

Police Clear Tracks of 'Souvenir' Coins

: Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — As the train bearing the casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy neared Washington, Prince Georges County, Md., police cleared the tracks of coins placed there by spectators who wanted them crushed as souvenirs.

Police said the coins—pennies and some Kennedy half-dollars—might have out the train in danger of derailment.

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

The assassin's bullet that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last week temporarily stopped all Democratic political clocks.

Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy immediately returned to Washington and announced suspension of all political activity after their principal rival for the Democratic presidential nomination was struck down.

Sen. Kennedy was shot minutes after it became certain that his pledged slate of delegates was the victor in California's Tuesday primary. The Kennedy ticket headed by Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh won 46% of the California Democratic vote, as against 42% for Sen. McCarthy.

His capture of the 172 California delegates had given Kennedy his biggest boost toward the nomination since he announced his candidacy. He had suffered a severe setback only a weekagowhen Sen. McCarthy had beaten him in the Oregon primary.

Sure He Could Win

The victory in populous California was a comeback that his supporters were certain would provide the momentum for a third or fourth ballot victory at the Chicago convention in August . . . after they had demonstrated—they said confidently—that they had the delegates to stop Vice President Humphrey on the first ballot.

The California electorate was the big question mark in Sen. Kennedy's drive for the nomination. Speaker Unruh, a pólitician's politician, masterminded the Kennedy effort to corral California's 172 Democratic delegates throughout the crucial last week between the Oregon loss and the Tuesday vote in California. Kennedy had also surrounded himself with strategists who had helped him nominate his brother, the late John F. Kennedy, in Los Angeles in 1960.

Despite a late surge by Sen. McCarthy's dedicated legion of collegiate doorbell ringers who have done yeoman service for the Minnesotan, the Kennedy forces came under the wire with 1.4 million votes to 1.26 million plus for McCarthy.

Triumph in South Dakota

Not only that, but Kennedy scored a triumph only slightly less significant Tuesday in defeating both Sen. McCarthy and Humphrey in the South Dakota primary.

South Dakota is a rural, agricultural state. It is the state where Humphrey was born, and where his brother and mother live. It is next door to Minnesota, Sen. McCarthy's base, and it is a state where McCarthy is perhaps as well known as anywhere outside Minnesota.

Politicians were impressed no little by the "outlander" New Yorker's ability to outpoll the two native sons of the area. Kennedy himself, in his last talk into a microphone in accepting his California victory, made certain that the kingmakers in his party would not overlook his South Dakota victory. He stressed the fact that he could and did win both the farm vote in the Midwest as well as urban and ethnic bloc votes in states like California. It was an argument that carried weight, but it was nullified by the assassin's bullet.

Where Will the Votes Go?

The California delegation pledged to the late Sen. Kennedy will go to Chicago without a man, at the moment, to vote for. (National party spokesmen said Kennedy-pledged delegates are now free agents.)

Their now undefined journey to the convention mirrors the confusion in the Democratic Party. Political analysts can only speculate on Democratic possibilities. McCarthy and Humphrey are now the only avowed candidates.

Which way will the Kennedypledged Indiana, Nebraska, Scuth

Dakota and California delegates go now?

Ideologically, Sen. McCarthy is much closer to Kennedy's liberal platform of ending the Vietnam war, and instituting major social welfare programs in the U.S. urban areas.

The liberals seemingly have nowhere to go but with McCarthy. Vice President Humphrey stoutly defends the Johnson policy on the war, now anathema to the Democratic liberals.

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w Vice President Humphray has been accorded the leading role in all analyses of the Democratic nominating contest because he reportedly is favored by the group of organization Democrats who could have been expected to align behind President Johnson—if Mr. Johnson had not withdrawn from the race.

How Votes Stand Now

A Times tabulation which includes delegates "leaning" to Humphrey as well as those firmly committed show him, as Times Washington Bureau Chief Robert J. Donovan notes, "very close to the Democratic nomination."

This tally gives Humphrey 1,196 delegates committed or leaning, and credited the late Sen. Kennedy with 706½ votes, 316 for McCarthy and 373½ undecided. Former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama appears with 22 votes.

The name of the sole surviving Kennedy of his generation, Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy, inevitably comes into speculation in the wake of Sen. Robert Kennedy's death. It seems obvious that he could have the No. 2 place on any Democratic ticket—whether Sen. McCarthy or Mr. Humphrey heads it. Even before Robert Kennedy's slaying, Humphrey had hinted that he would like Edward as his running mate.

· Effect On GOP Strategy

Of equal importance is the effect of the Kennedy tragedy on the electability of the Republican aspirants for the nomination.

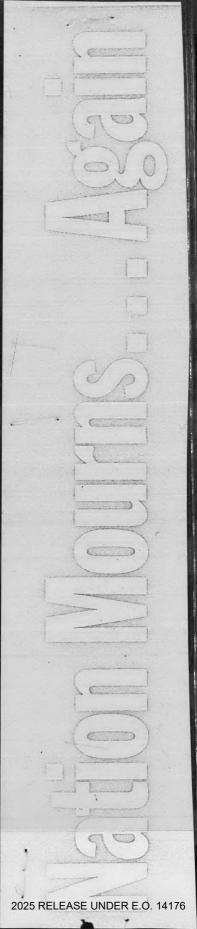
Richard M. Nixon the 1952-1960 vice president, is by all accounts, far in front of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Gov. Reagan of California.

Gov. Reagan, the unopposed favorite son of California Republicans came through the primary with some 1.5 million votes to lead the California Republican delegation to Miami Beach.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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"As the sand many times...
'Some men see things
as tibery and and say why.
It diream tibrings tibrat
mener were and say why,

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The End Wouldn't Have Surprised Him

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.

No one ever forgot, of course, that Robert Kennedy was the brother of a President of the United States; and some accused him of running for the Presidency on his brother's coattails. Yet Robert Kennedy had not only an identity but a record of his own—an identity and a record which would have entitled him to consideration for the Presidency had none of his relatives ever been elected to anything

higher than city assemblyman.

This record began in a serious sense when, amidst total skepticism on Capitol Hill and among the press, John Kennedy appointed the younger brother his attorney general. Skepticism was understandable. Robert Kennedy was hardly 35 years old. His legal experience had been limited to service as counsel for senatorial committees; and there his role had been one of a zealous-many thought overzealous-prosecutor. His chief fame then was as the manager of his brother's campaign. His designation as the nation's chief law enforcement officer seemed an act of dynastic indulgence. Why not, someone said, make him postmaster general, like Jim Farley?

But Robert Kennedy was a good deal more than a party manager. His brother valued his intelligence and judgment and wanted him by his side. They had thought for a moment of a deputy or assistant secretaryship—perhaps in the Defense Department or in Latin American affairs at the State Department—but their father had pointed out this would put the official who stood between the brother and the President in an impossible position. So the President-elect decided to go ahead with the attorney generalship.

Plans for Announcement

He later told how he planned to announce the appointment: "I think I'll open the front door of the Georgetown House some morning about 2 a.m., look up and down the street, and, if there's no one there, I'll whisper, it's Bobby."

When the moment finally came, and the brothers started out the door to face the press, he said, "Damn it, Bobby, comb your hair." We were still saying that seven and a half years later.

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As attorney general, Kennedy was plunged into the heart of the racial crisis. He came to this crisis with strong general sympathies but without much specific background; and he learned very quickly.

His relationship to his brother, moreover, meant his involvement in a far wider range of public questions than any attorney general in

our history.

Beyond this Robert Kennedy was, in effect, the nerve center of the New Frontier. Every new frontiersman, chopping his way through the thickets of government, tended to turn to the younger Kennedy when he encountered obstacles and frustrations. The attorney

seneral had a sort of roving mandate through the government, and he used it with discretion and imagination to reinforce liberal ideas and initiatives.

There was a tendency to feel that as a senator he was more liberal than he had been as attorey general and to attribute this to his New York constituency. This was not so.

The effect of Dallas was not to transform his convictions but to give them a new dimension and quality. His brother's murder intensified his own sense of the awful fortuity of life. He now inclined more than ever toward that fatalism which saw human existence in terms of a tragic destiny but did not relieve man from his obligation to strive as best he could for the right. He found comfort in Aeschylus and also in Camus; and he evolved for himself a personal faith—a kind of Catholic stoicism and existentialism.

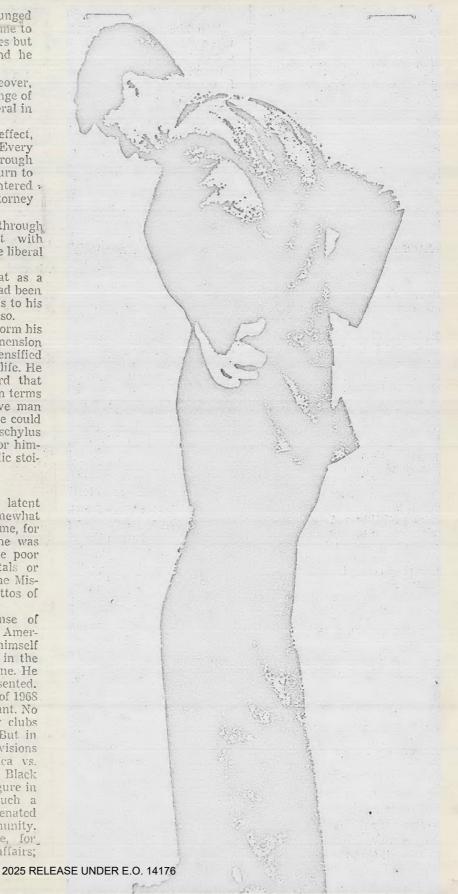
Developed Latent Qualities

Elective politics also developed latent qualities in what had been a somewhat abstracted and diffident man. He became, for example, an excellent speaker; and he was at his best when he went among the poor and the helpless, whether in hospitals or Indian reservations, in hovels along the Mississippi Delta or in the steaming ghettos of New York or Los Angeles.

These years strengthened his sense of identification with the untouchables of American society. In the Senate, he made himself the particular champion of those who in the past had been the constituents of no one. He was the representative of the unrepresented.

This made the fashionable complaint of 1968 that he was a divisive figure so irrelevant. No doubt he was divisive in the country clubs and the manufacturers' associations. But in the context of the great and terrible divisions of American society—affluent America vs. destitute America, white America vs. Black America—he was the most unifying figure in our politics. No one clse offered such a possibility of a bridge between the alienated groups and the official American community.

He continued his fight, of course, for rectraint and rationality in foreign affairs;



and he spoke out against military escalation in Vietnam as early as the spring of 1963. It was an intense sorrow for him that his hesitation in entering the presidential competition of 1968 lost him the support of so many among the young and in the intellectual community; these he regarded as his natural constituency.

He was a brilliant and devoted man. superbly equipped by intelligence, judgment, and passion for the great tasks of national

leadership. He was, indeed, better prepared for the Presidency than his brother had been in 1960. His experience had been wider, and he had been exposed to more of the terrible problems of his own country and the world. He was, I deeply believe, our nation's most promising leader.

In his private relations he was a man of exceptional gentleness and generosity—the best of husbands and fathers, the dearest of friends. He was, in addition, a man of the most irresistible and rueful wit. I spent Thursday, May 30, with him as he whistle-stopped through the central valley of California. What lingers in my memory are the faces of the crowd, worn and tired faces, weathered in the sun, lighting into a kind of happy hope as he appeared on the back platform of the train and launched into that characteristic combination of banter and intensity with which he beguiled and exhorted his audiences.

He went through this all with his sense of fatality. Perhaps no one would have been less surprised than Robert Kennedy himself by the tragic conclusion of his life. He was vividly aware of the interior tensions of American society; that is why he mingled his attack on social and racial injustice with insistence on the defense of the peaceful processes of change. He loved his fellow citizens and was prepared to trust himself to them; and the quality of his love was such that it would surely have survived the depraved and terrifying act which destroyed him.

Speaking of King's Death.

Just two months earlier he had stood at dusk on a street corner in Indianapolis, his voice breaking with emotion, telling a black audience that Martin Luther King had been murdered . . . "In this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are."

Black people, he said, might understandably be "filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge." We can move in that direction as a country, "or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love."

That stain of bloodshed is now deeper than ever. With the murder of Robert Kennedy, following on the murder of John Kennedy and the murder of Martin Luther King, we have killed the three great embodiments of our national idealism in this generation.

"What we need in the United States," Robert Kennedy said that sad spring evening in Indianapolis, "is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country.

Farewell to Another

Fallen Kennedy

NEW YORK, June 8—New York bade a solemn but strangely joyful farewell today to. Robert Francis Kennedy who in death had come to symbolize many people's hopes for a fresh breath of life.

A pontifical requiem mass, celebrated by Archbishop Terence J. Cooke of New York, combined anguished moments of grief with bright expectations for rebirth in the new spirit of the Ecumenical Council.

More than 2,000 persons, including President Johnson and three other heads of government, heard Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston cry out: "Christ Have Mercy," reminding many of his somber eulogy at the funeral of the senator's brother, President John F. Kennedy, five years ago.

But they also heard a white-robed choir high in the loft of St. Patrick's Cathedral raise their voices in the exultant "Hallelujah, Hallelujah" of the chorus from Handel's Messiah.

And they also heard Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Robert Kennedy's brother, declare from the white marble sanctuary, just above the African mahogany coffin:

"My brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life;

to be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it.

"Those of us who loved him and who take him to his rest today pray that what he was to us, and what he wished for others will someday come to pass for all the world.

"As he said many times, in many parts of this nation, to those he touched and who sought to touch him:

"'Some men see things as they are and say why.

"" 'I dream things that never were and say why not."

But even as he quoted George Bernard Shaw's hopeful words, Edward Kennedy's voice was choked with grief so deep it almost broke.

After the 100-minute mass the casket, draped with an American flag, was carried through the cathedral's great bronze doors and placed in a grey hearse.

More than 50,000 persons watched the 75-vehicle procession move off slowly down Fifth Avenue and across 34th Street. As it passed the broad white steps of the New York public library at 42nd Street, several young women in black tossed red carnations onto the avenue.

In the front seat of the hearse Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, in a black short-sleeved dress and a shoulder length black veil, stared blankly at the huge crowds. She was flanked by Edward Kennedy and a boy who appeared to be her eldest son, 15-year-old Joseph III.

The throngs massed along the avenue were silent, speciators who had been listening to transistor radios turned them down as the hearse passed and the only sound was the click and whirr of cameras.

After a 15-minute ride, the cavalcade reached Pennsylvania Station where the casket was shifted to a 21-car train for Washington. The train also bore 700 of the senator's friends and associates, other dignitaries and newsmen.

Although the formal ceremonies for the senator were limited to a small section of midtown Manhattan, the entire city marked the day—which had been declared an official day of mourning by Mayor Lindsay.

Most big department stores and hundreds of neighborhood shops were closed to honor the dead senator. Many of them put his picture in their window, often draped with black or surrounded by flowers.

Headlights on taxicabs and private cars and even buses were kept turned on today and yesterday, and from the windows of crumbling brownstones and sleek apartment towers the American flag was displayed a generally at an approximation of half-staff.

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When the doors closed at 5 a.m. to permit preparations for the mass, Ethel Kennedy, the senator's widow, was kneeling at the head of the casket. She bowed and prayed silently.

While secret service men, city detectives and an army bomb squad scarched the huge Gothic structure in preparation for President Johnson's arrival, thousands of persons had already gathered benind grey police barriers on Fifth Avenue.

Fifth Avenue was a forest of flags, flying at half mast. American flags were set off by the blue, white and red French flag in front of the Air France building, the blue and white Greek flag in front of Olympic Airways, the black, gold and red Belgian flag in front of Sabena, the green, red and white banner of Italy over the Rizzoli Bookstore and—on a side street—the green, white and orange flag of Ireland.

The crowd on Fifth Avenue near the cathedral—which appeared to number more than 10,000—gasped, sighed, pointed and jumped for a look at some of the celebrities.

These included four major presidential candidates: Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

· Others attending the service were Secretary General U Thant; Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith; Averell Harriman; Walter Reuther; Harry Belafonte, Lauren Bacall, Sidney Poitier, Jack Paar and Cary Grant.

As the dignitaries walked up the steps their invitations were checked carefully by plainclothesmen. Mrs. Martin Luther King had her card carefully scrutinized. Pierre Salinger, the late President Kennedy's press secretary, had brief trouble getting in.

As the cathedral began filling, the six vigil-keepers who stood beside six tall amber candles around the casket were changed rapidly to give many eminent persons at least a moment by the coffin.

for a time next to Robert Kennedy's second oldest son, Robert Jr. Others who shifted back and forth around the casket were Roosevelt Grier, a Los Angeles Ram tackle; Rafer Johnson, former Olympic decathlon champion; James Whitaker, the mountain climber who scaled Mount Kennedy with Robert Kennedy several years ago; Lord Harlech, former British ambassador to the United States?

Andy Williams, the singer; John Mc-Cone, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

When Senator McCarthy entered the cathedral he was seated next to former Sen. Barry Goldwater. They engaged in a hushed but spirited conversation for several minutes.

At 9:42 a.m., President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by several secret service men, were escorted up the central aisle by the Most Rev. John Maguire, coadjutor archbishop of New York. He was seated in a front pew just to the left of the casket where he knelt in prayer for a few minutes.

The last to enter the cathedral were the Kennedy family—Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the senator's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Steven Smith; Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver and his wife; Edward Kennedy's wife, Joan; Jacqueline Kennedy and her sister, Lee Radziwill, and several others.

Finally, Ethel Kennedy entered from the right of the sanctuary. Looking grave and a little dazed, she leaned on the arm of Edward Kennedy. With them came three of her children: Kathleen, 17; Joseph III, 15; and Robert

J., 14. They were seated in the right front pew, directly across the aisle from President Johnson.

At 9:55 a.m. the mass began as the clerical procession moved up the 400-foot central aisle. It was led by a crucifer carrying a tall golden cross. He was followed by white-clad-semina-

rians, monks in brown habits, military chaplains, purple-vested monsignors, bishops in long violet robes, and archbishops in purple and cardinals in bright scarlet.

In the procession were several non-Roman Catholic clergymen. Among them were the Rt. Rev. J. Stuart Wetmore, Suffragan Episcopal bishop of New York; the Rev. Dan M. Potter, executive director of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, and Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox primate of North and South America.

When the clerical figures were seated in the elaborately carved wooden seats in the sanctuary, Msgr. Eugene V. Clarke, secretary to Archbishop Cooke, led Edward Kennedy to

a wooden lectern set up at the edge of the sanctuary steps.

Dressed in a dark blue suit, Kennedy read from a set of white cards on the lectern.

"On behalf of Mrs. Robert Kennedy, her children, and parents and sisters of Robert Kennedy I want to express what we feel to those who mourn with us today in this cathedral and around the world," he began.

"Love is not an easy feeling to put into words, nor is loyalty, or trust or joy, but he was all of these. He loved life completely and lived it intensely.

"A few years back, Robert Kennedy wrote some words about his own father and they expressed the way we in his family feel about him. He said of what his father meant to him: "What it really all adds up to is love—not love as it is described with such futility in popular magazines, but the kind of love that is affection and respect, order, encouragement and support."

Then the senator quoted at length from a speech which his brother had made to young people in South Africa in 1966 as an expression of what he stood for.

The passage stressed the role of youth—
"Not a time of life but a state of mind—a
temper of the will, a quality of imagination, a
predominance of courage over timidity, of the
appetite for adventure over the love of ease."

Then began the mass proper. It was presided over by Cardinal Cushing and Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, vicar general of His Holiness for the city and district of Rome, who attended as the official representative of Pope Paul VI. The chief celebrant was Archbishop-Gooke.

After a reading of meditations by a black clad priest to which the huge throng responded, another priest read from St. Paul's first epistle to the Thessalonians.

f After a reading of the gospel, Archbishop

Cooke mounted to the ornate pulpit to the right of the sanctuary and delivered the eulogy.

The archbishop said that Kennedy had demonstrated an extraordinary dedication to his "God-given mission."

In a reference to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's dream of a new America, Archbishop Cooke said that Robert Kennedy too had a dream—"the dream of an America purged of prejudice, assuring freedom for all her citizens, a land of truly equal opportunity. He pursued that dream with even greater courage and enthusiasm than when he climbed mountains and forded streams."

A high point of the mass was the offertory procession by eight Kennedy children, who marched in twos up the sanctuary behind two candle bearers to present gifts for the celebration of the mass. This is an old Catholic tradition rarely seen in the requiem mass these days.

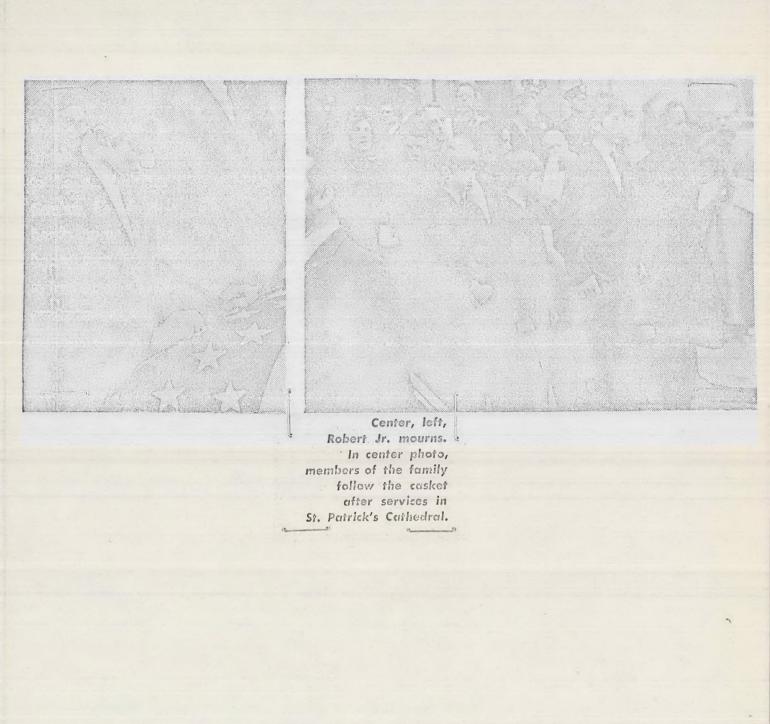
Another unusual feature was the playing of the slow movement from Gustav Mahler's Pifth Symphony by 30 members of the New

York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Leonard Bernstein. Bernstein's role in the mass was specifically requested by the Kennedy family, with whom he has been friendly for several years.

'...Edward Kennedy's voice
was choked with grief
so deep it almost broke.'

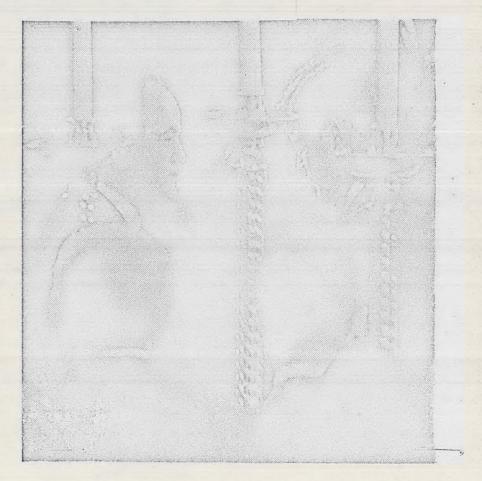
Above, center, the motorcade moves to Pennsylvania Station.

Kennedy family,
directly above,
leaves the cathedral.
Above at the left,
Caroline Kennedy
breaks into tears
during funeral service.

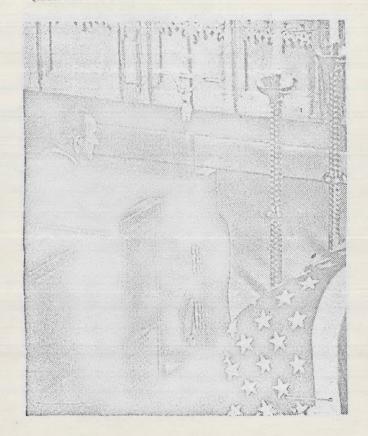


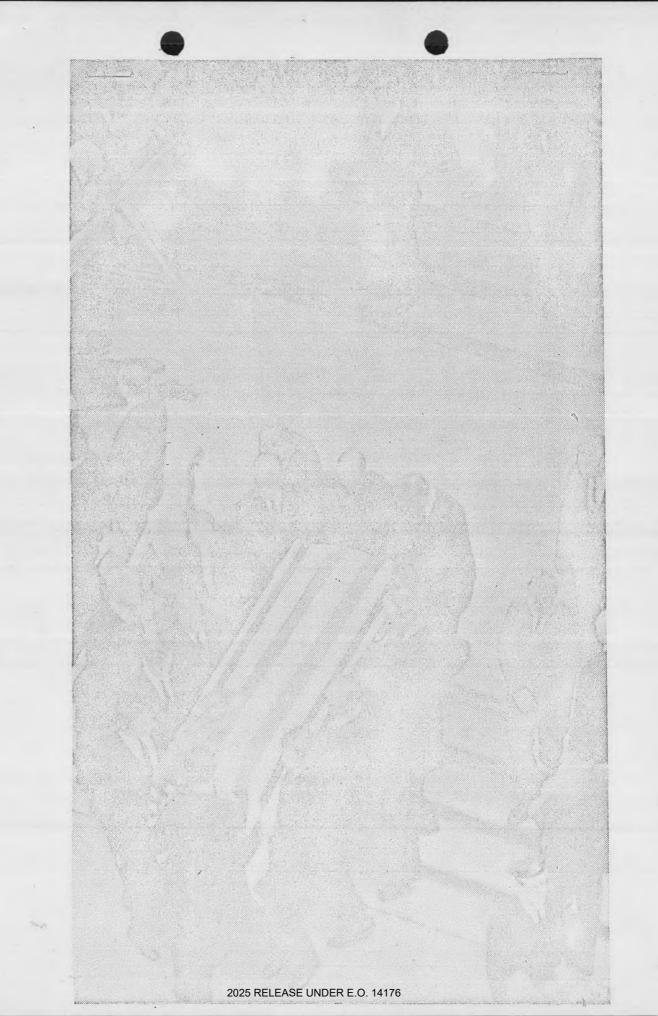
Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, above, casts a sidewards glance over shoulder of Edward Kennedy towards the coffin of her dead husband 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176 et St. Patrick's

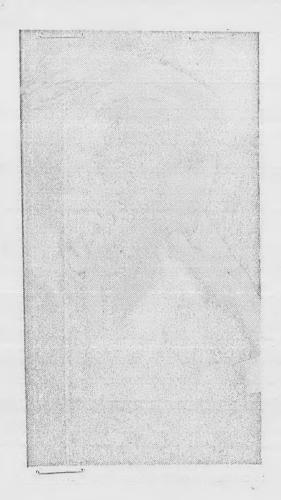
Vice President Humphrey,
below,
extends his condolences
to Sen. Edward Kennedy
as he leaves
church after
funeral services
for Robert Kennedy.



President Johnson sits next to flug-draned coffin of the slain senator.

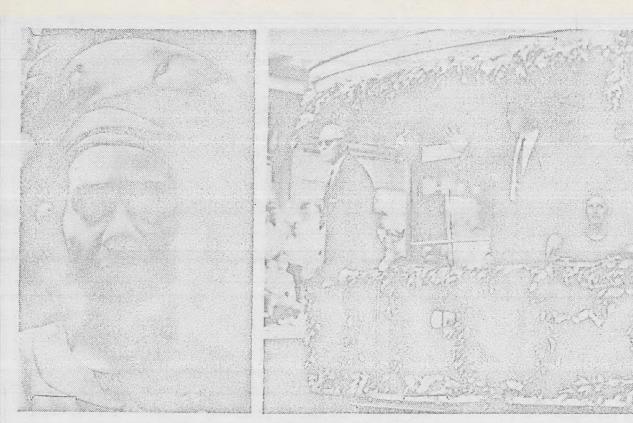






Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who was vying with Sen. Robert Kennedy for Democratic presidential nomination, bows his head during the funeral service.

Sen. Edward Konnedy, helow, waves to crowds en route to Washington. Middle left, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. leaves cathedral after the service.



ASSASSINATION

Death of Robert F. Kennedy

"I think we can end the divisions within the United States," said Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy in a victory speech in the main ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. It was a few minutes past midnight Tuesday and he had just won the California primary. By "divisions" he meant chiefly the serious cleavages in American society caused by the war in Vietnam, by racial discrimination and by poverty.

Another division far from the United States, however, a chasm of differences between ancient peoples which modern nations still have not gotten around to bridging, resulted moments later in the end of the 42-year-old senator's career, and, after another day, his life. For when Sen. Kennedy left the ballroom and was walking through the adjoining hotel kitchen, a young man began firing at him with a .22 calibre revolver. Mr. Kennedy fell, mortally wounded. Four other men and a woman were also wounded, but not fatally.

Millions of shocked television viewers saw the dramatic chaos that then exploded, heard the screams, shouts, curses and weeping that continued for frantic minutes while Kennedy supporters were disarming and capturing the assassin.

Identified by the Revolver

The captive, a short, slim youth with curly black hair and intense dark eyes, refused to give his name. He carried no identification, but by tracing the revolver, which once had been owned by his brother, police identified him as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Sirhan was a child of the warravaged Middle East, born in a village near Jerusalem. A Jordanian immigrant, he came to the United States with his family at the age of 12. Later the father, Bishara Sirhan, quarreled with his wife and returned to his native village in what is now Israeli-occupied Jordan. The mother and children — five sons and a daughter — remained in the United States. Sirhan grew up in suburban Pasadena.

Acquaintances say he became an ardent Arab nationalist. In New York, Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, said Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena City College. Mehdi said that perhaps something Sen. Mr. Kennedy said at one point: "I do debate with rival Democrat Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy may have inflamed Sirhan. (In the debate Kennedy said at one point: "I do think we have a commitment to Israel, for example, that has to be kepti"):

On Anniversary of War

Sen. Kennedy was shot on the anniversary of the Israeli blitzkrieg — which in six days defeated Jordan, Syria and Egypt — and which was marked last week by another eruption of bombing and shelling Monday across the Israel-Jordan border. Thus it seemed that Sen. Kennedy, younger brother of assassinated President John F. Kennedy, could be considered a casualty of the recurrent war in the Mideast.

In the mountain village of Taiyeba in Israeli-occupied Jordan, Sirhan's father insisted his son was a good Christian, a good student and gentle.

"Some bad man," the father said, "must have persuaded him to do this for a lot of money."

When police searched Sirhan, they found he had four \$100 bills, plus a small amount of other currency.

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in such a dress run from the U.N. has never sent another envoy assassination scene, crying: "We on such a mission—evidently it shot him." On Friday a girl who said, doesn't dare. she may be the mystery girl surand she was hurrying away in fright.

been Sirhan, had been heard speak- and set up a dictatorial republic. ing in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters. An Arabic- ated Jordan's King Abdullah, grandspeaking man doing volunteer work father of the current king, Hussein, at the headquarters said he noticed for seeking an independent peace them and recognized the Jordanese with Israel. No Arab leader has

dialect the trio spoke.

Body Flown East

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy's body was flown to New York. It lay in U.S. presidential campaign. In Octostate at St. Patrick's Cathedral in ber, 1956, Israel jumped the gun on New York on Friday and mourning her, 1996, Israel jumped the gun on thousands filed past the bier. After moved up her scheduled attack on erquiem mass on Saturday, it was Egypt, apparently in order to make placed on a special train and taken the clash an issue in the U.S. been in an institution for the U.S. been in an institution for the lington National Cemetery where Employee Egyptian Masser's A plane crash in 1948 took the life Can Masser's A plane crash in 1948 took the life Sen. Kennedy's assassinated brother, John F. Kennedy, is buried.

indicted Sirhan for murder. He was selves on the spot with the voters.

arraigned in jail.

was coined (from "hashish," sup- can be dangerous. posedly because killers often acted under the influence of that drug).

Chamoun, in Beirut.

In 1948, young Israelis—members While discounting the possibility of the Stern Gang - slew Count that the assassination was the result Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, a

rendered to the sheriff's office. She resulted in the triple assassination said she yelled "They've shot him," of King Faisal. his uncle Prince of King Faisal, his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, and Prime Minister Nuri Police also investigated reports Said. The coup destroyed the Hashethat three men, one thought to have mite dynasty reigning in Bagdad

> Palestinian nationalists assassindared to try to deal with Israel since.

- The assassination of Sen. Kennedy On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy's body was the second intrusion of the

After hearing many witnesses, The American presidential candi- Hartington. Four years before, in some of whom actually saw the fatal dates, Dwight D. Eisenhower and 1944—after she had been married shooting, the County Grand Jury Adlai E. Stevenson, found themonly four months—her husband, the

While many Americans may conthe Coldstream Guards, fell in sider the accused assassin of Kenne-combat. Police Chief Thomas Reddin and sider the accused assassin of Kennehis aides were taking extra precaudy a lunatic, Arab refugees from the assassinated. The parents of his tions to prevent the slaying of Mideast wars—some 1.6 million of assassinated. The parents of his Sirhan—as happened to Lee Harvey them—generally see him as an Arab wife, Ethel, and her brother were Oswald, the suspected killer of patriot. They consider he has re-killed in separate plane crashes, President John & Kennedy who mand a brother were while her gister strength. President John F. Kennedy, who moved a leading pro-Israel candi-while her sister strangled on a was shot down by Jack Ruby, date for President, that he has piece of meat that caught in her preventing him from even revealing a leading pro-Israel candipreventing him from ever revealing brought to the American public's throat.

the full story of that assassination. Sirhan comes from a part of the sessed Arab refugees, and has Edward (Ted) Kennedy—and he have the full story of the sessed Arab refugees, and has refugees re world where the word "assassin" demonstrated that backing Israel narrowly escaped death in a plane

The Middle East is also a part of newspaper Al Bayrak in Beirut, Kennedy Sm the world where assassinations are Lebanon, while remarking that Mr. rather common. Only 10 days ago an' Kennedy paid the price "for eager-. assassin wounded-but not fatally- ness of American politicians to seek Lebanon's former president, Camille the votes of American Jews," added that Sen. Kenncdy ironically "was the candidate who most understood the Palestinian question." '-

Procession of Tragedies

Whatever the precise explanation of a plot, however, they did issue an United Nations peace envoy, of Sen. Kennedy's assassination, it is all—points bulletin for a girl in a because Bernadotte was trying to one more of an almost unbelievable white dress with small polka dots. A apply to Jerusalem an international series of disasters that has trooped Kennedy worker told of seeing a girl lization plan voted by the U.N. The through the family's history like events in a Greek tragedy.

Thursday morning, for the third In 1958, an officers' coup in Iraq time in their lives, Joseph P. stroke—and his wife Rose were told that a son of theirs had died violently in the service of his country.

> Joseph Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed in World War II when a bombing plane exploded in flight over the English Channel.

> In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. He and his wife Jacqueline had lost two children—a daughter stillborn and a son who lived only two days. President Kennedy very often was in severe pain from a back injury received when a Japanese destroyer rammed the torpedo boat he commanded.

> Daughter Rosemary Kennedy has

riationalizing of the Suez Canal.) of daughter Kathleen Kennedy Marquis of Hartington, a captain in

Now Robert F. Kennedy has been

There are three other Kennedy Some Arab leaders, of course, daughters—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, deplored the assassination. And the Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia

ASSASSINATION

Death of Robert F. Kennedy

"I think we can end the divisions within the United States," said Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy in a victory speech in the main ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. It was a few minutes past midnight Tuesday and he had just won the California primary. By "divisions" he meant chiefly the serious cleavages in American society caused by the war in Vietnam, by racial discrimination and by poverty.

Another division far from the United States, however, a chasm of differences between ancient peoples which modern nations still have not gotten around to bridging, resulted moments later in the end of the 42-year-old senator's career, and, after another day, his life. For when Sen. Kennedy left the ballroom and was walking through the adjoining hotel kitchen, a young man began firing at him with a 22 calibre revolver. Mr. Kennedy fell, mortally wounded. Four other men and a woman were also wounded, but not fatally.

Millions of shocked television viewers saw the dramatic chaos that then exploded, heard the screams, shouts, curses and weeping that continued for frantic minutes while Kennedy supporters were disarming and capturing the assassin.

· Identified by the Revolver

The captive, a short, slim youth with curly black hair and intense dark eyes, refused to give his name. He carried no identification, but by tracing the revolver, which once had been owned by his brother, police identified him as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan,

Sirhan was a child of the warravaged Middle East, born in a village near Jerusalem. A Jordanian immigrant, he came to the United States with his family at the age of 12. Later the father, Bishara Sirhan, quarreled with his wife and returned to his native village in what is now Israeli-occupied Jordan. The mother and children — five sons and a daughter — remained in the United States. Sirhan grew up in süburban Pasadena.

Acquaintances say he became an ardent Arab nationalist. In New York, Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, said Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena City College. Mehdi said that perhaps something Sen. Mr. Kennedy said at one point: "I do debate with rival Democrat Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy may have inflamed Sirhan. (In the debate Kennedy said at one point: "I do think we have a commitment to Israel, for example, that has to be kept;")

On Anniversary of War

Sen. Kennedy was shot on the anniversary of the Israeli blitzkrieg — which in six days defeated Jordan, Syria and Egypt — and which was marked last week by another cruption of bombing and shelling Monday across the Israel-Jordan border. Thus it seemed that Sen. Kennedy, younger brother of assassinated President John F. Kennedy, could be considered a casualty of the recurrent war in the Mideast.

In the mountain village of Taiyeba in Israeli-occupied Jordan, Sirhan's father insisted his son was a good Christian, a good student and gentle.

"Some bad, man," the father said, "must have persuaded him to do this for a lot of money."

When police searched Sirhan, they found he had four \$100 bills, plus a small amount of other currency.

While discounting the possibility that the assassination was the result of a plot, however, they did issue an all—points bulletin for a girl in a white dress with small polka dots. A Kennedy worker told of seeing a girl in such a dress run from the assassination scene, crying: "We shot him." On Friday a girl who said she may be the mystery girl surrendered to the sheriff's office. She said she yelled "They've shot him," and she was hurrying away in fright.

Police also investigated reports that three men, one thought to have been Sirhan, had been heard speaking in 2027 Rhicast UNSUNGAY 1476

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newspaper, city and state.)

Los Angeles Times

Kennedy headquarters. An Arabica speaking man doing volunteer work at the headquarters said he noticed them and recognized the Jordanese dialect the trio spoke.

Body Flown East

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy's body was flown to New York. It lay in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Friday and mourning thousands filed past the bier. After erquiem mass on Saturday, it was placed on a special train and taken to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery where Sen. Kennedy's assassinated brother, John F. Kennedy, is buried.

After hearing many witnesses, some of whom actually saw the fatal shooting, the County Grand Jury indicted Sirhan for murder. He was

arraigned in jail.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin and his aides were taking extra precautions to prevent the slaying of Sirhan—as happened to Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected killer of President John F. Kennedy, who was shot down by Jack Ruby. preventing him from ever revealing the full story of that assassination.

. Sirhan comes from a part of the world where the word "assassin" was coined (from "hashish," supposedly because killers often acted under the influence of that drug).

The Middle East is also a part of the world where assassinations are rather common. Only 10 days ago an assassin wounded-but not fatally-Lebanon's former president, Camille Chamoun, in Beirut.

In 1948, young Israelis—members of the Stern Gang - slew Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, a United Nations peace envoy, because Bernadotte was trying to apply to Jerusalem an internationalization plan voted by the U.N. The U.N. has never sent another envoy on such a mission—evidently it doesn't dare.

In 1958, an officers' coup in Iraq resulted in the triple assassination of King Faisal, his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, and Prime Minister Nuri Said. The coup destroyed the Hashemite dynasty reigning in Bagdad and set up a dictatorial republic.

Palestinian nationalists assassinated Jordan's King Abdullah, grandfather of the current king, Hussein, for seeking an independent peace with Israel. No Arab leader has dared-to-try to deal with Israel since. ber, 1956, Israel jumped the gun on manded. her allies, Britain and France, and moved up her scheduled attack on Egypt, apparently in order to make the clash an issue in the U.S. campaign. (This followed Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's

dates, Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Coldstream Guards, fell in Adlai E. Stevenson, found them-combat. selves on the spot with the voters.

While many Americans may consider the accused assassin of Kennedy a lunatic, Arab refugees from the Mideast wars—some 1.6 million of them-generally see him as an Arab patriot. They consider he has removed a leading pro-Israel candidate for President, that he has brought to the American public's attention the plight of the dispossessed Arab refugees, and has demonstrated that backing Israel can be dangerous.

Some Arab leaders, of course, deplored the assassination. And the newspaper Al Bayrak in Beirut, Lebanon, while remarking that Mr. Kennedy paid the price "for eagerness of American politicians to seek the votes of American Jews," added that Sen. Kennedy ironically "was the candidate who most understood the Palestinian question."

Procession of Tragedies

Whatever the precise explanation of Sen. Kennedy's assassination, it is one more of an almost unbelievable series of disasters that has trooped through the family's history like events in a Greek tragedy.

Thursday morning, for the third time in their lives, Joseph P. Kennedy—paralyzed since 1962 by a stroke—and his wife Rose were told that a son of theirs had died violently in the service of his country.

Joseph Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed in World War II when a bombing plane exploded in flight over the English Channel.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. He and his wife Jacqueline had lost two children—a daughter stillborn and a SON Who lives on the 14976 days.

The assassination of Sen. Kennedy President Kennedy very often was was the second intrusion of the in severe pain from a back injury recurring Arab-Israel conflict into a received when a Japanese destroyer U.S. presidential campaign. In Octo- rammed the torpedo boat he com-

> Daughter Rosemary Kennedy has been in an institution for the mentally retarded since 1941.

A plane crash in 1948 took the life of daughter Kathleen Kennedy Hartington. Four years before, in 1944—after she had been married rationalizing of the Suez Can(d.) only four months—her husband, the The American presidential candi-Marquis of Hartington, a captain in combat.

Now Robert F. Kennedy has been assassinated. The parents of his wife, Ethel, and her brother were killed in separate plane crashes, while her sister strangled on a piece of meat that caught in her throat.

The only remaining son is Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy—and he narrowly escaped death in a plane crash in 1964 which injured his back. There are three other Kennedy daughters—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia -Kennedy Lawford.



shock on his face. He soon lapsed into unconsciousness. At left, is the suspected assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, young Arab nationalist.



TRAGEDY IN LOS ANGELES—Moments after an assassin's bullet entered his brain, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies on floor, surprise and

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Solemn Cathedral Mass Marks Senator's Death

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

A-D Los Angeles Times Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68 Edition: Final Author:

Editor:

Nick B. Williams

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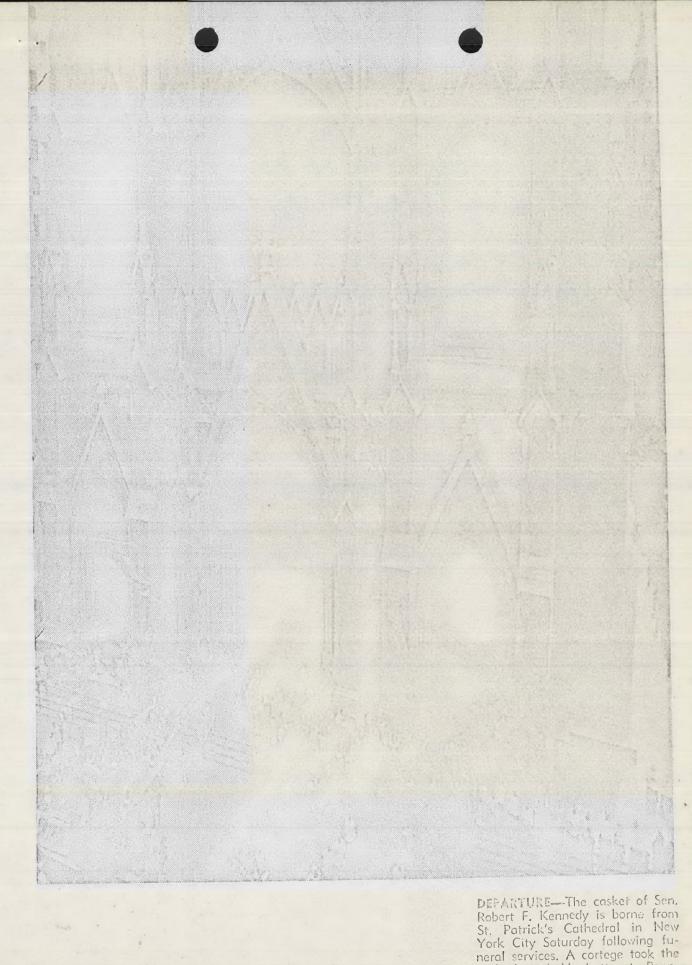
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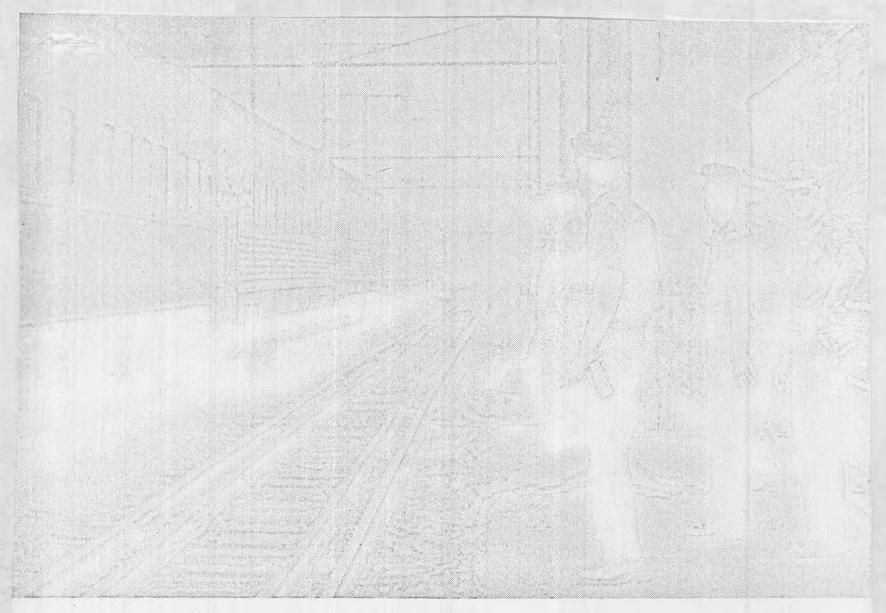
son following funeral services for Sen. Robert Kennedy. Secret Service agent R. Youngblood stands by.

COMBOLENCES FROM PRESIDENT—Sen, Edword Kennedy receives condolences from President John-



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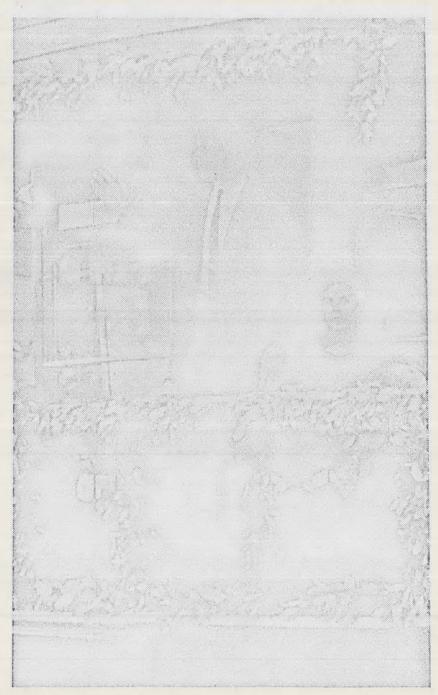
DEPARTURE—The casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is borne from St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City Saturday following funeral services. A cortege took the body through Manhattan to Pennsylvania Station where it was placed on train to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery.



FUNERAL ROUTE TRAGEDY — Police stand guard over two bodies, covered by blanket, as Robert Kennedy funeral train passes through

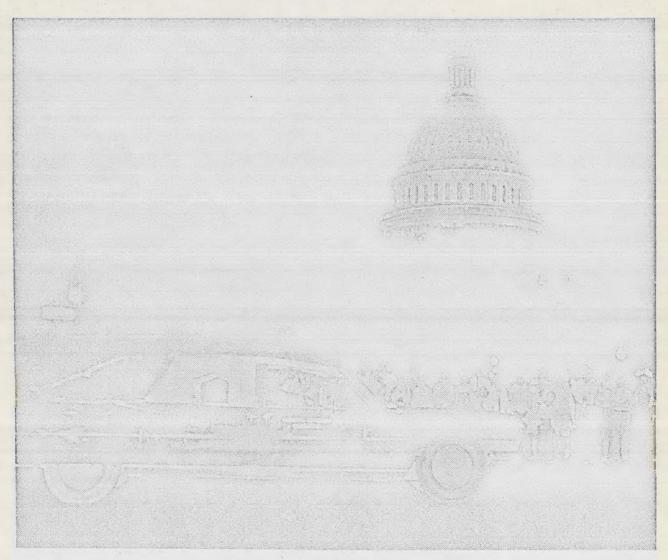
Elizabeth, N.J. The two, a man and woman, were killed while waiting for the funeral train when hit by train going in the opposite direction.

Waves From Train



SALUTES RETURNED—Sen. Edward Kennedy returns the waves of crowd as funeral train posses a station. Mrs. Andy Williams at right.

Hearse Passes Capitol



KENNEDY HEARSE — A crowd lines sidewalk beneath Capital dome as the hearse carrying body

of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy passes through Washington on its way to gravesite at Arlington Cemetery.

Two Chicago Gunmen Kill Jordan Native

CHICAGO (A)—A South Side grocer who came to the United States from Jordan was shot to death Saturday in his store and police speculated the killing may have been in revenge for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The man charged with murdering Kennedy, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is a native of Jordan.

Abder Rayyan, 55, the father of nine children, was shot in the head as he bent over a vegetable bin, his daughter, Zuhdeia, 22, who witnessed the shooting, told police.

She said two Negro men achtered the store. One of them pulled out a pistol and they walked silently

to where Rayyan was working. The gunman put the

pistol behind Rayyan's left par and fired twice, she said. The second shot missed.

Without saying a word,

of the store, the daughter related.
Rayyan left Jordan 16

years ago and lived in.; South America until 1963, when he came to the United States. οr

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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

So Far, We Have Avoided the Pit Dallas Fell Into

He's gone now. He came down to California hopeful of a major victory. And he went away in a casket.

The horrendous disaster that shook the world, took place last week in L.A. And we're still suffering from the aftershock. I suppose good people around the earth will never get over the outrage of his death.

Now that his body rests alongside his late brother, we should take stock of the way our city acted during that nightmare in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

As a Times editorial said, Los Angeles proved itself not to be another Dallas.

Perhaps you'll say we had a tragic example to go by in the fiasco following the President's assassination. Nonetheless, most of our city's officials responded quickly and correctly when the catastrophe struck.

No sooner had the bullets torn through that brilliant brain than Negro athletes Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson grabbed the alleged assassin and slammed him down on a table. They were cursing and crying. But instead of mauling the gunman, they had the presence of mind to protect him from the angry mob until police arrived.

Within minutes he was turned over to the police and was whisked away to the LAPD Ramparts division.

Police Chief Tom Reddin and Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger decided to charge and arraign the suspect as soon as possible, with no word to the press or the public.

They did this at 7:40 a.m. in municipal judge Joan Dempsey Klein's court. Judge Klein advised him of his rights under the law. after which he was surrounded by officers and led to the county jail.

Meanwhile, Reddin's men swiftly acted to get any information possible on the alleged killer. They very soon learned that the John Doe they had in custody was Sirhan Sirhan, a young Jordanian Arab, and they traced the gun along its dismal path all through California.

Because Negro athletes Johnson and Grier protected a man they obviously loathed, because Chief Reddin scrupulously went by the book, and because Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger was most fastidious about Sirhan Sirhan's legal rights, up to now, we don't have to fear the grotesque carnival that was Dallas in 1963.

We just have to fear the people in our midst that are screaming "leftist", "rightist", and, of all things, "Muslim plot" (stemming, I gather, from the suspect's Arab origins, and voiced by frightened, ignorant people who don't know that there is a vast difference between Islamic Moslem and Black Muslim. Actually, the point is academic since Sirhan Sirhan was raised in the Greek Orthodox Church.)

And we have to fear our Mayor. Many times he's just a glib-tongued nuisance. This time, however, His Garrulous Honor might ruin law enforcement's attempts to present what seems to be a substantial case. (Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II--6 Los Angeles Times Los Angeles, Calif.

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Paul Coates Author:

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Violence Commission Greeted by Pessimism

'File and Forget' Treatment Seen of Its Results; Many Problems Defy Analysis

BY THOMAS J. FOLEY

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON -"Commissions are part of the ritual now. Lower the Flag. Have a day of mourning and appoint a commission."

Thus did one nationally eminent sociologist comment on President Johnson's appointment of a commission to study the causes and control of violence in the nation.

And so, at least it seems, every crisis, major or minor, has prompted a commission. Months are spent listening to experts, in writing a report. Thousands of copies of the thick volumes of testimony, findings and recommendations are published.

Then all too often the volumes seem to gather dust and the recommendations are largely or totally

ignored.

This skeptical, even cynical, outlook for the new commission is not untypical of many in Washington who have watched its predecessors come and go.

Seen in the light of what these earlier commissions have accomplished, the outlook for the new commission on violence must give rise to pessimism.

Accepted in Britain

The role of the commission in this country has not been accepted to the extent that it has in Bri-

The white papers produced by royal commissions almost invariably be-subject of violencacome the basis for government policies. But here, the political will to imple-

inent recommended polidies all too often is miss-

Only occasionally, such as with the far-reaching program outlined by the commission that studied the effects of automation a few years ago, are even first steps taken to put the recommendations into effect. A two-year study of the nation's food-price structure was almost completely ignored.

These and other examples have prompted the cynical conclusion that commissions are appointed, not to solve a problem but to ignore it in hope it

goes away.

The commission on violence must overcome a very abbreviated period of gestation. President Johnson announced its formation only a few hours after Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) first discussed possible legislation for such a body and then took their ideas to the White House.

Very little opportunity was available to sound out the views of those named to the commission. And Administration talent hunters spent the weekend trying to put together a staff, probably the key to any success the commission may have.

Another obstacle the commission must overcome is the nature of the

Dealing With Facts-4 . The Warren Commission and the Commission on . Food Prices at least were dealing with facts, elusive as they proved to be. But the new commission will be dealing with ideas, movements, motivations problems that defy cold analysis. So little is understood about the nature of violence, said one sociologist, that few even bother to draw a distinction between the action of one fanatic, such as the slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and that of an organized movement, such as the students at Columbia

The possibilities are almost limitless, as one commission member, Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), noted in an interview last week. "As I read this mandate, it simply couldn't be broad-. er," he said.

University.

The President said the commission "will look into the causes, the occurrence and the control of physical violence across this nation, from assassination that is motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and by insanity; to violence in our city strects and even in our homes . . .

"Supported by the suggestions and recommendations of criminologists, sociologists and psychologists, all of our nation's medical and social sciences, we hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) I-6 Los Angeles Times Los Angeles, Calif. Date: 6/10/68 Edition: Home Thomas J. Foley Author: Nick B. Williams Editor: Title: KENSALT Character: Classification:LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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The inandate seems to leave the way open to duplicate work done by two other presidential commissions, those that studied crime and civil disorders.

Want to Limit Work

To prevent just this sort of overlapping, those planning guidelines for the new commission want to limit its work to three principal areas, none of which was studied directly by the previous two commissions.

One is the student disorders, such as those at Berkeley and Columbia. The second is the problem of the aberrant man, the fanatic. Finally, the commission is expected to look into the causes of lawlessness generally, whether they really are peculiarly American or whether they are a worldwide condition.

.It is considered unlikely by most persons discussing the possibilities for the commission that it can come up with anything essentially new about the causes and nature of violence. Particularly in recent months, much has been written and said about it.

But what the commission can do-and what may end up being its most valuable contribution—is to focus national public attention on ideas and proposals that have been layor in uncirculated reports from government, university or foundation sources.

"Sociologists are brimming with ideas that could alleviate problems," one academician said.

Out of this could come a consensus of what should and could be done to halt the surge of violence and assassipation. Such a consensus would rest largely on the ability of the professional staff assembled to do the essential. work of the commission.

Much of the credit for the incisive report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is given by most observers to the high quality of the professional staff.

Tough Document

They skillfully put together a hard-hitting document that went to the core of the problem but which still won the unanimous approval of the somewhat diverse group of commission members.

One subsidiary benefit that could result from the commission work is to acquaint its members with the realities of violence. "I think some members of the civil disorders commission had their noses rubbed in the realities of the ghetto for the first time," one critic said, "and the same could happen. with the new commission."

· Whether this is so or

ithat control of guns and ammunition is at least one prime way of curbing violence.

But the two Senate members of the commission, Philip A. Hart (I); Mich.) and Roman lp, Hruska (R-Neb.), both voted against curbing the mail-order sale of long

guns last month as proing obscured in academia v posed by Sen. Edward Me Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Sirhan Indictment Opens New Phase of Investigation

BY RON EINSTOSS
Times Staff Writer

Now that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan has been indicted for the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the real detective work begins.

Prosecutors and investigators in the case, it has been learned, have been meeting daily, including the weekend, to discuss their strategy and future course of action.

From the time the young Jordanian was arrested until his indictment Friday, law enforcement authorities had one principal goal—to gather enough evidence to obtain an indictment.

Now, it's different.

Sirhan has been formally charged and is in jail, awaiting pretrial motions and the trial itself.

At first glance, it would seem there is nothing left to do. After all, there were, at least from seemingly authoritative reports, several eyewitnesses to the tragic election night episode.

The gun assertedly was traced to Sirhan—that is how he reportedly was identified—and there are reports from a witness who said he saw Sirhan practicing with the same weapon just a few hours before Sen. Kennedy was shot.

The suspect was arrested at the scene of the crime and in his pocket police reportedly found a newspaper clipping—in which Sen. Kennedy proposed giving aid to Israel in its dispute with the Arab nations.

But there are questions, not the least of which is whether there was a conspiracy in the murder.

Such a possibility is being checked out by police and prosecutors, although it is understood they are proceeding on the basis that Sirhan acted alone.

A major obstacle facing Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger is the anticipated sanity aspect of the case. Two psychiatrists have been appointed to examine the defendant.

To counter this it is anticipated that Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, who heads the investigative team of police and district attorney's detectives, will seek court approval for psychiatric examination of Sirhan by doctors who will be asked to report their results to the prosecution.

There is little evidence available now to indicate that Sirhan did not understand what he was doing when he allegedly shot Kennedy and five other persons. Thus, it can be expected that his attorneys will seek to establish that he did not fully understand the consequences of his alleged act.

The legal term for such a defense is "diminished capacity"—a showing that there was some reason to believe that Sirhan's mental capacity to comprehend his actions was stunted.

One of these reasons could have been a fall from a horse in 1966 while Sirhan was employed as race track exercise boy, although he reportedly has contended up to this time that he suffered only injuries to his eye and back

He recently received a workman's compensation disability settlement of about \$2,000 for his injury—and it is believed that the \$400 found on his person when arrested may have been part of this money.

Howard, or whoever ultimately is assigned by Younger to prosecute the case, must check out every detail.

Together with Homicide Sgts. Adolph Melendres and Frank J. Ratchett, assigned to the investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department, and George Muliphy, once a police officer but now a

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Date: 6/10/68 Edition: Home Author: Ron Einstoss Editor: Nick B. Williams Title: KENSALT					
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prosecutors may have a monumental job ahead of them.

them.
This may include an attempt to completely recreate the scene at the Ambassador with every participant in place.

participant in place.

The purpose of this would be to firmly establish whether Sirhan just happened to be in the right place at the right time or whether Kennedy was directed to an area where the assassination might have been planned.

Kennedy Story

In Full Detail

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

AP Television-Radio Writer

The day that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died became, through the intimacy of television, a long period of emotion, introspection and grief for millions of people.

From the moment early Thursday that press secretary Frank Mankiewicz, in a voice muted and tight with strain, announced that the 42-year-old presidential aspirant had succumbed to an assassin's bullet, the television networks carried the story in detail into countless American homes. And again, they performed magnificiently, efficiently and — above all — with taste and respect for the bereavement of the Kennedy family.

NBC abandoned regular programming for the entire day and concentrated on the Kennedy tragedy. CBS and ABC returned to regular programming for some periods but were on deck for all the important, visual aspects of the period.

Some of the sights and sounds will stand out in memory of a long time:

The hearse-led motorcade carrying the Kennedy group from the hospital to the Air Force jet at Los Angeles, followed all the way by TV Leamers-equipped helicopters.

Members of the Kennedy family joining hands around the casket on the lift that carried them up to the foreward hatch of the plane.

The stoic composure of Ethel Kennedy who, surrounded by friend's, nevertheless, seemed to be alone.

The quiet tractable crowds in both Los Angeles and New York.

David Brinkley closing his broadcast as the plane took off by saying with concealed anger, "There they go... Three widows of men murdered by political assassins," referring to Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., all on the plane.

During the hour before the arrival of the plane in New York, NBC's Washington correspondent Ray Scherer sat with three other close friends of the Kennedys for a warm and intimate talk about the New York senator, his wife and their way of life. They were comedian Jack Paar, columnist Art Buchwald and, most interesting of all, Rene Carpenter, wife of former astronaut Scott Carpenter.

They combined to explain the difference between the public Robert Kennedy and the private one.

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Profile of Ethel.

BY MAXINE CHESHIRE Exclusive to The Times from

WASHINGTON-In an fronic journalistic coincidence, Look magazine will be on the newsstands this week with a cover story on "Ethel's Kennedys. How She Manages Them."

Five years ago, in the days following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Look was on the newsstands with a cover story on "The President and His Son."

Both of the exclusive glimpses into the personal lives of this tragedyhaunted family are the work of one of the country's best pictorial reportage teams: writer Laura Bergquist and photographer Stanley Tretick.

They both know the Kennedys well and had so many notes and photo negatives on the New Frontier that they ended up compiling one of the finest books on the J.F.K. era — "A Very Special President."

Look's story on the home life of the Robert F. Kennedys is already in print and impossible to alter. But Laura Bergquist, reached in Mexico City where she is on assignment, now recalls much material she wishes she had included.

Spectre of Death

One incident is a quote from Sen. Kennedy himself after the death two years ago of one of his closest friends, Dean Markham, who was killed in a plane crash in which Ethel Kennedy's brother, George Skakel, also died.

A grieving Bobby Kennedy, mindful once again of the spectre of violent death which seems to hover over his family, was heard to wonder aloud: "Oh, God! where is this all going to end?"

In another twist of irony, Miss Bergquist, when she learned that Sen. Kennedy had been shot, was in the midst of reading for the first time "Death of la



MRS. ETHEL KENNEDY . . . Before tragedy.

President." That controversial book by William Manchester for a time caused a breach between the Kennedys and Look, and court action ensued over the magazine's serialization which included portions of the manuscript the family did not want

The current Look article would surely be approved by anyone in the family. It has been touted for months by Kennedy insiders as "the best thing ever done on Ethel."

headlines point out-"probaby the least-known Kennedy" despite "her exposure to public gaze at home and abroad.".

Ethel Kennedy's family scrapbooks at Hickory Hill contain two cherished letters that say a lot about

A Bit Giggly

One note was written by her mother-in-law in 1952, protesting that she would be jealous if Ethel had more children — prettier and brainier — "in less time than I had" and cautioning her not to "hurry too much with the next."

The other is an affectionate, scribbled communication from adopted Kennedy Clansman Le-i moyne Billings, who was JFK's roommate at Choate

and as close as a blood relative to the other brothers and sisters.

"I am so happy about Bobby's choice," Billings wrote before her wedding in 1950. "You particularly were always so giggly about the whole thing. I don't know of anyone I would want to see a Kennedy marry more than you . . . there is no male or female who will become a part of that rather difficult family so easily

Because she "shies from self-revelation" and balks at making speeches or giving interviews, reporter Bergquist predicts that there will be an "astounding Ethel-gap" in literature histerians will find on Va

special, personal jargon," N says Look, "Old Moms' (as she often calls hereoft)

Side is—as 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176t almost

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the Kennedy family.
"In artless Ethelese, her

anything, except herself,"

Jackie's Opposite

But she is described in Look as "ebullient, gregarious, terribly friendly" and "light years the opposite of her regal, distant sister-in-law Jacqueline."

There is, according to Laura Bergquist, a vulnerable innocence about her: she's a funny combination of very mod and old-fashioned, of the shrewd and naive, of the puritanical and the open-minded.

She is "Victorian" when it comes to having off-color stories told in her presence, but she is impish enough to have compiled an album titled "The Tremendous Lover" as a birthday gift for her husband while he was still attorney general.

She also placed in the family scrapbook, a dunning letter from Saks-Fifth Avenue in 1954 over a nonpayment of a \$47.15 bill.

The toughest question put to her in the eightpage article was whether she, as the prospective mother of 11, feels big families are now advisable on this everpopulated planet. After a pause, she replied: "But what would we do without Teddy?" He would not have been born (as he himself is so fond of saying) if his mother, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, had stopped after having her eighth baby.

Because Ethel doesn't sit still for introspective indepth interviews, Laura Bergquist and Stan Tretick got their story by observing her hectic homelife at close range for weeks and weeks.

Ethel, scrutinized thúsly, is a woman "who doesn't have any complexes or hangups...she lives each day as it comes... really hates to be alone."

She was "110%" in favor of her husband's presidential, candidacy, no matter what the outcome.

Konnedys: Draw om

McLEAN, Va. (UPI) - The Former First Lady Jacqueline We're closing down the usually do."

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's press afternoon. secretary, said the family was under the circumstances.

"They're remarkable people," he said.

Ethel Kennedy and her eldest son, Joseph III, left their suburban home at mid-morning for a brief visit to the Kennedy grave in Arlington National Cemetery. They stayed only a few minutes, praying and placing flowers at the site.

Rose Kennédy, bereaved for the second time over the murder of a son, attended two services at St. Patrick's Church in Washington and then flew to Hyannis Port, Mass., to rejoin her ailing husband, Joseph P. Kennedy. The 79-year-old former ambassador, confined to a wheelchair since he suffered all home for Mrs. Kennedy's return.

Mankiewicz said the aging | Mankiewicz, the man who wife Jean also in McLean. , ineadquarters.

grief-stricken Kennedy family Kennedy and her children, John juggernaut," he said in a bitter spent Sunday at their Hickory Jr. and Caroline, also went to but tempered reference to Hill estate in this Washington the cemetery yesterday after press accounts of Kennedy's suburb recovering from the spending the night at the rush for the Democratic presordeal of the past few days and Georgetown home of her mother idential nomination. reportedly bearing up "as they and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss. She drove

showing extraordinary strength it was a gloomy day without have sixty days to wrap up all finished expected to move sometime this fice. month as usual to Hyannis Port, where they can swim, sail and enjoy the sea the way their father did.

> Bobby Jr., appeared most distraught. The 14 - year - old served as one of the pall, bearers Saturday and helped carry his father's body to its. final resting place on a hill overlooking the Potomac River and the nation's capital. One of Bobby's instructors at Georgetown Prep School here said he lisîa "very nervous boy."

A Roman Catholic nun close stroke in 1961, was unable to to the family reported another attend the funeral and waited at child, Courtney, 11, was "crushed" by the news of her father's death.

mother conducted herself "with sorrowfully announced the senainstinctive style" Saturday and tor's death on nationwide then went to the home of her television, said his next task only remaining son, Sen. will be to disassemble the Edward M. Kennedy and his Kennedy-for-president campaign

Mankiewicz said he would try to find other jobs for the many Frank Mankiewicz, the late to the Hickory Hill estate in the persons who had worked in the campaign. He also said he had For the Senator's 10 children, been told Kennedy aides would their father and the prospect of of the senator's official affairs a long summer at the family's and to dispose of the bulging school and were files kept in his Capitol Hill, ofnewspaper, city and state.)

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FBI-LOS ANGELES

Deadly Trouble With the Old American Equalizer

BY ART SEIDENBAUM

People keep muttering that Oswald, Ray and Sirhan were disassociated madmen who defy logical analysis. That neither conspiracy theories nor bodyguards are going to help protect American leaders from the next non-aligned nut waiting to discharge the murder in his mind.

Wrong.

Oswald, Ray, Sirhan had something in common. So did the killers of Evers, Malcolm, the three civil rights workers. They had weapons, all of them.

We used to call it the old American equalizer. Remember? A gun was the device by which physical differences were resolved. In the Old West, it was the way a frail rancher stood up to the big badman.

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The equalizer was essentially a protective machine in those days.

Now, what the equalizer has become in the new America is a machine that erases mental, political, even spiritual differences.

One obscure, deranged man plus one gun equals a national leader.

How else, but with an equalizer, can a nobody like Lee Harvey Oswald find a way into history books alongside a John Kennedy?

Look what that one rifle did for him. In a couple of seconds, it brought down a President to the inadequacy of a lonely, frustrated, unstable man whose only previous fame was in government files.

Today, equalizers are in the hands of people who are insufficient. Morally insufficient to be of service to this society. Psychologically insufficient to affirm the good in human creatures. Temperamentally insufficient to argue their causes.

But allow them a gun and suddenly you give them power, a potential for grisly fame and a capacity to defecate upon the entire country.

I do not believe that this whole dountry is sick. I believe that we are only crazy to the extent of permit-

ting some sick people to buy the means of blowing our brains out.

I do not believe that this whole country is violence-prone. I believe we have simply chosen the worst means of protecting ourselves. You do not prevent a madman from using his machine by buying one of your own.

I do not believe that gun control laws are going to solve the immediate equalizer problem. There are already too many guns in too many private arsenals, night tables, pants pockets. We already have a considerable explosion population, much of it in the wrong hands.

But there is a quick way to neutralize a mammoth number of equalizers.

Deny them ammunition.

Why not require a sort of prescription for the legitimate purchase of all manner of deadly ammunition.

We regulate the sale of drugs so that their use will be curative rather than destructive. No lunatic can walk into any pharmacy and, on his own demand, buy a deathtime supply of poison.

Yet we permit the sale of bullets, no questions asked. No signature required. No restrictions enforced.

×

Now I know that bullets can be home made, just as guns can. But a sane society does what it can, what it should do for its own protection. And protection begins by denying sick people the machines of self or social destruction.

I do not want to see another obscure man become famous because he assassinated a man of fame.

If that means inconveniences for hunters, so be it. If it requires modification of an old privilege, fine, If it causes some dislocation to the munitions manufacturers, I'm sorry. 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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But what the old equalizer has done is drag us all down to the level of absolute instability. The mathematics of one deranged man plus one gun can be expressed another way: that, we are minus our senses.

All-Out Surgical Effort to Save Kennedy Told

Most Modern Instruments, Heart Assist
Machines, Powerful Drugs Reported Used

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

The three neurosurgeons who operated on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last Wednesday morning tried every medical measure known in their attempt to save his life.

In the three hours and 20 minutes that Kennedy was under the knife at Good Samaritan Hospital the doctors used the newest of surgical instruments, the latest in heart assist machines and the most powerful of modern medicines trying to bring him back from the brink of death.

"These men," said one hospital source of the surge on s, "did everything imaginable to save him. They worked like bandits."

The surgical team that operated on Kennedy—Dr. Maxwell Andler of UCLA and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cuneo of USC—has been forbidden by court orders to discuss any details of the Kennedy assassination, including the time the New York senator spent in Good Samaritan up to the hour of his death.

Details Supplied

But other sources, including Newsweek magazine, which apparently had a correspondent inside the hospital, supplied details of the time Kennedy spent in surgery.

It is understood that Kennedy's brain was left at the hospital for exhaustive microscopic tests to determine the exact extent of frain damage. The results, will be published by the Los Angeles County coroner as part of an official and final autopsy report. One pathologist said it is not unusual to remove the entire brain for tests in cases where it has been severely damaged.

Kennedy went under the knife at 3:10 a.m., two hours and 55 minutes after his assassin fired a .22-caliber bullet into his head, just behind the right ear.

The first thing the doctors did was to shave the back of Kennedy's head, to bare that part of the skull for surgery.

On the operating table, his face was covered with an oxygen mask plugged into a positive pressure machine to match the oxygen flow to his own breathing

Hole Expanded

The hole made by the bullet in Kennedy's skull was about two centimeters wide, which the surgeons then expanded to four centimeters to allow them to clean the wound. The instrument used to do this was an air drill, a relatively new and delicate device that works on compressed air and turns at more than 10,000 revolutions a minute without heating up.

When the immediate wound was sucked clean of broken bones, metal and tissue, the surgeons

used an air-operated saw to remove that part of the skull covering the rear portion of Kennedy's brain.

The doctors immediately found portions of brain tissue distended from internal bleeding and pressure so they injected massive amounts of two drugs to help stem the swelling.

One was mannitol, a dehydrating agent to get rid of the excess fluid that had built up inside the brain. The other was dexamethasone, a steroid that works by reducing inflamation of nerves and tissue.

Probing Kennedy's brain, the doctors found and removed the two largest bullet fragments. The first and largest fragment was discovered just behind the temporal bone, which had shattered from the bullet's track, just above the main portion of the brain stem at a 45-degree angle to the projectile's point of entry.

When the operation hegan, Kennedy was not moving a single superficial muscle, suggesting his brain had no control over them.

During surgery, according to Newsweek, the doctors attempted to stimulate his deeper reflexes by pricking his arms and legs with pins.

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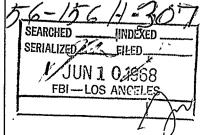
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These pin pricks caused spasmodic movements of Kennedy's legs and arms, especially on the right side. His left arm and leg responded far more slowly, indicating even then that the right of his brain was damaged enough to have caused at least partial paralysis of his left side.

He was given two pints of whole blood to make up for the blood he lost. He was sewed up at 6:30 a.m. and wheeled directly into the hospital's intensive care unit, where he was kept on a positive pressure machine to keep him breathing.

Inside the intensive care unit, he was plugged into machines to constantly check his brain and heart.

Pulses from his brain began leveling off at 6 p.m. Wednesday and stopped shortly thereafter indicating that brain activity, at least near the surface, had ceased.

Seven hours later his heart began to falter, and 44 minutes after that at 1:44 a.m. it stopped beating and he was pronounced dead.

Tens of Thousands at Kennedy Grave

Widows of Slain Brothers Among Mourners at Arlington Cemetery

BY TOM LAMBERT

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Tens of thousands of Robert F. Kennedy's countrymen paid a last homage and bade a quiet farewell to him Sunday in a long, silent pilgrimage past his fresh, temporary grave in Arlington National Cemetery.

Starting at 8 a.m. when the cemetery was opened to the public, the mourners shuffled past a low wall separating them from the grave, about 15 feet away, in a thickening column of humanity. The grave is marked with a simple, white wooden cross.

The senator's widow, Ethel, and her oldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy III, 15, arrived at the grave at midmorning, bearing small bouquets. They knelt by the grave, placed the flowers on it, prayed silently for about five minutes, then left.

Family Friends With Widow

Football player Roosevelt Grier and decathlon champion Rafer Johnson were in Mrs. Kennedy's group, as was another friend, singer Andy Williams.

Shortly after midday, Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy whose grave lies a short distance from his brother's, came to the cemetery with her children, Caroline and John Jr., her brotherin-law, Prince S'anislaus Radziwill, and his wife. Lee.

Mrs. Kennedy and John Jr. laid flowers on the senator's grave, and Caroline placed a bouquet on her father's. They walked up a grassy knoll toward Robert E. Lee's mansion, looked back at the Kennedy burial plots, then departed.

Frank Mankiewicz, the late senator's press secretary, said Sunday that Sen. Kennedy's present grave site is temporary. A permanent site in the area, nearer John F. Kennenewspaper, city and state.)

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dy's grave, will be selected later, Mankiewicz said, and marked with a simple monument.

When the cemetery was closed Saturday at midnight, an estimated 100 mourners, who didn't get to visit the grave, remained outside the gates all night.

They began filing past the graves when the gates opened Sunday, which President Johnson had proclaimed a day of national mourning for the Naw York sendor.

for the New York senator.

Despite temperatures in the mid-80s and humidity in the upper 60s, thousands came to visit the grave. Scores of the mourners dropped flowers on the wall flanking the grave plot. Many crossed themselves, bowing their heads.

By mid-afternoon, the procession was so crowded with mourners passing six abreast near the grave that honor guard troops had to halt the line occasionally to regulate its flow and speed.

By the time the gates to the cemetery closed at dusk, Army guards at the gravesite estimated that 60,000 persons had paid tribute

to the fallen senator.

Rain Disperses Crowd

About two hours before closing time, a quick, hard rain fell, dispersing hundreds who had been waiting

to file past the burial site.

President Johnson stayed in the White House Sunday with his family for a private religious service conducted by evangelist Billy Graham. A few of the President's close friends and some of his aides also attended that service.

By nightfall, the crowds at Arlington had diminished, the city was quiet and much of the motion and intensity caused the last few days by Kennedy's death and burial seemed to be dissipating.



WIDOW AND SON VISIT GRAVE—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and her oldest son, Joseph, 15, kneel at the grave of Robert F. Kennedy in Arlington

National Cemetery on Sunday. In front of them are the family floral piece and wooden cross marking spot where the senator was buried.

IP Wirephoto