in 1961, 10 years after graduation from law school.

Many were critical of President John F. Kennedy's decision to name his brother attorney general, but the President joked:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Until his brother was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Robert Kennedy was known as the second most powerful man in Washington. He participated in advising President Kennedy on the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis that brought the world to the edge of nuclear war.

Worked With McNamara

He was credited with working with former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and other civilian and military advisers to develop the theory of counter-insurgency to contain wars of national liberation.

In 1962, President Kennedy sent the attorney general on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

Robert Kennedy's grim and melancholy presence became a familiar figure to the nation as he escorted his brother's wife, Jacqueline, in public ceremonies after the President's death.

Observers thought the sadness which descended on Robert Kennedy after his brother's assassination clung to him. Years after that murderous day in Dallas, they said that in quiet moments he appeared to be profoundly unhappy.

Sent to Far East Talks

Shortly after President Kennedy was killed, President Johnson sent the grieving brother to the Far East to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia. That June he also went to West Berlin on the anniversary of John Kennedy's famous speech in West Berlin.

Speculation grew as 1964 progressed toward the general election that President Johnson might name Robert Kennedy as his running mate in November.

Kennedy seemed to encourage consideration as President Johnson's Vice President with the announcement that he would not be a candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York as rumored.

But six weeks later, Mr. Johnson ruled out Cabinet members as vice presidential possibilities and

Robert Kennedy changed his mind.

He leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from New York, won his party's nomination against token opposition and defeated Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating in his bid for a second term. He won by more than 800,000 votes.

It was the first time in U.S. history that three brothers had been elected to the U.S. Senate.

And, it was the beginning of the road back to supreme political power, where the Kennedys had

briefly dwelled in what supporters described as "Camelot."

Not Friendly

Again, Robert Kennedy was in a hurry. He did not wait the customary time before making his maiden speech in the tradition-conscious Senate but plunged almost immediately with speeches about poverty and the problems of the cities.

It was no secret to the nation that President Johnson and Robert Kennedy were not on friendly terms. But relations were not helped when R.F.K. began to publicly move away from the Administration on Far East policy.

He favored suspension of bombing of North Vietnam in a 1967 Senate speech. He wrote a book entitled "To Seek a Newer World" in which he declared the United States had missed its "last best chance" to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War early in 1967.

But despite rumors that he might not be content to wait until 1972 to seek the Presidency, Kennedy insisted last January that he did not intend to enter the primaries, even though his Vietnam views coincided with those of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

He said he was prepared to support the nominee of the Democratic Party for President.

On Same Spot

Little more than two months later, however, after McCarthy had won 42% of the vote against President Johnson in the New Hampshire primary, Kennedy stood on the same spot where his brother, John, had an-

announced and said he, too, would seek the Presidency. He was 42.

"Ruthless!" "Opportunistic!" cried McCarthy supporters.

Newsmen gathered that day in the Caucus Room of the Old Senate Building asked him about the charges.

"I do not run for the presidency merely to oppose any man but to propose new policies," he said. "I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have such strong feelings about what must be done that I am obliged to do all I can."

"I run to seek new policies—policies to close the gaps between black and white, rich and poor, young and old in this country and around the world... I run because it is now unmistakably clear that we can change these disastrous, divisive policies only by changing the men who make them."

Like his brother before him, Robert Kennedy plunged into winning the Democratic nomination by winning the most votes in the primaries.

Once again the nation watched as a Kennedy met the people. It was familiar—the crowds, the pulling and tugging of the candidate, the smiles, the seeming joy.

Robert Kennedy spoke in the familiar accents of President Kennedy as he pushed back his tousled hair and emphasized his points with a sharp, chopping motion of his hand.

But, the candidate knew the dangers.

Friends said he had become fatalistic about his own safety and staunchly refused to be guarded heavily. An Associated

Press newsmen recalled after Kennedy's death that the senator once said:

"I play Russian roulette every time I get up in the morning. But I just don't care. There's nothing I could do about it anyway."

He won in Nebraska and Indiana, but lost the Oregon primary.

It jolted him. He had said before the balloting that he would not remain a "very viable" candidate if he lost in Oregon.

But he rallied when the political show moved on to California. He needed to win to stay in the race with Vice President Humphrey for the nomination. He did, but an assassin with a gun ended it in a crowded pantryway short of the heights he had hoped to scale.

"Existence is so fickle," Kennedy once said, "Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he will be around in 1972?"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Hatred of Excellence

BY JOSEPH ALSOP

Watching from afar the death of Robert Kennedy—feeling, how desperately feeling, the death of hope, the fall of valor, the bitter, enduring aftertaste of the ashes of burned-out anticipation—one remembers once more the antique epitaph:

"Go stranger, and in Lacedaemon tell

"That here, obedient to the laws, we fell."

Simonides wrote the epitaph for the immortal 300 Spartans who fell to the last man at Thermopylae to prevent the Persian host from passing that rocky, sea-washed gate to Greece. The epitaph was chisled on the tomb of the 300 who thus spoke after death to travelers through the narrow pass above the sea.

Thrice in a lifetime, the cold, noble words have surged up suddenly, overwhelmingly, almost cruelly, from old-fashioned school days—when first in combat in Korea, watching the young dead being carried down a mountainside; again, when President Kennedy was taken from this country and the world; and once again, now.

There is one thing anyone who reads and thinks can know: this is a nation in gravest danger of the Furies' dire pursuit.

From clammy fear, the Greeks called the Furies "the Eumenides," the "Kindly Ones," thereby feebly hoping to placate these terrible avengers who pursued the sinner until he had made fitting expiation or had died in flight.

Our sins are many, but two are now relevant: tolerance of mindless violence and hatred of excellence. The troubles in the cities, the assassinations by the Ku Kluxers, the book-burnings at Columbia, the gun clubs in the white suburbs—these are symptoms of a violence that is wholly self-defeating and, therefore, wholly mindless.

We have taken explanations for excuses too long. So dwellers in the depths of madness or unhappiness or prejudice or wretchedness have come to say: "I feel this way, and I

am justified in doing that."

Nonetheless, the hatred of excellence is almost a more terrible ill. If it did not exist, if it did not work powerfully upon some of those

among us, how else should we have lost, first, John F. Kennedy, then that rarest of truly good men, Martin Luther King, and then Robert F. Kennedy?

For all their similarities in style and speech, no brothers were more different in some ways than John the President and Robert the senator. Yet they were alike, above all, in an inner excellence.

Despite those similarities of style, in truth, the surface was where the major differences lay. President John was like a splendid, rich-ripe apple, golden and full of gifts for all to see. Sen. Robert was like one of the American desert's prickly pears, externally spiny and rebarbative enough, yet inwardly sweet and good and full of comfort for the wanderers in the lonely places of our national life.

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From old-fashioned school days, there also comes the memory of a story that seems applicable. In ancient Athens, the citizens in their assembly sometimes exercised the right to ostracize one of their number; and Aristides "the Just," hero of Marathon and Salamis, was one of those driven out of the city in this manner. Ostracism was ordered when a sufficient number of citizens scratched the victim's name on a piece of broken pot—an ostrakon.

When Aristides' time came, an unlettered Athenian approached him in the assembly and asked Aristides to scratch his own name on a proffered potsherd. Aristides quietly asked the reason, to which his fellow citizen replied that he knew nothing much about this Aristides, but he was "irritated by hearing him always called 'the Just.'"

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Perhaps this terrible anecdote, so human-comic at first glance and so blackly grim in its moral, may help to explain these mindless assaults on the most excellent among us. But we should now be far more interested in expiation than in explanation.

How, by what sacrifice, by which national rite, can we cause the Furies to break off their pursuit? By expelling from our midst injustice and discrimination, prejudice and hatred! That is the answer!

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grief and Horror, Concern for U.S. Sweep World

Government Leaders and Chiefs of State Send Messages of Sympathy

LONDON (AP)—The world reacted Thursday with grief and horror at the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and expressed disappointment in and concern for the United States.

Chiefs of state and government leaders around the world joined in mourning.

Queen Elizabeth II, President Charles de Gaulle, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Italian President Giuseppe Saragat were among the first to send messages of condolence.

In Dublin, Mary Ryan, a cousin of the senator, broke down and sobbed bitterly when she heard of his death. A nurse at Rodunda Hospital, she was told of his death by fellow workers.

Family Members Leave Paris

U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver; his wife, Eunice, the sister of slain senator, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), left Paris for New York.

Shriver said of Sen. Kennedy in a departure statement, "We pray that his light will be remembered in the future of our nation as it has been known in the past. His courage, his devotion to his family, his dedication to the poor and oppressed all over the world have now become part of our American heritage."

The British Embassy in Washington released a copy of Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Kennedy. It said: "I am shocked and distressed by the tragic death of your husband. I send you my deepest sympathy. My thoughts are with you and your children in your great loss."

De Gaulle dispatched messages to President Johnson and Mrs. Kennedy. His telegram to the senator's widow said: "I learn with great grief of the death of Sen. Kennedy. France shares the pain of a family so cruelly stricken. My wife, joins me in praying that you realize our profound sympathy."

Irish Churches Filled

In Ireland, churches were filled and flags lowered to half-staff, as they were in Bonn, capital of West Germany. Israelis clustered around every available radio in coffee houses and on the streets of Tel Aviv. Italian newspapers appeared with headlines saying only: "He's Dead."

The Arab world deplored the assassination, but the opinion was widely expressed that he died because of American policy in the Middle East, which the Arabs consider pro-Israeli.

At last the "murder of the Palestinian homeland" has been brought dramatically to the attention of the American people, one Arabic newspaper in Lebanon said.

Pope Paul VI was told of the death of the noted member of his Roman Catholic flock as he discussed church business with a group of prelates in his Vatican apartment. He halted the meeting immediately, and the prelates prayed with him for Kennedy's soul.

Archbishop Expresses Grief

The Pope was expected to say a Mass for Kennedy today.

Speaking for both the Church of England and for himself personally, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed grief and horror over the death of the senator.

"I am grieved beyond words at this further tragedy for the Kennedy family and for the whole American people," said the archbishop, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

"In our horror at this event, we shall renew our efforts in the cause of just and nonviolent solutions of our human problems."

Immediate tributes to the slain

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senator came from prominent Britons.

"I appreciated his work and his progressive views," said Lord Butler, former Conservative foreign secretary. "He was easy to deal with as he was so quick and receptive to all points of view. I am deeply sympathetic with his wife and family."

Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said: "The brutal and senseless murder of Sen. Kennedy has shocked the whole of Britain. America's friends are aghast at the way violence is becoming an inseparable part of politics in the United States and hope that the threat to democracy implicit in the use of the gun in preference to the ballot will be recognized and averted in time."

McNamara's Plans

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, a close friend of the Kennedys and a fellow Cabinet member in President John F. Kennedy's Administration, made plans to return to the United States from Germany immediately. He and his wife had just arrived in Frankfurt, en route to Indonesia.

McNamara said Kennedy was "one of the wisest, most intelligent, most energetic and most compassionate political leaders in the Western world. It is a tragedy that he should be struck down in the prime of life."

He added that he prayed the shooting "will shock our people into a realization that they must act to cure the ills that have brought the tensions to our society."

Russians in the streets of Moscow were shocked at the news. One man's eyes filled with tears. A woman listened to the news in stunned silence.

Moscow radio and television reported the death without comment during a regular news broadcast, about 25 minutes after the death was reported in the West.

After reading the report of the death, the Soviet announcer quoted a comment in Pravda, published before Kennedy died, in which the Soviet Communist Party newspaper implied that the shooting resulted from American capitalism and from right-wing opposition to Kennedy's views on the Vietnam war.

The Belgian radio, after reporting the death, played Mahalia Jackson's record of "Song for My Brother."

French radio stations flashed the news, they played solemn music between news bulletins.

"This should not have happened to such a good man," said Malaysian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman.



TEARFUL, FAREWELL—People crowded against chain link fence at the airport show their grief as Sen. Kennedy's casket is placed on plane.
Times photo by Ben Olender

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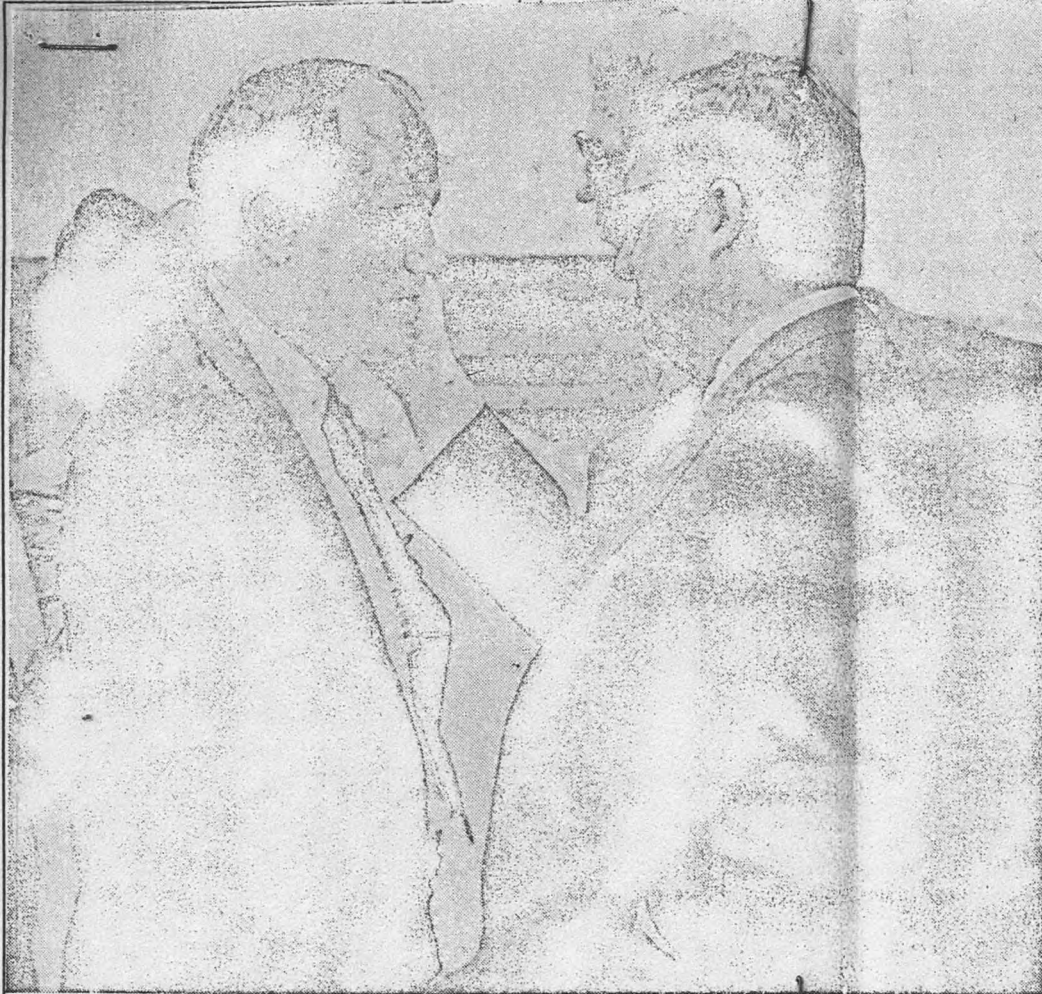
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A WORD OF COMFORT—Pierre Salinger gives a reassuring pat to Frank Mankiewicz, who was Sen.

Kennedy's press secretary, at the airport. Salinger was once the news secretary to late John F. Kennedy.
Times photo by Ben Olender

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ON HIS WEDDING DAY—Kennedy and his bride,
the former Ethel Skakel, as they walked down the

aisle of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Green- LA 56-156
wich, Conn., in 1950 after their wedding ceremony. Los Angeles

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DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT

Whisper Becomes World News Flash

BY PHILIP FRADKIN

Times Staff Writer

A whisper, which turned into a bulletin flashed around the world, heralded the public notification of the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The press center at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, located in the hospital's auditorium, was alerted at 1:55 a.m. Thursday that Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, was on his way down.

Mankiewicz, red eyed from lack of sleep, walked slowly into the auditorium at 1:58 a.m.

He approached the large cluster of microphones and in a voice barely audible, said, "Ready? I have a short announcement to read which I will read now."

There was no longer any doubt.

Mankiewicz's manner and his earlier announcement Wednesday afternoon that there would be no more "regular bulletins" until the daylight hours of Thursday heralded what the world had half expected and half feared.

Vigil Maintained Outside

As Mankiewicz began to read his formal statement, word of Kennedy's death filtered outside to those keeping vigil under the suite of rooms on the hospital's west side.

Women wept openly. Others stood in stunned silence. A baby whimpered. A police officer looked at the pavement before his feet.

A few gazed at the lighted windows in the suite, as if to implore the senator back to life.

The crowd of 800 persons keeping the vigil around the hospital earlier in the evening had dwindled to about 150 persons at 2 a.m. But numbers did not measure the intensity of feeling.

Mankiewicz concluded his statement and walked out of the auditorium after embracing a few reporters. Outside, he elaborated.

In the 16 minutes between the senator's death at 1:44 a.m. and the public announcement at 2 a.m., he said the White House had been informed.

Asked about the senator's condition prior to his death, he replied, "It was not a question of sinking. It was a question of not rising.

"He needed a rally and a steady improvement in his condition from the wound last night and the

surgery this morning, and it simply did not develop."

Kennedy, he said, had never regained consciousness. "He never rallied . . . He was not able to build up the tissue to sustain life."

The specific cause of death, Mankiewicz said, would be determined by medical experts but he added, "The bullet in the head behind the right ear was the one which caused death."

The press secretary then left, returned in a few minutes to state he had forgotten to mention that Sen. Edward Kennedy had been at his brother's bedside and then walked toward the hospital entrance supported by two friends.

Voice Falters Near End

His voice had begun to falter near the end.

Mankiewicz, who had kept the world informed of Kennedy's condition for 25 hours, left the hospital at 3:35 a.m., walking west on Shatto St. with an olive green attache case in his right hand.

He had served the senator until his death and now it was for others—such as Pierre Salinger—to carry on, at least for a while.

The number of those keeping the vigil swelled slightly after the announcement and then diminished

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as working hours approached.

Above, the lighted cross atop the hospital continued to glow.

Street cleaners swept up the litter left by the onlookers and newsmen.

Attention started shifting from the unembellished facade of the hospital which had held the world's attention for such a short time.

The mechanics of death began to dominate the minds of the living.



STUNNED BY THE NEWS—Crowd outside Good Samaritan Hospital just after hearing that Sen. Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. of his wounds.
Times photo by Jack Gaunt

Grief and Horror Concern for U.S. Sweep World

Government Leaders and Chiefs of State Send Messages of Sympathy

LONDON (AP)—The world reacted Thursday with grief and horror at the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and expressed disappointment in and concern for the United States.

Chiefs of state and government leaders around the world joined in mourning.

Queen Elizabeth II, President Charles de Gaulle, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Italian President Giuseppe Saragat were among the first to send messages of condolence.

In Dublin, Mary Ryan, a cousin of the senator, broke down and sobbed bitterly when she heard of his death. A nurse at Rodunda Hospital, she was told of his death by fellow workers.

Family Members Leave Paris

U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver; his wife, Eunice, the sister of slain senator, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), left Paris for New York.

Shriver said of Sen. Kennedy in a departure statement, "We pray that his light will be remembered in the future of our nation as it has been known in the past. His courage, his devotion to his family, his dedication to the poor and oppressed all over the world have now become part of our American heritage."

The British Embassy in Washington released a copy of Queen Elizabeth's letter to Mrs. Kennedy. It said: "I am shocked and distressed by the tragic death of your husband. I send you my deepest sympathy. My thoughts are with you and your children in your great loss."

De Gaulle dispatched messages to President Johnson and Mrs. Kennedy. His telegram to the senator's

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widow said: "I learn with great grief of the death of Sen. Kennedy. France shares the pain of a family so cruelly stricken. My wife, joins me in praying that you realize our profound sympathy."

Irish Churches Filled

In Ireland, churches were filled and flags lowered to half-staff, as they were in Bonn, capital of West Germany. Israelis clustered around every available radio in coffee houses and on the streets of Tel Aviv. Italian newspapers appeared with headlines saying only: "He's Dead."

The Arab world deplored the assassination, but the opinion was widely expressed that he died because of American policy in the Middle East, which the Arabs consider pro-Israeli.

At last the "murder of the Palestinian homeland" has been brought dramatically to the attention of the American people, one Arabic newspaper in Lebanon said.

Pope Paul VI was told of the death of the noted member of his Roman Catholic flock as he discussed church business with a group of prelates in his Vatican apartment. He halted the meeting immediately, and the prelates prayed with him for Kennedy's soul.

Archbishop Expresses Grief

The Pope was expected to say a Mass for Kennedy today.

Speaking for both the Church of England and for himself personally, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed grief and horror over the death of the senator.

"I am grieved beyond words at this further tragedy for the Kennedy family and for the whole American people," said the archbishop, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

"In our horror at this event, we shall renew our efforts in the cause of just and nonviolent solutions of our human problems."

Immediate tributes to the slain senator came from prominent Britons.

"I appreciated his work and his progressive views," said Lord Butler, former Conservative foreign secretary. "He was easy to deal with as he was so quick and receptive to all points."

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deeply sympathetic with his wife and family."

Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said: "The brutal and senseless murder of Sen. Kennedy has shocked the whole of Britain. America's friends are aghast at the way violence is becoming an inseparable part of politics in the United States and hope that the threat to democracy implicit in the use of the gun in preference to the ballot will be recognized and averted in time."

McNamara's Plans

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, a close friend of the Kennedys and a fellow Cabinet member in President John F. Kennedy's Administration, made plans to return to the United States from Germany immediately. He and his wife had just arrived in Frankfurt, en route to Indonesia.

McNamara said Kennedy was "one of the wisest, most intelligent, most energetic and most compassionate political leaders in the Western world. It is a tragedy that he should be struck down in the prime of life."

He added that he prayed the shooting "will shock our people into a realization that they must act to cure the ills that have brought the tensions to our society."

Russians in the streets of Moscow were shocked at the news. One man's eyes filled with tears. A woman listened to the news in stunned silence.

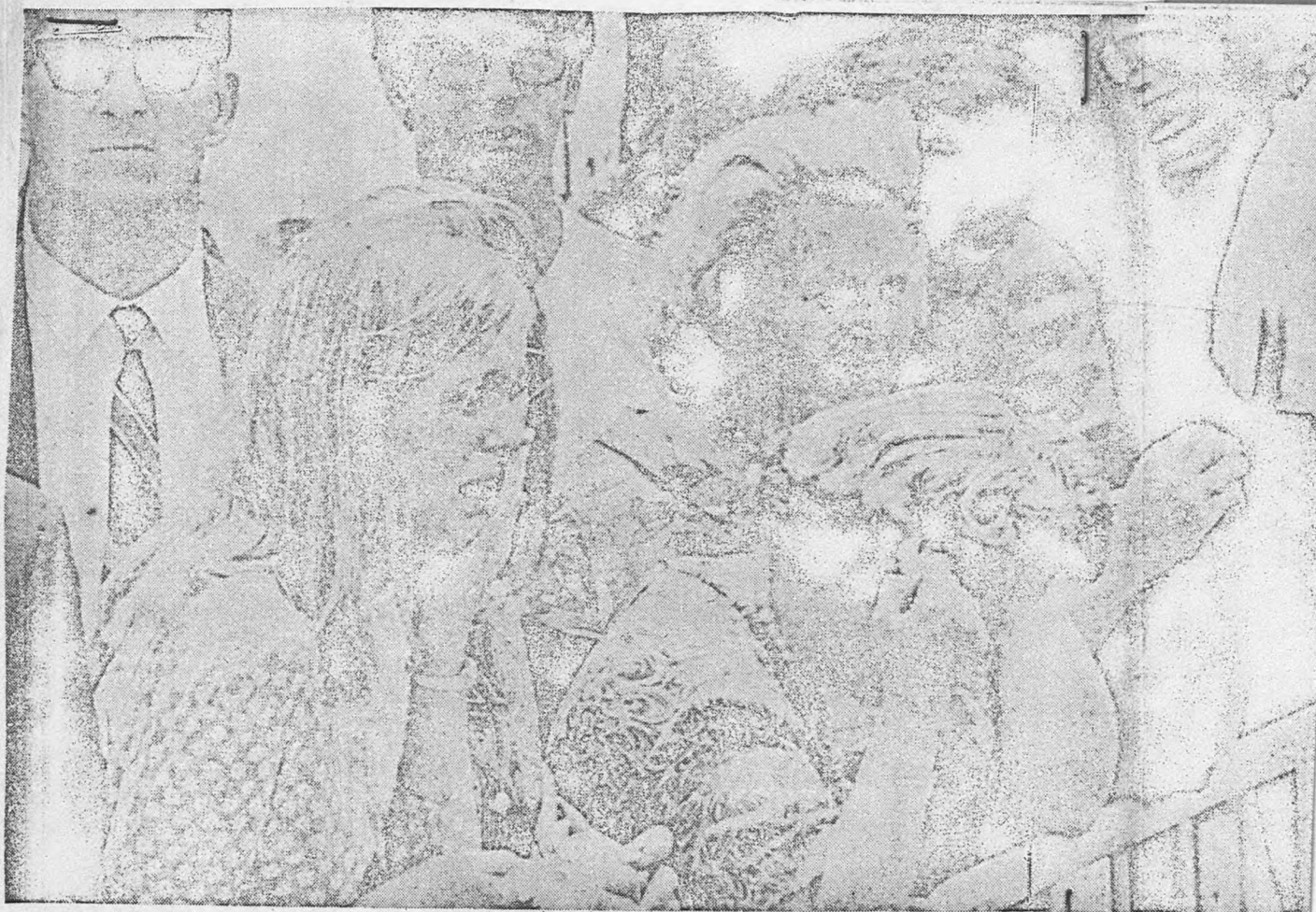
Moscow radio and television reported the death without comment during a regular news broadcast, about 25 minutes after the death was reported in the West.

After reading the report of the death, the Soviet announcer quoted a comment in Pravda, published before Kennedy died, in which the Soviet Communist Party newspaper implied that the shooting resulted from American capitalism and from right-wing opposition to Kennedy's views on the Vietnam war.

The Belgian radio, after reporting the death, played Mahalia Jackson's record of "Song for My Brother."

French radio stations flashed the news, they played solemn music between news bulletins.

"This should not have happened to such a good man," said Malaysian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman.



TEARFUL FAREWELL—People crowded against chain link fence at the airport show their grief as Sen. Kennedy's casket is placed on plane
Times photo by Ben Olender

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ON A DAY IN APRIL—Sen. Kennedy and Sen.
Eugene J. McCarthy in somber moods as they at-

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ON A DAY IN APRIL—Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in somber moods as they at-

tended funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King last April 9. Two months later, Kennedy suffered King's fate.

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Strategy of McCarthy's Youth

BY MARY McGRORY

One basic decision was made in the McCarthy camp before the California returns came in. The student volunteers who put the senator in business in New Hampshire will stay together and this summer go forth to "McCarthyize" the country.

Since they never think small, the young people will, in the words of Sam Brown, McCarthy's curly-haired youth director, "attempt to change attitudes toward what is good and what is possible" in the nation.

Brown rode to Arizona with the senator while the California primary voting was under way, to work out the details of the unique summer youth program.

The present plan is to call a conference of the young volunteers in Chicago on June 26. Workshops in political organization will be held, with special emphasis on how to move, with tact as well as firmness, into local political situations.

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Brown's idea is to create a tone in communities by strategic visits to editors, churchmen, politicians, clubwomen and other local leaders.

Much stress will be put on the political consequences of possible nomination of Hubert H. Humphrey.

"We will simply tell them in a nice way," says Brown, a divinity school dropout, "that if they nominate the Vice President, they will be beaten."

Says Curtis K. Gans, one of McCarthy's principal political aides and a veteran of student politics:

"We have to start all over again what we began in New Hampshire. We have to canvass the country, bring in speakers, hand out literature and stand on doorsteps."

John O'Sullivan, a Princeton graduate who was studying law at New York University until beckoned to New Hampshire, says, "We want to let them know what it will mean on the campuses if Humphrey is nominated. I suppose you could say it's a kind of blackmail, but they have got to understand."

The creation of a summer student lobby could cost up to \$500,000. But McCarthy, who has been both heartened and shaken by the intensity of the youthful response to him, always has given them high priority in his campaign.

The fertile young minds around him already have drawn up plans for a direct assault on the delegates. Many of the students plan to stay in their home states and work on their local delegates.

At the Chicago convention, they plan to set up a system of "little brothers" to each state delegation, youthful baby-sitters who will be

kind and helpful and keep up the pressure on the people who must choose the Democratic nominee.

The day that McCarthy's name is placed in nomination in Chicago, they hope to set up a series of monster regional rallies, to provide "overwhelming evidence of the danger of supporting anybody else."

Some of his young staff thought the McCarthy workers should invade the ghettos, as aides in current federal programs. But some of the purer spirits feel a part-time participation would have an exploitive quality damaging to the integrity of the cause. McCarthy is weakest among the city poor, and the consensus is that white college students would not be the best advocates. The hunt is on for black enthusiasts.

There are now some 375 student volunteers subsidized by the campaign. They are transported and housed and given a \$5-a-day subsistence allowance. Many hardened members of the press corps have made it a regular practice to take a McCarthy worker to a hot meal on their expense accounts.

Their dedication and efficiency have been widely noted and praised. They keep prodigious hours. They care with an intensity that would unnerve the average headquarters.

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~~One~~ thing the young volunteers have proven is that anybody can play in politics. A high I.Q. is no deterrent. One young thing, flinging herself on a McCarthy press bus, announced she had that day received in absentia her degree from Smith.

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Says Alice Krakauer, a 23-year-old graduate student in clinical psychology at New York University: "I've never felt such a sense of power."

She and her side-kick, Nancy Pearlman, a graduate student in schizophrenia, run what they like to think is one of the jolliest press rooms in campaign history. They are prepared to go on to November and beyond for McCarthy.

John O'Sullivan says: "I think our discipline comes from the fact that all any of us want to do after this is over is to go back to school. None of us sees himself in the west wing of the White House. There's no ambition involved here."

They take their theme from the senator, who began as an idea and has become their leader.

Someone at the Westwood headquarters, where the psychedelic signs abounded, carefully lettered on a sign which hung over the "election day" desk:

"Whatever is morally necessary must be made practically possible."

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A WHITE HOUSE CHAT—Sen. Kennedy with President Johnson at a

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FAMILY MEMBERS — At International
New York are, from left, Joseph Kei

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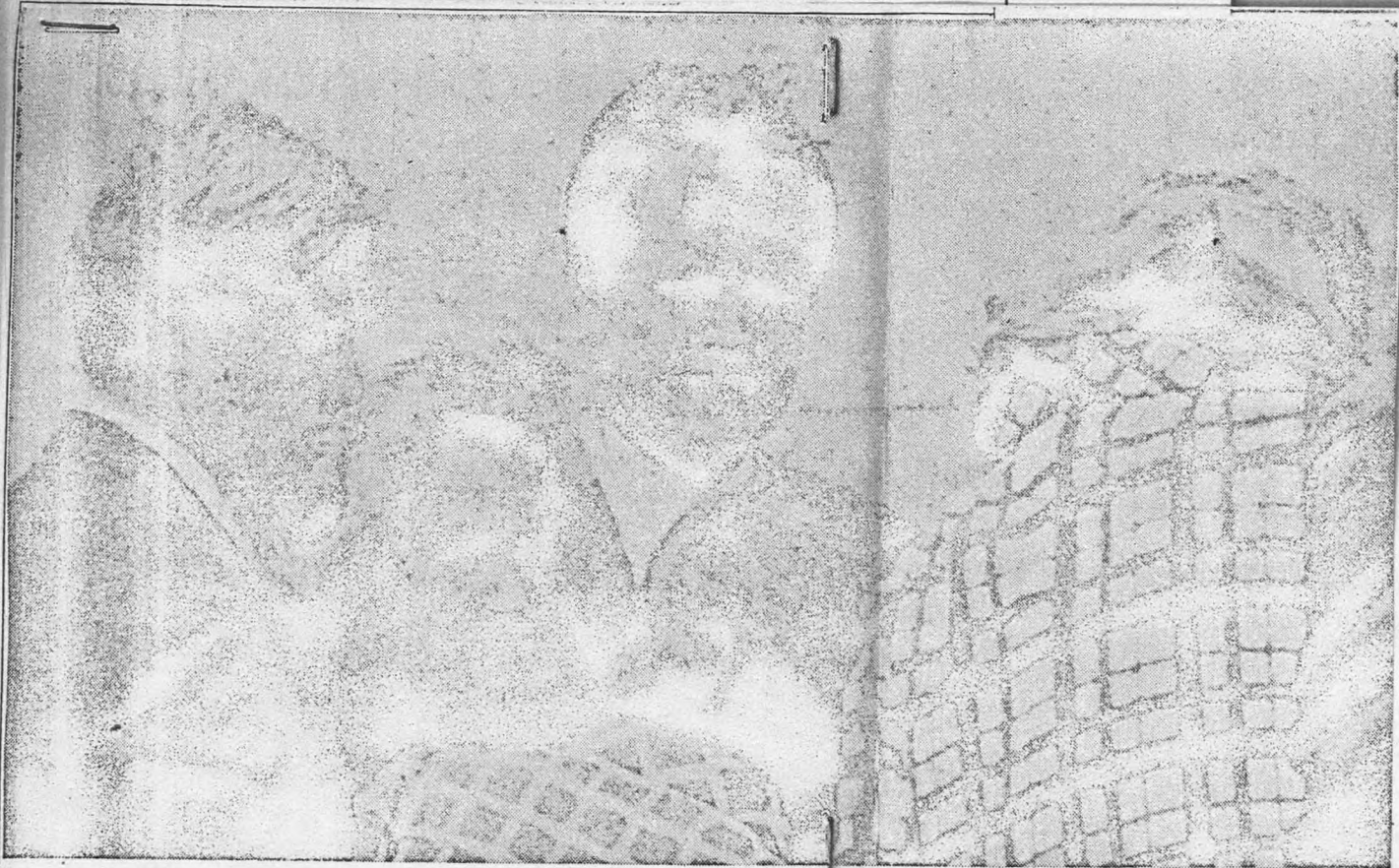
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FAMILY MEMBERS — At International Airport before departure for New York are, from left, Joseph Kennedy, son of slain senator; Ethel

Kennedy, wife; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother, and with backs to camera, Kathleen Kennedy, daughter, and Mrs. Peter Lawford, sister. Times photo by Larry Sharkey

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