



—Associated Press Wirephoto

WAITER VINCENT DI PIERRO AT SPOT KENNEDY WAS SHOT,
Accused man allegedly leaped from tray-stacker like one at right rear

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This fact is among the dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the shooting.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel for The Ambassador Hotel, testified that by previous plan, Kennedy "was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, the next ballroom where we had the other people which couldn't come into the Embassy Ballroom.

"We had about 15 or 18 hundred people in there, and he was supposed to make a speech over there.

"And their minds were changed at the last—the last minute.

"When I came out, I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right. Bring towards the Colonial room.'"

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Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room."

Stroll then realized he himself had been shot, and friends took him from the room.

Police Officer Travis R. White said there could have been as many as 100 people in the kitchen area.

"Did it appear to you that the people were trying to get to him (Sirhan), perhaps to take some action against him?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All the time they were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing and everything."

Uecker said he grabbed Sirhan's gun arm with his left hand, forced it down to a steam table, and choked him around the neck with his right arm, while yelling, "Get his gun, get his gun!"

"I kept him all the time," Uecker said, in describing how he detained Sirhan.

Shown a photograph of Sirhan, Uecker said, "that definitely is the man I grabbed."

He testified Sirhan "rushed right past me," and insisted the suspect fired by reaching "in front of me—in front of me."

Uecker said he was between the senator and Sirhan the entire time, and said Sirhan had to reach across his (Uecker's) chest to fire at the senator.

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quiet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

"So the last minute—it couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," Minasian said.

Kennedy was told that newsmen in the Colonial Room were anxious for an interview so that they could get film to the East.

So the party turned right into the pantry area where Kennedy stopped to shake hands with employees.

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"And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right toward the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed by my right side. I—at that time—didn't recognize what it was. It was some paper flying. I don't remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things.

"Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The shooting early June 5 came as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration and sounded "like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy



—United Press Photo

DR. THOMAS NOGUCHI
"Coroner tells findings



KARL UECKER
Maitre d' heard shots

side-vision, my peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area. I saw a hand extend with a revolver and I saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the revolver."

He said the gun was held only three feet from Sen. Kennedy.

Shown photographs of Sirhan, Minasian said:

"He is the gentleman that fired the shots."

He added no one went near Sen. Kennedy after he fell and estimated approximately a minute elapsed before the senator was aided.

Another witness, Vincent di Piero, student and part-time hotel waiter, testified a girl in a polka dot dress had been seen standing earlier beside Sirhan. (Police have checked on several young women wearing similar clothing that night after a report that one such had fled the hotel saying "We shot him!")

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure, and the dress was kind of lousy," he testified.

Under questioning before the Grand Jury, Di Piero described the dress and the girl who wore it.

"It looked as though it were a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it," he said. "It kind of had . . . it looked like a bib in front. It was like over the material itself."

A juror asked if it were a "dickey," and Di Piero agreed it might have been.

"They were standing together," he continued. "It looked as though he flirted or talked to her because she smiled."

They were "standing together on a tray stacker," Di Piero said, and Sirhan was holding with his left hand to one of four pipes that are part of the holder.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had . . . elbowed him. He was semi-crouched . . . I saw him get down off the tray stand. The next thing I saw was him holding a gun."

"Together they were smiling—in fact the minute the first two shots were fired he (suspect Sirhan) still had a very sick looking smile."

Further describing the girl Di Piero said, "she had dark hair that was cut just above the shoulders."

"She had a short nose. She wasn't too facially pretty—and like I say she had a very, very good figure."

Di Piero then described the wild scene after the shooting.

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. But Mr. Rafer Johnson, and by this time, Mr. Roosevelt Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater."

"And people were trying—were hitting—him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

Describing Sen. Kennedy the moment after he was shot, Di Piero said:

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Kennedy Slaying Details

RFK's Last Minute Plans Aided Killer

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

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
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Editor: Donald Goodenow
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KENSALT

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—Associated Press Wirephoto
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Upheld

Judicial decisions regarding the rights of prisoners often have brought interpretations by some law enforcement officers to the brink of absurdity.

Thus, Mayor Sam Yorty has been chastised for giving public information regarding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charged with assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The mayor's revelations, particularly his references to contents of Sirhan's alleged notebook, could prejudice the case, his critics charge.

"Rubbish," says the Portland Oregonian, supporting Mayor Yorty's disclosures. "It is ridiculous to hold that all evidentiary material must be withheld from the public lest a prospective juror be prejudiced. A jury entirely unfamiliar with the events

of that horrible night would have to be made up of hermits or the blind and deaf."

First reports were that the assailant was a Mexican-American, a Cuban and a Filipino. Sirhan refused to give his name.

Mayor Yorty claims he gave the public the accused's name and information about him to prevent violence based on rumors such as followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Mayor's intentions in calming the public could not hurt the prosecution's case.

As Mayor Yorty said, "If a prosecutor cannot get a conviction on the evidence at hand in this case, the county should think about getting another prosecutor."

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

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Title: KENSALT

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bw
6/17/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bullet Proof Shield Eyed For Sirhan

Sirhan B. Sirhan may sit in a bulletproof dock at his trial for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to prevent avenging of the senator's death.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding in a corridor running from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

The security measures were deemed necessary to prevent an emotionally unstable person from trying to take revenge on Sirhan as did Jack Ruby after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Sirhan was arraigned a week ago in a jail chapel under strict security. Newsmen were frisked of all objects except pencil and notebook. Even Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon was searched.

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

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Proper Memorial For Assassin Victims

The day Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was felled by an assassin's bullets, a newspaper headline proclaimed: "Despair Grips Youth in Wake of Shooting."

"Everything we tried to do now seems so futile," said Gary Townsend, 21, Southern California chairman of Youth for Kennedy. "All of this work directed in useful channels, intended to change the country, is gone — snap! — with one man with a gun. I just don't have my heart in this year's election any more."

In these days of turmoil, the youth of our country must have a "cause" or be left on the sidelines. It would be better if they chose a "cause" that is right; not one to the left.

This editorial is directed to the millions of youths and other campaign workers bereft of a "cause" with the senator's assassination as well as to other non-partisan groups seeking a "cause."

Violence in America is our No. 1 problem. Its solution requires such massive effort that it staggers the imagination. But there is agreement that our goal is the more "innocent" America of the past and a determination of our people to live within the law.

Since at this time our people are aroused emotionally as never before, this is the moment when decisive action should be taken to bring us closer to the goals expressed by three victims — Robert Kennedy, John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the moment there still is in existence the shuddering framework of a nationwide organization originally built to work for the election of Senator Kennedy as president of the United States.

These millions — with non-partisan co-operation — could perform a service of incalculable value to our country if they would become the nucleus of a massive organization devoted to striving for the goals espoused by these martyrs.

This moment is the time to act, while the national organization of Kennedy supporters might be galvanized into joining a massive effort to achieve the improvements for which their leader fought.

While we still mourn is the time to set in motion this gigantic, nationwide, non-political movement which could become the greatest memorial to Kennedy that could be devised — far more valuable than monuments of marble.

The organization should be permanent and devoted to dealing with the little brushfires which we have neglected in the past and which wind up as major forest fires.

We must all join in a fight to correct the little things which are within our sight, the little things which we have grown used to avoiding because we do not wish to "become involved."

We must examine every facet of our society and fight every single thing we find which is divisive, which shows disrespect for law, which seeks relaxing of our established moral codes. We must oppose even the most minor of divisive attitudes.

We must overcome prejudices based on conditions which existed 150 years ago; we must concentrate on improving matters in the future — a concentration which applies to people of every degree of color, because prejudice is found in every group.

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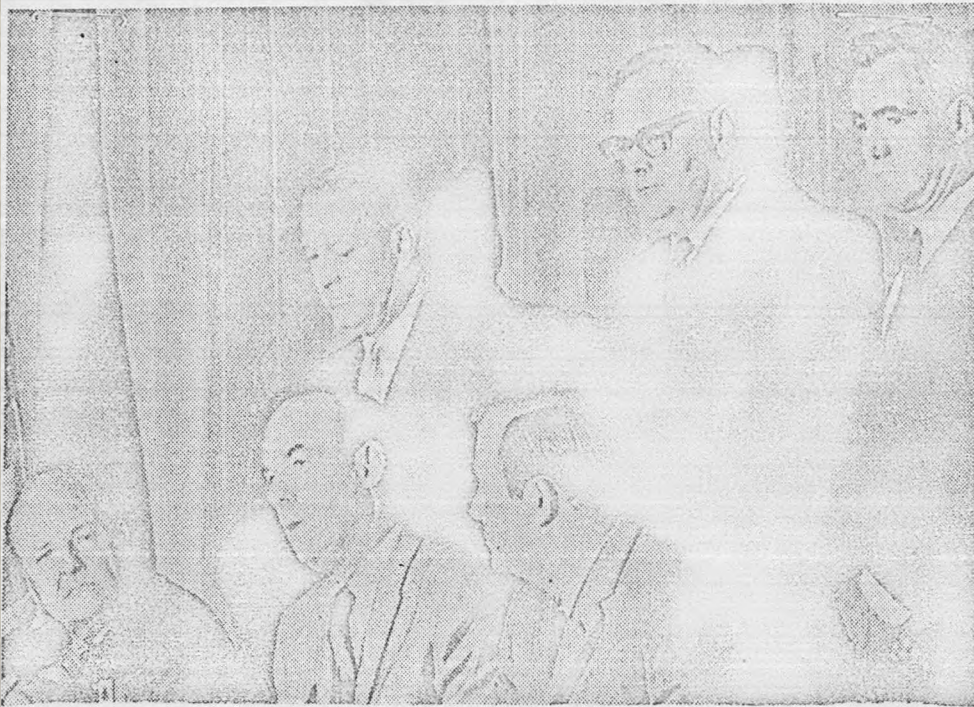
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6/17/68*

Some sort of Kennedy Foundation, in which there would be ample room for everyone — including the followers of Dr. King — a foundation devoted to achieving the goals we all want, is the memorial we hope will be established for the assassinated senator.

If we pay prompt attention to our "little fires," we will not have so many big ones; and if we make important gains in our human relations and in establishing acceptable moral codes, we will easily improve the quality of our society.

For this, the Kennedys and Dr. King will not have died in vain.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



UPI Photo

PROSECUTION — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused slayer, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, will face three-man team at trial. Standing, from left, they are Lynn D. Compton, chief deputy district attorney, John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and Deputy Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts. Seated, from left, are Deputy Police Chief Robert A. Houghton, Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger and Matt Byrne, U.S. district attorney.

Police Team Named For Kennedy Probe

By FERNANDO FAURA

An elite investigation unit of 23 hand-picked men has been formed by the Los Angeles Police Department to continue the investigation of the assassination of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The announcement was made during a press conference called by the Los Angeles Police Department to report on the progress and coordination of the investigation. It was attended by District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Deputy Police Chief Robert Houghton, and U.S. Attorney Mathew Byrne.

Houghton said the special unit was formed because of the "size and scope" of the investigation.

Capt. Hugh Brown, a veteran of 24 years on the force, with more than 200 murder investigations to his credit will be in charge of the special unit.

Houghton stressed that other personnel also will be used in the investigation and that the special team will "meet from time to time to review and coordinate" information from other agencies to prevent overlapping and duplication.

Younger announced his special legal unit which will be in charge of the prosecution and other legal aspects of the case.

Lynn D. Compton, John E. Howard, and David N. Fitts will make up the legal team, Younger said.

Younger promised to present in court every detail of this investigation to prevent any future speculation about the assassination.

"We are realistic," Younger said, "We are aware that the whole country and the world is watching, and millions will be watching the trial."

Younger said other such special teams had been formed before and that the precautions and considerations given accused killer Sirhan Bishara Sirhan are "not unusual; they are just attracting more attention."

No restrictions are to be put on the news media for coverage of the trial, according to Younger, as long as the physical facilities allow.

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

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The FBI is working in cooperations with police because of the probability of a federal law violation, Bryne said.

The U.S. Department of Justice is satisfied with the excellent job the Los Angeles police are doing, Bryne said, and an FBI agent has been assigned to work as liaison in the investigation.

"I am sure Sirhan will get adequate defense," Younger said in commenting on the fact that Sirhan's defense will be conducted by the Public Defender's office.

Sirhan could obtain his own attorney, if dissatisfied with the public defender, at any time he or his family could come up with them oney for a private attorney.

Younger revealed many threats are continuing to be received against the life of the accused assassin.

Asked if Ma. or Sam Yorty's remarks about Sirhan's diary containing entries of a time table to kill Kennedy, might prejudice the trial, Younger remarked curtly, "He'll get a fair trial."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN

GIRL

HUNT

'Miss Polka
Dot' Sought

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

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Los Angeles, Calif.

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cc to Gue
6/17/68

Assassination Witnesses Tell Their Stories

A new and intensive search was under way today for the mystery woman in the Sen. Robert F. Kennedy assassination. She is the "dark-haired girl with a very good figure," who witnesses said wore a white dress with black or purple polka dots and stood smiling next to the accused assassin, Sirhan R. Sirhan, moments before he aimed a gun just inches from Kennedy's head and pulled the trigger early June 5 at the Ambassador Hotel.

Considerable testimony about this young woman was given the grand jury during its investigation that led to the murder indictment against Sirhan, who is under tight security in the Central Jail.

Other testimony highlights included: A last minute change in the route taken by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy after his victory speech led him to the pantry where he was felled by an assassin, grand jury testimony revealed.

Sirhan B. Sirhan practiced firing a .22 caliber pistol at a target range, littering the ground with hundreds of shell casings, 12 hours before the slaying, a witness said.

A dark-haired girl "with a very good figure" wearing a polka dot dress stood smiling next to Sirhan moments before he aimed a gun inches away from Kennedy's head and pulled the trigger, according to another witness.

A waiter standing a few feet away from the senator when he was shot said Sirhan had "a sick-looking smile on his face" as he fired the first two shots.

23 Testify
The 273-page transcript of the secret grand jury proceedings that one week ago resulted in a first-degree murder indictment against the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant was released to the public Thursday. It contained the testimony of 23 witnesses and other persons investigating the slaying of the 42-year-old senator.

The transcript disclosed:
—Kennedy was shot three times, not twice as believed earlier. The fatal bullet penetrated his brain. Another entered his right armpit, apparently as his hands flew up instinctively to protect his face. The third struck a half inch below the second.

—Powder burns indicated the weapon was fired not more than two or three inches from Kennedy's right ear.

Hit at Assassin
—The crowd around the mortally wounded senator hit and cursed at the assassin. "Everyone was trying to kill him."

Karl Uecker, assistant maître d' at the Ambassador Hotel, escorted Kennedy from the stage of the Embassy Room early that Wednesday morning after the senator had delivered a speech before cheering supporters claiming victory in the California

Democratic presidential primary.

He said plans were changed at the last minute and Kennedy was to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room by way of the pantry.

"He was supposed to—the first plan—was that he was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, and he was supposed to make a speech over there and their minds were changed at the last minute.

"When I came out I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right—bring him toward the colonial room'."

Uecker said he believed the order was given by Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department.

Edward Minasian, the banquet captain, said it was decided to go to the colonial room, where press headquarters were set up.

"So the last minute—it couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," he testified.

Police said an all points bulletin is still out for the mysterious girl in the polka dot dress reported seen in the pantry by several witnesses to the shooting.

Vincent Thomas Di Piero, a waiter, told the grand jury he was four to six feet away from Kennedy when he was shot. He noticed Sirhan and the girl standing on a platform used to stack oval trays.

"He looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her," he smiled, Di Piero said. "Together they were both smiling."

As Sirhan stepped down the four inches from the stand to the floor, "he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face," the waiter said.

Pressed for details on the girl, Di Piero said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of lousy . . . It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it."

Di Piero did not see the girl after the shooting.

Detectives have questioned three women who stepped forward and identified themselves as being in the Embassy Room of the ambassador wearing polka dot dresses the night of the victory celebration. All were released.

Henry A. Carreon, a playground director for the Los Angeles city schools, said he saw Sirhan the day before the slaying at a target practice range in San Gabriel.

He said Sirhan was shooting "very rapidly" with a .22 caliber pistol. He estimated 300 to 400 bullet casings were on the ground around Sirhan.

Carreon had come to the range with a friend, David Montellano, an expert on guns, and said Sirhan asked him:

"How do you hold your gun to get better accuracy because this gun doesn't have a sight on it? Do you hold it so the front part is definitely straight ahead with it or do you hold it up."

Carreon said Sirhan had a box of ammunition set aside which contained "mini-magnum" bullets, a type that splits out in different directions when it strikes an object.

Other highlights of the grand jury testimony included:

—**Ira Goldstein**, 19, a young newsman wounded by the eight shots fired from the pistol, said he asked Ethel Kennedy how Kennedy was. "How dare you talk to my husband that way," she said, and slapped him across the face. Goldstein said he told her he was sorry, that he had been shot too. Mrs. Kennedy told him, "Oh, I'm sorry, honey," and kissed him.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Pick 23-Man Team

Assassination Panel Named

A special 23-man unit of Police Robert A. Houghton "hand-picked" police investigators and prosecutors is set up to handle the case of Sirhan B. Sirhan, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Capt. Hugh Brown, 24-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Dept. and for the last six years commander of the force's homicide division, yesterday was placed in charge of the new team.

"These are hand-picked, highly qualified men," Deputy Chief

Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said the trial "probably will be held in the Hall of Justice," and added, "within the next three or four months."

Lynn D. Compton, Chief Deputy district attorney, will head the prosecution, aided by John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and David N. Fitts, deputy district attorney.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Matt Byrne

will handle the federal government phase of the probe.

Younger, in answer to conjecture that "a famous defense attorney" might take the case, said "The Public Defender is able, and, so far as I have heard, will defend Sirhan."

The district attorney said the problem of protecting presidential candidates is "everyone's problem" and urged that "both political parties work out protection procedures for candidates." He noted that candidates shy away from protection "in order to protect their image."

"We will never," he continued, "be able to prevent an assassin, with a lucky shot from a rifle at 1000 feet, from killing a President or a candidate, but we should be able to prevent it when it's only a matter of a few feet."

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EVELLE YOUNGER, seated center, Los Angeles County district attorney, announces a 23-man team will investigate the Kennedy slaying. Standing, from left: **Lynn D. Compton**, **John E. Howard** and **David N. Fitts**, all of whom will

—Herald-Examiner Photo
cial probe team. Beside Younger are, from left: **Robert Houghton**, deputy police chief, and **Matt Byrne**, U.S. attorney. work on the prosecution but are not on the spe-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan May Get Visit From Father

JERUSALEM (AP) — The father of the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said yesterday he is considering flying to the United States to see his son.

Bishara Sirhan said he has applied to the Israeli military governor for a permit to visit Amman, the capital on Jordan.

He told newsmen he wanted to draw some money from a private bank account in Amman to be prepared in case he decides to go to the United States.

The father expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Wilbur Littlefield, the Los Angeles deputy chief public defender, as counsel of his son, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

"I have already learned he is one of the best jurists there," he said.

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Special Panel Named To Probe Kennedy Slaying

A special 23-man unit of "hand-picked" police investigators and prosecutors is set up to handle the case of Sirhan B. Sirhan, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Capt. Hugh Brown, 24-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Dept. and for the last six years commander of the force's homicide division, yesterday was placed in charge of the new team.

"These are hand-picked, highly qualified men," Deputy Chief of Police Robert A. Houghton said.

Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said the trial "probably will be held in the Hall of Justice," and added, "within the next three or four months."

Lynn D. Compton, Chief Deputy district attorney, will head the prosecution, aided by John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and David N. Fitts, deputy district attorney.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Matt Byrne will handle the federal government phase of the probe.

Younger, in answer to conjecture that "a famous defense attorney" might take the case, said "The Public Defender is able, and, so far as I have heard, will defend Sirhan."

The district attorney said the problem of protecting presidential candidates is "everyone's problem" and urged that "both political parties work out protection procedures for candidates." He noted that candidates shy away from protection "in order to protect their image."

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RFK-Linked Hospital Probe Asked

City Councilman Thomas Bradley has called for an investigation of Central Receiving Hospital.

The demand was triggered by the treatment given Sen. Robert F. Kennedy after the senator was shot last week.

Bradley said Kennedy's assassination, "once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures" of the hospital.

Bradley said further that Kennedy was transferred from Central Receiving Hospital to Good Samaritan Hospital because the former "did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

He continued that transferring Senator Kennedy to Good Samaritan "resulted in a delay of one hour or more" in the treatment of the New York senator.

Bradley, in a resolution seconded by Councilman Marvin Braude, asked that council's Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare committees investigate Receiving Hospital, "to determine what changes can be made to ensure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Change In Plans Helped Assassin

A last-minute change of plans led Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to his death.

This fact is among the dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the shooting.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel for The Ambassador Hotel, testified that by previous plan, Kennedy "was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, the next ballroom where we had the other people which couldn't come into the Embassy Ballroom."

"We had about 15 or 18 hundred people in there, and he was supposed to make a speech over there."

"And their minds were changed at the last—the last minute."

"When I came out, I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right. Bring towards the Colonial room.'"

Uecker said he thought it was Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department, who told him that.

Edward Minasian, the banquet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

"So the last minute—it and Kennedy campaign aide) couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," of the room."

Minasian said. Kennedy was told that news-men in the Colonial Room were anxious for an interview so that they could get film to the East.

So the party turned right into the pantry area where Kennedy stopped to shake hands with employees.

Uecker said he escorted Kennedy by the hand from the stage to the pantry.

"And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right toward the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed by my right side. I—at that time—didn't recognize what it was. It was some paper flying. I don't remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things."

"Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand."

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The shooting early June 5 came as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration and sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy had just passed him and shaken his hand.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star) was aided."

Stroll then realized he himself had been shot, and friends took him from the room.

Police Officer Travis R. White said there could have been as many as 100 people in the kitchen area.

"Did it appear to you that the people were trying to get to him (Sirhan), perhaps to take some action against him?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All the time they were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing and everything."

Uecker said he grabbed Sirhan's gun arm with his left hand, forced it down to a steam table, and choked him around the neck with his right arm, while yelling, "Get his gun, get his gun!"

"I kept him all the time," Uecker said, in describing how he detained Sirhan.

Shown a photograph of Sirhan, Uecker said, "that definitely is the man I grabbed."

He testified Sirhan "rushed right past me," and insisted the suspect fired by reaching "in front of me—in front of me."

Uecker said he was between the senator and Sirhan the entire time, and said Sirhan had to reach across his (Uecker's) chest to fire at the senator.

Minasian said, "Out of the side vision, my peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area. I saw a hand extend with a revolver and I

saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the revolver."

He said the gun was held only three feet from Sen. Kennedy.

Shown photographs of Sirhan, Minasian said:

"He is the gentleman that fired the shots."

He added no one went near Sen. Kennedy after he fell and estimated approximately a minute elapsed before the senator was aided.

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Another witness, Vincent Di Pierro, student and part-time hotel waiter, testified a girl in a polka dot dress had been seen standing earlier beside Sirhan. (Police have checked on several young women wearing similar clothing that night after a report that one such had fled the hotel saying "We shot him!")

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure, and the dress was kind of lousy," he testified.

Under questioning before the Grand Jury, Di Pierro described the dress and the girl who wore it.

"It looked as though it were a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it," he said. "It kind of had . . . it looked like a bib in front. It was like over the material itself."

A juror asked if it were a "dickey," and Di Pierro agreed it might have been.

"They were standing together," he continued. "It looked as though he flirted or talked to her because she smiled."

They were "standing together on a tray stacker," Di Pierro said, and Sirhan was holding with his left hand to one of four pipes that are part of the holder.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had . . . elbowed him. He was semi-crouched . . . I saw him get down off the tray stand. The next thing I saw was him holding a gun."

"Together they were smiling—in fact the minute the first two shots were fired, he (suspect Sirhan) still had a very sick-looking smile."

Further describing the girl Di Pierro said, "she had dark hair that was cut just above the shoulders."

"She had a short nose. She wasn't too facially pretty—and like I say she had a very, very good figure."

Di Pierro then described the wild scene after the shooting.

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. But Mr. Rafer Johnson, and by this time, Mr. Roosevelt Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater."

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

Describing Sen. Kennedy the moment after he was shot, Di Pierro said:

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

A playground director said he and a friend saw a man he later identified from photos as Sirhan practicing with a revolver at a target range about 12 hours before the shooting.

The witness, Henry Adrian Carreon, said the man was "shooting very rapidly" and that around him lay "three to four hundred" empty casings he had already used.

Carreon said his companion, David Montellano, noticed that the man had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using and asked him, "Isn't that a special type of bullet?"

Carreon said the bullet is called "the mini-magnum; and this type of bullet, when it penetrates an object, usually tears and splits out into different directions where the regular bullet of a .22 caliber goes in a hole and . . . it will come out the same size."

He said Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets.

Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles County coroner, told the jury there were three gunshot wounds in Sen. Kennedy's body.

He said there was a head wound, a wound in the area of the right armpit, and a third wound one-half inch below the armpit wound.

He designated the head wound as wound number one, the armpit wound as number two, and the lower wound as number three.

He first described the head wound, then said "and gunshot wound number two was found in the back of the right armpit."

"And gunshot wound number three was also found very close, approximately—it's about a half inch below wound number two," he added.



—Herald-Examiner Photo

EVELLE YOUNGER, seated center, Los Angeles County district attorney, announces a 23-man team will investigate the Kennedy slaying. Standing, from left: Lynn D. Compton, John E. Howard and David N. Fitts, all of whom will

work on the prosecution but are not on the special probe team. Beside Younger are, from left: Robert Houghton, deputy police chief, and Matt Byrne, U.S. attorney.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mayor

Answers

Diary

Critics

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Yorty Defends Diary Release

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty says his statements about Sirhan Sirhan have not endangered a fair trial and says criminal law has to get away "at some point from the playing of games and search for truth."

Yorty was criticized last week when he revealed the contents of what was said to have been a diary kept by Sirhan in which Sirhan referred to the need to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan has been charged with murdering the senator.

The mayor was speaking to a news conference at the San Antonio Hemisfair.

"In certain Sirhan Sirhan will come to trial," said Yorty, a Democrat. "We have a very, very strong case against him."

"Criminal trials," he said "have become a sort of game based on technicalities instead of a search for truth. No one has said that what I said about Sirhan was not true. Certainly we have to get away at some point from this playing of games and search for truth."

Yorty bristled when a newsman asked if he considered Los Angeles one of the most violent cities in the nation.

"I'd say it's probably less violent," he said. He said Los Angeles had no major disturbances following the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, while many major metropolitan areas were torn with rioting.

He said any definition of "fair trial" must keep in mind "the rights of the people of the United States . . . and the rights of a widow with 10 children."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hospital Releases Schrade

Paul Schrade, one of five persons wounded in gunfire fatal to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been released from the Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Schrade, western regional director of the United Auto Workers and a Kennedy supporter, suffered a bullet wound in the head. Kennedy was shot down as he walked through the kitchen area of the Ambassador Hotel early June 5 after celebrating victory in the California Democratic primary.

Dr. Kaspar Fuchs, who performed a two-hour operation on Schrade to remove the bullet fragments from his head, said Schrade's condition is now considered good, but he will need extended rest before returning to work.

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YEARS OF LOOSE TALK

By GEORGE N. CROCKER

It is not yet possible to explore that dark cavern which is the mind of the assassin of Robert Kennedy. But some things we can say about the man, who was at least bright enough to graduate from high school and Pasadena City College.

If he ever hungered to know whether he should set his private conscience—such as it was—against the law of the land, there were clergy—men of all faiths who were reaping publicity every day by proclaiming the supremacy of a man's own subjective view of what it is right for him to do.

If he ever pondered the moral propriety of civil disobedience as an outlet for his

political frustrations, or as balm for his spiritual emptiness, or as a cathartic for his intellectual confusion, there were professors on every campus and in the news media every day to needle him along the path of activism.

The contagion of unlawfulness is like that of the plague.

Three days before the shooting of Robert Kennedy, wide publicity was given to the testimony of Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., chaplain of Yale University, in federal court. Coffin was a defendant charged with conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft laws. He testified: "A man is responsible to himself and his God before he is responsible to the law."

But men worship many gods, some of them secular, and the consciences of men are as diverse and dissonant as the voices in the Tower of Babel.

The vanity of a Rev. Coffin in presuming to decide what legal mandates are worthy of his obedience should not sur-

prise us when it turns up in a Sirhan Sirhan. Both of these men went out deliberately to get arrested, each in his own way, each entranced by the symbolism of his act, each for a cause peculiar to his own disposition.

There was a difference, you say? Yes, of course; but to the mind of a Sirhan it could be a tenuous one. He, no less than Reverend Coffin, was obsessed by the conceit that he knew what was best for humanity.

We have had several years of loose talk, of reckless rhetoric. In 1963 President Kennedy, calling for what was to become the Civil Rights Act of 1964, said on national television: "Unless the Congress acts, their only recourse will be in the street." Sirhan Sirhan was 19 years old when this strange way of arguing for policy came from the lips of a president and started to be fashionable.

He was 20 when Adlai Stevenson told an audience at Colby College in 1964 that "even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor but a proud achievement."

And he was 21 when in 1967 President Johnson blurred the issues beyond recognition by letting loose this effusion to an audience of students: "As it was 169 years ago, so today the cause of America is a revolutionary cause. And I am proud to salute you as fellow revolutionaries."

The U.S. Supreme Court has played revolutionary too, arrogantly over-turning the precedents of 200 years. The supreme irony is that the day before Senator Kennedy was murdered, the court's majority, in a tour de force of judicial lawlessness, practically abolished the death penalty in this country by its own fiat.

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JIM FIEBIG

A Fine Line

The day Robert Kennedy was shot, dozens of GIs in separate actions meticulously balanced the midsection of a Viet Cong on the front sight of their rifles.

And purchased—with a simple stroking of the trigger—a back pat from their sergeants or even recommendation for a medal.

Though every American official was aware of these shootings, not one was heard to say: "This represents a total breakdown of law and order." Or, "This is proof that stricter gun-control laws are required." Or, the pinnacle of the asinine, "The guilt must be shared by all of us."

Yet, after Sen. Kennedy's death, hundreds of variations of these statements were managed by the genuinely grieved or mouthed by those required to appear so to preserve their political futures.

We can understand a combat shooting. After all, we have learned—in the classrooms of four wars since 1900—that the most effective way to deal with a differing ideology is to kill its human advocate.

Unfortunately, this philosophy has so permeated our way of life that some no longer recognize that vital line that divorces war from peace.

Perhaps the sages that legislate human morality should define a system of selective hating and corresponding remedies—for the weaker minds among us cannot understand that killing is not the reply to every question.

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Sirhan's Mystical Bent Shown by Dues Payment, Book Order

BY JOHN DART
Times Religion Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is a recent member of the Rosicrucian Order, a fraternal organization which expounds a philosophy based on study of metaphysics and development of psychic powers, it was learned Friday.

The native Jordanian, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, several months ago applied for membership by letter to the San Jose headquarters of the Ancient Mystical Order of Rosae Crucis (AMORC), the organization's official name.

Arthur Pipenbrink, supreme secretary, told The Times that since Sirhan's original letter he "became inactive because he didn't pay his dues."

While in jail, Sirhan directed that \$20 of his confiscated money be sent to the Rosicrucians, presumably to

cover the \$4-a-month dues for the last five months.

Pipenbrink said Sirhan did not join the Los Angeles AMORC lodge and "we had no correspondence with him other than the original application."

The Rosicrucian Order, largest of several Rosicrucian societies, claims it dates back to 1350 BC during the reign of Egyptian Pharaoh Akhnaton. The organization maintains at San Jose a university and a museum with a large collection of Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian artifacts.

Beth Holder, Rosicrucian public relations director, said the worldwide organization expounds "a system of metaphysical and physical philosophy that is intended to awake the dormant faculties of an individual whereby he may utilize his talents and become more aware of the world around him and lead a more useful life."

Blavatsky Reports Disputed

From his jail cell, Sirhan also requested two books on theosophy — which expert Boris de Zirkoff of Los Angeles said is often defined as "wisdom-religion." The books were "Talks on 'At the Feet of the Master'" by C. W. Leadbeater and "The Secret Doctrine" by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, founder of the theosophical movement in America.

De Zirkoff emphatically disputed two reports on network television programs that Mme. Blavatsky was the author of a manual for revolutionaries. De Zirkoff is editor of "The Collected Writings of H. P. Blavatsky," now in its 10th volume.

"She was a proponent of universal brotherhood, but she always wrote along non-political lines," said De Zirkoff.

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**Sirhan's Theosophy Books
Are On Doctrine, Not Religion**

In reference to your June 7, 1968 issue (Sirhan Under Heaviest Guard in L.A. History), I wish to correct a statement in that article which said that "Sirhan ordered books on theosophy, which is a religion."

The Theosophical Society is neither a religion nor a church as it was said to be in the article on Sirhan.

Theosophy seeks to diffuse the knowledge of the laws of the universe. It has lodges, not churches.

The objective of theosophy is to form a universal brotherhood of man, without distinction as to race, color or creed. It also seeks to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science, and finally to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

FLORINDA ELLIS
Espana Lodge —
Theosophical Society
Los Angeles

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U.S. MAY PAY FOR FUNERAL OF KENNEDY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of the casket and undertaking services connected with the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy may be paid by the government.

A Senate aide said it was customary for the government to pay the basic funeral expenses of senators who die in office.

Payment of such expenses, he said, would be authorized under a resolution providing for a committee to "arrange for and attend" the funeral. The resolution was passed June 6.

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Murphy Says Students Contribute to Violence

But Many of Them Mourned Kennedy, Educator Declares

BY RICHARD WEST

Times Staff Writer

Many students who cried out in anguish at the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have themselves contributed to the violence of the time, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy said in his farewell address at UCLA Friday.

Dr. Murphy, who will leave UCLA by Sept. 1 to become chairman of the board and chief executive officer of The Times Mirror Co., told graduates at the university's 49th commencement exercises in Pauley Pavilion:

"Just about one week ago a great young American was cut down in the prime of life as his brother had been before him. It was an act of senseless, unreasoned passion.

"And why, cried members of your generation, must these violent acts characterize our time?

"Many of those who asked that question in universities all over this country were individuals who themselves had decided to take the campus law into their own hands, to confront, to occupy and destroy property.

'Lesson of History' Cited

"They seem not to comprehend a lesson of history that violence breeds violence—that it is in fact an infectious disease, and that the only treatment for this disease is reasoned dialogue, due process and the rule of law."

The capacity crowd of 13,000 at the commencement seemed to be in the same frame of mind as the chancellor, as an antidraft demonstration planned for the opening of the exercises was a failure.

Prior to the ceremonies, members of an antidraft group called The Resistance passed out cards urging graduates and others to remain seated during the invocation and the singing of the National Anthem.

But less than a dozen persons failed to stand when the Rev. R. Parker Jones of St. Alban's Episcopal Church came forward to give the invocation and when the anthem was sung.

Those who remained seated wore peace emblems on their academic gowns. Other graduates who wore the emblems, however, stood up.

University governing boards, Dr. Murphy said, must not let "the handful of anarchic exhibitionists" block legitimate demands by students to become "fully involved in the university, not as a child but as a junior partner."

Very Sensitive Relationships

"In dealing as they are with the very sensitive relationships which characterize the university community," he added, "regents and trustees must display tolerance and understanding, and, above all, never react too impetuously or punitively in moments of tension."

The student, too, "must demonstrate that he has the capacity and self-discipline" to exercise his rights and privileges.

"Let me say plainly," the chancellor said, "that no minority within the university (or, for that matter, in my view, within the society generally) has any constitutional or moral justification for interfering with the rights of another minority. —"The rights of all must be respected and guarded."

He said that the administrative and organizational structure of anti-
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acencies must change to deal with this "revolutionary age."

"The university administration must understand," he said, "that dictation and requirement, without explanation and consultation, are no longer possible."

"Here I urge not co-government, but participatory government involving responsible student representatives ...

Majority Vote Rejected

"In spite of the romantic notion of a minority of students around the world today, the university cannot be run on a majority vote basis."

"It is concerned not only with the present but also with the future. The student has a primary preoccupation with the present and not much with the future of the university."

"A thoughtful administration needs to be concerned equally with both. It must, therefore, make many final decisions—but with a substantially greater input of student advice, counsel and opinion."

Dr. Murphy said faculty members often appear to support student grievances "by word of mouth" but are "enormously resistant to change when it comes to the quality and character of the educational experience."

The chancellor said he has noted many times that what happens in the university world has "always accurately mirrored the fears, the insecurities, the preoccupations and the aspirations of the society generally."

World Crisis Seen

World society, Dr. Murphy said, is in crisis—a crisis generated in large part by the younger generation.

"It is to be seen in all of our great and traditional institutions, including the church and university," he said.

Arising from this crisis is a "specter of profound polarization and repression," Dr. Murphy said. "Only intelligent, thoughtful and positive accommodation to these forces will provide the means by which academic or political freedom can be retained."

He added that he hopes UCLA would make the necessary changes to guarantee its integrity and perhaps serve as a model for other universities.

"The hour is late," he said. "The time for both action and restraint is now."

A total of 6,647 degrees were conferred, including 3,933 bachelor degrees and 2,534 advanced degrees. Of the bachelor degree recipients, 446 were awarded the gold fourragere of academic distinction.

The exercises were attended by about half of the graduates, their relatives and friends.

Dr. Murphy presented honorary degrees to Gordon Norton Ray, president of the Guggenheim Foundation, and Jules Stein, founder and board chairman of the Music Corporation of America and head of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Student speakers were April Paula Anson, representing the senior class, and Andrea Louise Rich, for graduate students.

A peace rally was held by The Resistance's Committee for a Meaningful Commencement after the exercises. About 75 persons heard a talk by Paul Jacobs, Peace and Freedom Party candidate for the U.S. Senate.



FAREWELL. — Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy speaks at his last commencement exercise at UCLA.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gunshop Man Tells of Visit by Sirhan

BY DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writer

A gunshop owner said Saturday that two men were with Sirhan Bishara Sirhan when he bought ammunition to fit the .22 caliber revolver police said was used to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

And, the shopowner said, when Sirhan bought bullets for the .22, he asked for armor-piercing police ammunition to fit another type of pistol—a .38.

Only one man and one weapon were seized June 5 at the Ambassador after Sen. Kennedy was slain: Sirhan and a snub-nosed .22.

Sirhan was arrested, indicted and formally charged with Kennedy's murder. Then, as it did in another case 4½ years earlier, a question arose:

Did the killer act alone?

Details disclosed Saturday posed this question again—plus others.

Ben Herrick, owner of the Lock, Stock 'n' Barrel Shop at 8972 E. Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, told a newsman that Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, was his customer June 1—four days before the assassination.

"There were three guys, all dark and small," said Herrick.

His wife, Dona, said that the same three men came to the shop a

month-and-a-half before. At that time, she said, they asked for armor-piercing .357 magnum ammunition of the sort used by California Highway Patrolmen and their .38 caliber revolvers.

No sale was made the first visit. The second time they asked Herrick for the same type of ammunition.

Herrick — 42, ruddy-faced and balding—told a reporter:

"I told them we didn't have it because I don't like to sell that kind of stuff to guys like that. They had no business having that stuff." He said he carries the .357 shells, but sells them only to police officers.

Herrick instead made another sale: Four boxes of .22 caliber bullets for \$3.99.

Police Said Receipt Found

The receipt for the sale was found in a car registered to Sirhan, parked a short distance from the scene of the assassination, police told the grand jury which indicted Sirhan.

Two of the boxes of ammunition, it was noted, were for what are called mini-mag (miniature magnum) shells.

"This is the most powerful bullet which will fit a regular .22," Herrick said. "It has a hollow nose, but is more powerful than regular .22 caliber, long-rifle, hollow point ammunition." He opened the flap of a box of 50 mini-mags. "Look," he said. It read:

"Dangerous within 1 1/4 miles."

"Here's a regular .22 long rifle box," he said, flipping open the flap. It said:

"Dangerous within one mile."

"I doubt if the mini-mag is a quarter more powerful," he said, "but it's the most powerful shell chambered for the usual .22."

Reported at Gun Club

Another witness at the grand jury hearing told of seeing Sirhan at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club range in Duarte at noon June 4, practicing fast-firing with a .22 caliber Iver Johnson revolver and mini-mag ammunition.

Kennedy was shot early June 5 as he was leaving an Ambassador celebration of his victory in the California primary election. A police firearms expert told the grand jury

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that a .22 caliber Iver Johnson seized at the scene of the shooting fired the fatal shots.

Police and witnesses with evidence which might be presented at Sirhan's trial are under court orders not to talk about the case. But a high-hanking officer said that detectives are aware of the Herricks report that other men were with Sirhan in visits to the gunshop which they described.

Detectives wouldn't comment on what new light the mention of the two other men might shed on the Sirhan case. But the gunshop owner's reports obviously raised these questions:

1—Assuming the validity of the police charge against Sirhan—yet to be proved in court — could that mean the two men the Herricks said they saw with Sirhan in their shop might have been involved in an assassination plot?

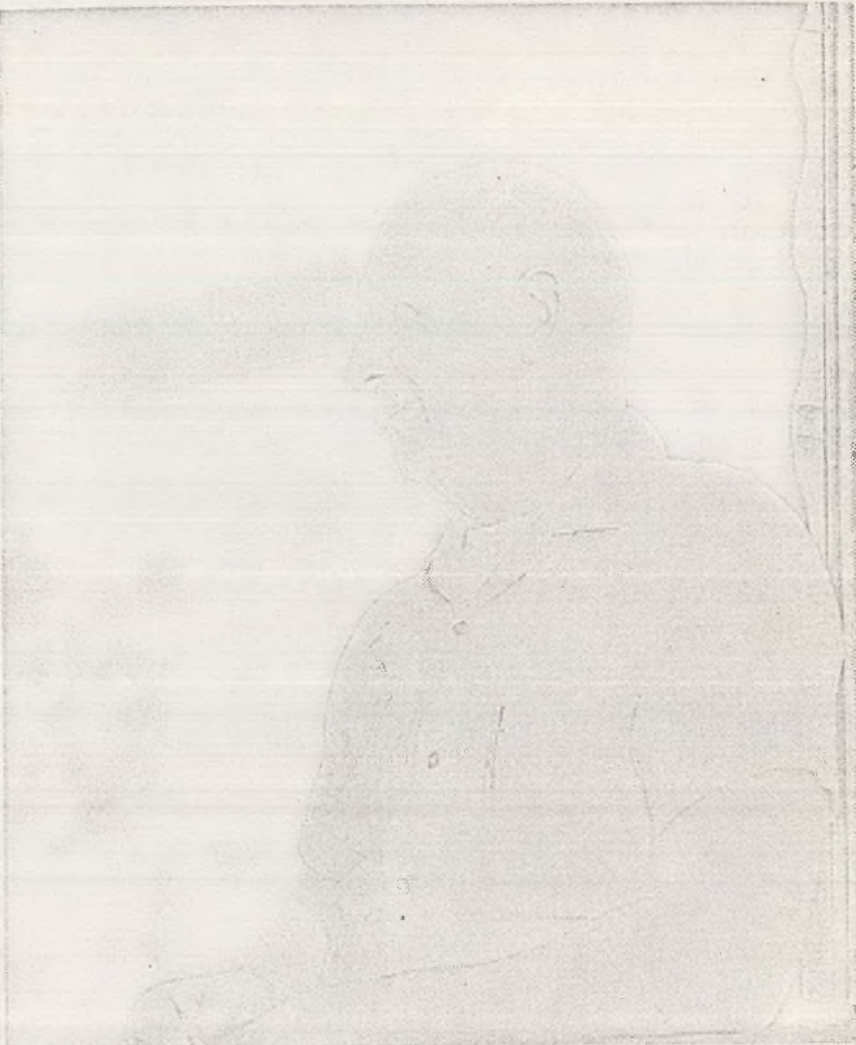
2—If not, were they aware how the ammunition was to be used?

3—Assuming a plot, could the .357 ammunition the Herricks said the men sought have been for a second gunman.— perhaps at a different point of ambushade?

The only testimony offered the grand jury which hinted at the involvement of another party was that dealing with a "girl in a polka-dot dress."

An employe in the hotel kitchen told of seeing Sirhan talking with a dark-haired girl with a good figure, wearing a polka-dot dress, just before the fatal burst of gunfire was heard.

Although it wasn't in the grand jury testimony, another witness told police that she saw a dark-haired girl in a polka-dot dress run from the entrance of the Ambassador after the shooting, shouting "We shot Kennedy."



GUNSHOP OWNER—Bob Herrick, owner of the Lock, Stock 'n' Barrel Gun Shop in San Gabriel, said two men accompanied Sirhan Bishara Sirhan when the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy bought ammunition.

Times photo

Dep. Chief Robert Houghton said — when asked about the gunshop owner's reports—that "we are cognizant of that general area of information."

He added:

"As I have said before, all leads we have we will run down as completely as possible. Any information we find with any bearing on the case at all will be investigated, and every effort will be made to verify it."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyers in Beirut Offer to Aid Sirhan

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.
Times Staff Writer

BEIRUT — Two Lebanese attorneys have cabled Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin, offering to help in his defense after they received a noncommittal response from the U.S. Embassy here.

The lawyers, Moussa Prince and Abdel Hamid Ahdab, sent a telegram Friday to Sirhan's appointed legal counsel, Wilbur Littlefield. They took this course on the advice of the American Embassy here after failing in what appeared to be an attempt to use embassy channels.

In Los Angeles, Littlefield said he has not as yet received any cable or other communication from the Lebanese attorneys, and would have no comment to make on their offer.

Prince, who identified himself as head of the Young Arab Advocates Assn., said he and Ahdab had asked the embassy to ascertain:

1—Whether Sirhan wanted their help.

2—If California authorities would cooperate with them.

3—Whether they would be afforded protection.

He said they had two purposes in making the offer. The first was to assure that Sirhan had adequate legal protection and that Sirhan's real motivation for the alleged crime was fully exposed.

The second, he said, was to prevent "political exploitation of this case against the Arabs. We don't want to see it used by the enemies of the Arabs."

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A Distressing Cover

I am distressed by the tragically prophetic cover on TV Times (June 2). The photograph shows the "Hero of the FBI" taking careful aim with a pistol. It is exactly this exposure of guns that contributes to their use. Los Angeles lived through a real life enactment of your cover picture with the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

ROBERT S. HERTZ, DDS
Los Angeles

Like Dr. Hertz and many other readers, the editors deeply regret the timing of the cover illustration. It can be said that Efrem Zimbalist Jr. as the FBI agent is on the side of the law and draws his revolver reluctantly. It can also be said that drama totally without violence would be untrue to life in this nation or in any other. But it is also sadly true that violence, often excessive, has been the selling point of many television series and films. The editors hope that tragedy will inspire more stringent gun control legislation and that all media will sharply reduce emphasis on violence.

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ASSASSINATIONS

Who Paid for the Bullet?

The important thing to know—Kennedy, was himself killed in the about most assassinations, a Turkish secret police official asserts in "A Coffin for Dimitrios," Eric Ambler's classic suspense novel, "is not who fired the shot, but who paid for the bullet."

He was referring to men of economic or political power who "desire the end but are afraid of the means," and who therefore remain unidentified in the shadows and hire to do the killings "the fanatics, the idealists who are prepared to die for their convictions."

Last week two men accused of sensational assassinations in the United States were in custody, indicted for murder. In one case, that of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charged with slaying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles, there has so far been disclosed insufficient evidence to indicate the killing was planned by more than one man.

But in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis, evidence strongly indicates that the fugitive suspect, James Earl Ray, had help in arranging his escape, strengthening the theory that some kind of conspiracy existed.

Procedure for Extradition

Ray, indicted as Dr. King's murder, was arrested in London June 8. Last week the United States applied for his extradition. A London court is expected to hold a hearing on the matter late this week or early next week. (The delay is to give Ray's lawyers time to study the U.S. document.) Then if the court—as expected—agrees to the extradition, Ray can by legal appeals delay its execution about one month. If his final appeal is rejected, the British home secretary is expected to order the extradition at once.

In Washington last week, some officials—recalling what happened to the man suspected of assassinating President John F. Kennedy—suggested that a secret flight, possibly in a military plane, might bring Ray back alive. (Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected slayer of President

Kennedy, was himself killed in the custody of Dallas police only two days after the assassination.)

The evidence that Dr. King's assassination may have been plotted by and financed by others thus made it appear that Ray may need heavy protection if he is not to be silenced by a bullet.

Careful Selection of Aliases

A sniper slew Dr. King in Memphis April 4. It was confirmed that as long ago as the summer of 1967, Ray used the name of Eric S. Galt on a visit to Montreal. And in the United States he often called himself Galt.

Actually, there is a real Eric S. Galt, supervisor in an industrial company in Toronto. And living in the same section of the city as Galt are two other men whose names Ray has used: Paul Bridgman, a school official, and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto police constable. Each resembles Ray remarkably. Galt even has scars on his forehead and on the palm of his right hand—as does Ray.

Ray's physical similarity to Galt, to Bridgman and Sneyd, raised speculation on the possibility of a careful effort to confuse any pursuit or investigation by creating an apparent double or triple identity. This revived recollection of reports that two "Oswalds" were seen in Dallas prior to the shooting of President Kennedy. Inevitably, also, there arose the chilling speculation that more than ideological factors linked those two slayings; that those who paid for the bullets in both crimes used a professional gang of assassins who hired those who fired the shots.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported that none of the three men whose names Ray used knew him. But speculation arose over a possible inadvertent connection. Galt and his wife have often traveled in the United States. Both have relatives in the country, and they often vacation in Florida.

Ray applied for a birth certificate in Toronto under Bridgman's name. Using Sneyd's name, he obtained a passport and bought an air ticket for

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London. From London he flew to Lisbon, stayed there 10 days, then flew back to London, where he was arrested because Canadian authorities had traced the false passport to him.

Besides the careful selection of aliases, the money that Ray spent is noteworthy. In Birmingham, Ala., he bought a car and paid \$1,995 in cash for it. In California he paid a fee of \$456 for dance lessons and a \$250 fee to attend a bartending school. And there was the money needed to live while hiding, and the money to fly to Europe.

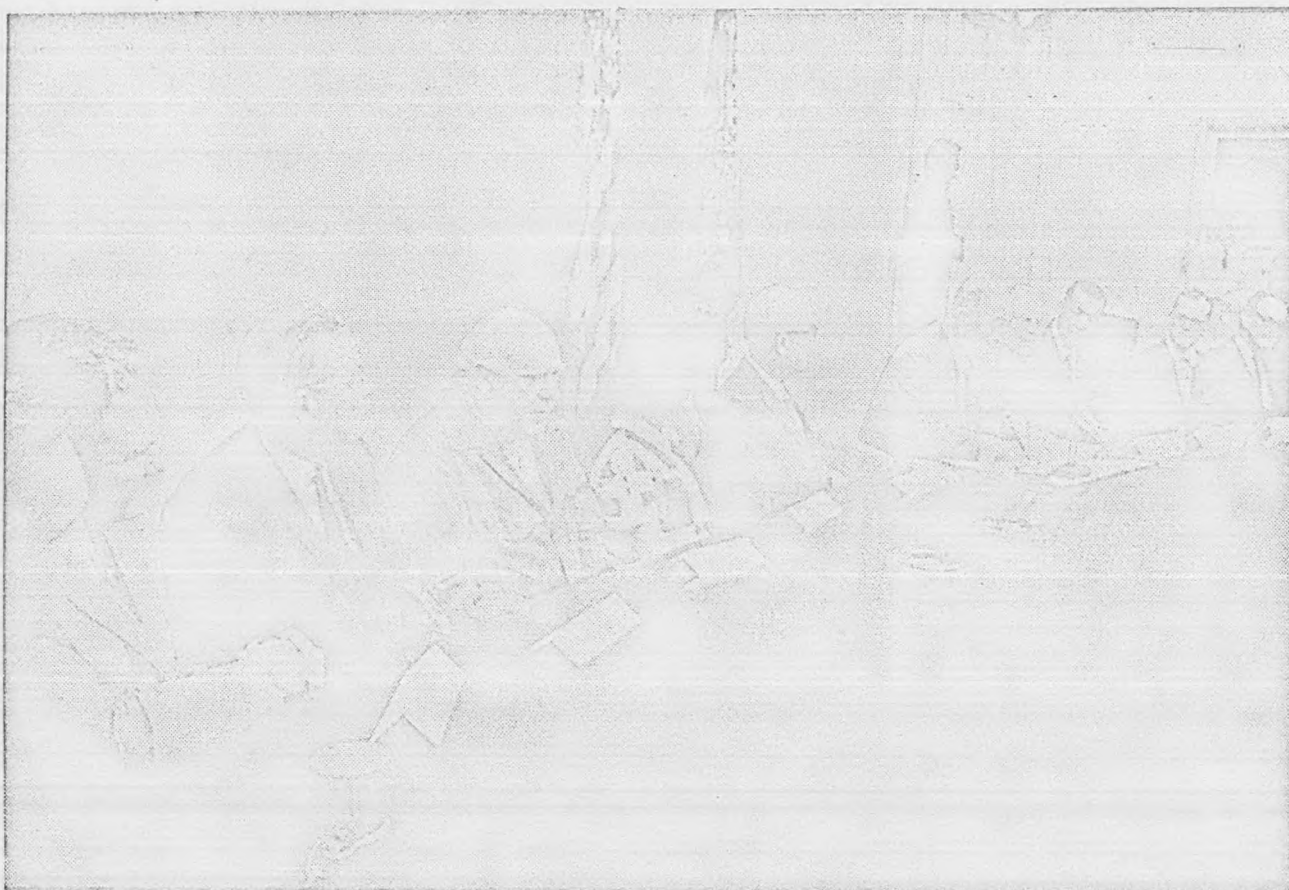
While investigation of Dr. King's murder continued and preparations for Ray's trial in Memphis were made by the State of Tennessee, in New Orleans a hearing was set Monday on arguments by lawyer's for Clay L. Shaw who are trying to prevent his trial on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. A panel of three federal judges will decide if Clay shall be given a permanent injunction to prevent Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison from prosecuting him.

In Los Angeles last week, testimony before a grand jury investigating the assassination of Sen. Kennedy disclosed more facts about "the girl in the polka dot dress"—who may have no connection with the case other than her presence at the assassination scene, but who has not come forward.

Vincent di Pierro, a student and part-time waiter at the Ambassador Hotel, said that before the shooting he saw a good-looking girl with a shapely figure beside the suspect, Sirhan. She was wearing a polka dot dress and she and Sirhan were standing up on a tray stacker in the hotel's kitchen area, Di Pierro said.

Shortly after the shooting a girl in a polka dot dress was reported leaving the scene and one worker in the Kennedy campaign quoted her as saying: "We shot him . . . we shot Kennedy."

Los Angeles police, the district attorney's office and the U.S. Justice Department announced formation last week of a special detective force of 23 men to investigate the assassination. A thorough investigation of every lead or clue to try to disclose every aspect of the killing was promised.



COMMISSION MEETS—The Commission on Violence meets with President Johnson in Washington.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In-Depth Poll Shows Public Reaction to Kennedy Death

BY LOUIS HARRIS

The assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy shook the American people to the core. In polling which extended from Wednesday through Sunday evening, the Harris Survey recorded a shocked reaction to the tragic events.

Three main strands dominated the public thinking:

1—Two out of every three people expressed the feeling that "something was deeply wrong in America" for the assassination to take place. Back in March, even at the height of frustration over the war in Vietnam, this sense of "something deeply wrong" did not rise over the 39% mark. Last week, 53% expressed the view that "law enforcement has broken down and lawlessness has taken over."

2—Real concern was expressed over the state of politics today. By 59 to 31%, the American people felt that "our political system is failing when the President can't announce where he is going, for security reasons." By a comparable 57 to 34%, the public held the view that "our political process has fallen apart when candidates can't campaign without fear of assassination."

3—The people engaged in considerably more self-examination than they did in similar circumstances almost five years ago when President John F. Kennedy was cut down by a sniper's bullets. Just after that assassination, the Harris Survey polled public opinion on a set of identical questions. The number of Americans who felt more "guilty about not doing more for tolerance," "more against discrimination" and "more for Negro rights" all rose more substantially last week than in 1963.

In the process of introspection, close to half the people poured out a flood of emotions and vows that they wanted to be "more considerate of other people's feelings" and "more understanding of people different from me." Roughly a third also expressed a determination to "go into community affairs" and to feel

"less personal hostility to candidates with whom they disagree."

As in 1963, a majority of the public said it felt "more patriotic" and more bitter against "extremist groups." Clearly, there was much feeling that America in a time of crisis should stand together.

However, it should be pointed out that the differences in reaction between 1963 and 1968 to two comparable assassinations are not so large that sweeping majorities appear to have been personally moved to re-examine their own behavior. There is more guilt than solid resolution. There is more alarm than clear direction.

Undoubtedly, the American people are seeking some meaning for their own lives out of what otherwise seems to most as a series of senseless acts. There is a feeling that two outstanding brothers dedicated to public service should not have died in vain.

This sense of rededication to the principles of John and Robert Kennedy has been felt most deeply by Catholics in the past week. Many Catholics who live in Northern industrial cities had identified themselves in the past as part of what has come to be known as "the white backlash," resisting black thrusts for further gains.

In contrast to Catholics was the reaction of that 13% of the public which still stands opposed to strict gun control legislation (81% now favor such laws). Those opposing gun control legislation saw virtually no personal meaning in Robert Kennedy's assassination. Fewer than one in five of them said they felt more guilty or felt more favorable toward extending Negro or other minority rights.

No doubt the mood of shock will pass. How much of the feeling of remorse and dedication to make the nation a more decent and safer place will extend into the future remains to be seen.

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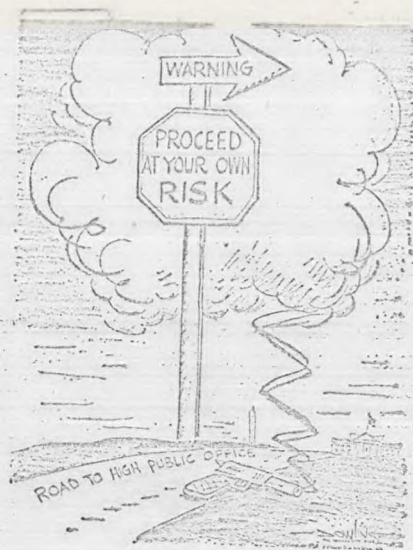
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Era of Politics and Violence

Cartoon by Dowling

Following are two of the tables the above analysis is based on. The total sample surveyed was 1,083 individuals who constitute a national cross section of the public who were reinterviewed from June 5 through June 9.

"As a result of the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, do you personally feel (more religious, and so forth) than you did before?"

	1968	1963
More against extremist groups	52%	55%
More considerate of other people's feelings	51	39
More patriotic	49	52
More understanding of people different from me	44	x
More against discrimination .	37	30
More for Negro Rights	33	21
More like going into community affairs	33	x
More guilty about not doing more for tolerance	31	23
Less personal hostility to candidates with whom I disagree	31	x
More religious	25	31
x-Not asked in 1963.		

"Let me read you some statements. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with that statement."

	Dis- Agree	Not- agree sure
Our political system is failing when the President can't announce where he is going, for security reasons	59%	31% 10%
Our political process has fallen apart when candidates can't campaign without fear of assassination	57	34 9
Law enforcement has broken down in this country and lawlessness has taken over ..	53	33 9

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDYS THANK THE NATION

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.

(AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said yesterday that Americans will decide this summer how best to fulfill the goals of his late brother, Sen. Robert Kennedy.

"And each of us will have to decide in a private way, in our own hearts, and in our own consciences what we shall do in the course of this summer, and in future summers," the Massachusetts Democrat said.

He spoke along with his mother at a television taping session in which he thanked the nation for the "strength and hope" received by the family from the nation's reaction to Robert's death.

His remarks and comments from Mrs. Rose Kennedy were taped Saturday for telecast later in the day over all three networks.

Former U.S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, sat in a wheelchair beside his wife, but did not speak during the taping. He was rendered speechless by a stroke 6½ years ago.

Edward and his mother spoke from wicker lawn chairs on the lawn of the Kennedy family compound overlooking the waters of Nantucket Sound.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late president, stood on the lawn nearby but did not take part in the taping.

Several relatives of the Kennedy family were also present.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's statement:

"I hope that the countless thousands who have sent their expressions of sympathy and condolence to Ethel Kennedy and my mother and father and members of the Kennedy family can realize the

strength and the hope that they have given to the members of the family during these last several days.

"This has not been the first tragedy that has afflicted my parents and the members of my family, and we pray that it is the last. But in each instance, in spite of a world of

cruelty, we have been much more impressed with the compassion and the love and the warmth of the human heart than we have over any other emotion.

"We are deeply indebted to President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson for their words as well as their actions, to the Vice President of the United States for his assistance, and we have been consoled by His Holiness Pope Paul, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and other heads of state and many political leaders.

"But most of all, it has been the people themselves with outstretched hands of sympathy and strength that have most

touched the hearts of the members of my family. It is the ones who could give the least who have given the most. To those who have expressed their grief and who have raised their voices to the members of our family, we shall always be deeply grateful.

"To the thousands who filed through St. Patrick's and stood on the streets of New York and stood on that railroad embankment, the other thousands in the rain in Washington, D.C., to those in California, the longshoremen who paused for a few minutes in their work, to the graduates

and commencement speakers in the Midwest, to those who offered prayers on the battleship Massachusetts in my own state of Massachusetts in Fall River, we shall never be able to express adequately in words our thanks but we shall in our deeds, in our public and private lives.

"And to those who began

the campaign and carried on the campaign for the ideals for which Robert Kennedy believed, that dream still remains, and those hopes still remain.

"And each of us will have to decide in a private way, in our own hearts, and in our consciences, what we shall do in the course of this summer, and in future summers, and I

know we shall choose wisely.

"Ethel and the members of the family are doing well. They have returned to school. Their oldest daughter Kathleen is teaching in an Indian reservation this summertime. They have the strength that their father has given them, and we pray to God that the Lord will give them the health to carry on."

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—United Press Telephoto

SENATOR KENNEDY, MRS. ROSE KENNEDY THANK NATION FOR UNDERSTANDING IN ROBERT KENNEDY'S DEATH
Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, watches broadcast from wheelchair in Hyannis Port.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Public Testimony This Time

Hearst Headline Service

NEW YORK—Lee Harvey Oswald was in the custody of the Dallas police from shortly after noon, Nov. 22, until he was killed by Jack Ruby about 48 hours later.

During that period he was questioned by the police, the FBI, the Secret Service and presumably by psychiatrists. What he replied to that barrage of questions has never been fully exposed. As one result of this omission, a series of books appeared casting doubt on the integrity of the subsequent Warren report.

A couple of those odd-ball authors are still lecturing here and abroad on the "untold" factors of the case. Now and then the district attorney of New Orleans bursts forth with some outrageous new charge in his continuing effort to prove that President Kennedy's death was the result of a "conspiracy."

President Kennedy was killed, I'm convinced, by Lee Harvey Oswald and Lee Har-

vey Oswald alone. The only question in my mind, after a great deal of study of the tragedy and talks with a lot of people involved, is whether that nut was really aiming at the president when he let go with three shots from his Carcano. He could well have been trying to take a bead on Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the seat just ahead of the President. Gov. Connally had not long before that fatal day refused to intercede in Oswald's effort to obtain an

honorable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps, to replace the dishonorable one. Oswald had nothing against Kennedy, as far as we know. Indeed, as a pro-Castroite, he must have approved of JFK's refusal to support the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Marine Corps records indicate that Oswald was a lousy marksman.

But what he replied to the tons of questions remains obscure. Whatever he said was not deemed pertinent to the

trial of his own murderer.

Sirhan Sirhan is alive today and ready for trial because of lessons learned the hard way in Dallas. With the possible exception of Nazi war criminals, no man has been more closely guarded than this nut who killed Sen. Robert Kennedy. The Dallas police showed us Oswald on the night of the assassination, as if displaying a sheep-killing wolf they had successfully run down.

Ruby, of course, was there with a bag full of sandwich-

es, free tickets to his striptease joint, and the customary offer of his pimping services to the cops when he killed Oswald the following Sunday. There is every reason to believe Ruby honestly thought he would become an American folk hero. Why he didn't do so on the night the cops proudly showed off Oswald will never be known.

Fast work by Rosie Grier, Rafer Johnson, Jesse Urruh and L.A. police saved the skin of Sirhan Sirhan in the

immediate wake of the shooting of Robert Kennedy. There were half a dozen able-bodied bystanders outside the Ambassador Hotel who tried to get at Sirhan with obvious intent to beat the life out of him. The police had a harder time with them than they did with Sirhan.

So he was spared and the State of California will now attempt to put him to death legally.

If Ruby had missed, or nev-

er strolled by, the Oswald trial would have seen testimony delivered from the witness chair by the President's widow, by Gov. and Mrs. Connally and scores of other principals who had no reason to be subpoenaed for the Ruby trial. In the Sirhan trial, because he has been preserved for it, we probably shall have the poignant spectacle of the brave, pregnant widow suffering the additional burden of reliving the ultimate agony of her life.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Brilliant Career Ahead

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Sen. Edward Kennedy, still shaken by the tragic death of his brother, is confronted with the unique historical opportunity to become a great force for unity and progress in this dangerously divided nation.

Since the birth of the republic, few men at his young age have had thrust upon them so grave a challenge and so vast an opportunity.

The 36-year-old Senator may, for the moment, not even want to think of his own

the hearts of people.

But, more than that, he was suddenly a tremendously important national figure—a courageous, bereaved young man, whose words and deeds can have an important impact upon the course of this nation.

The vital question facing Edward Kennedy and the nation is the manner in which he proceeds.

It is even possible that his own political aspirations, and those of his family, may, for

ward Kennedy must continue to kindle hope among the black, the young and the poor. But it also is incumbent upon him to kindle renewed faith among the non-black, the non-young, and the non-poor.

Edward Kennedy can speak eloquently—for he is an eloquent young man—of the efforts that must be made on behalf of the alienated and deprived without demeaning the monumental efforts made in that direction by President Johnson.

political future. He has suffered a deep wound that will be long in healing.

But he has with him the sympathy and even the love of his nation. And the millions who identify with him will be listening for his voice—waiting to follow his leadership. Already, there is considerable talk of Kennedy running for Vice President this year or for President at a later date.

The decisions he will make will be difficult. But there is no question that he can play a

the moment, become irrelevant to the greater task of pulling a nation back from the brink of chaos.

The tall, handsome young Senator believes deeply in what his brother believed.

Speaking of Robert Kennedy during the funeral mass, the Senator said. "...he should 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."

major role in the future leadership of America.

This was clearly evident when the Massachusetts Senator rose in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Saturday to pay poignant final tribute to his slain brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and again as he stood in solitude on the observation platform of the funeral train.

He was the symbol—the last remaining symbol in this generation—of the Kennedy family and all that it stands for—in

Those things were true of Robert Kennedy. But it also is true that many, many Americans who shared Robert Kennedy's hopes and dreams refused to accept his leadership because they regarded him as a divisive influence.

This, then is the difficult, almost brutal, fact that the sole younger brother must face up to. It is not easy, but the Kennedys never have been known for the adherence to the way that is easy.

To win national support Ed-

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Released from Hospital

Paul Schrade, 43, the last of five shooting victims in the June 5 assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been released from the hospital.

Schrade, 43, is regional director of the United Automobile and Aerospace Workers Union, and a member of the Kennedy delegation from California to the Democratic national convention.

Schrade had accompanied

Kennedy into the Ambassador Hotel pantry and was about six feet from him when the senator was struck down. A bullet went into the center of Schrade's skull and required two hours of surgery to remove.

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Sirhan Trial Delay Seen

These are the things that the Southland talked about this weekend, the things that happened to other people, which will interest you.

Sirhan Trial Delay

Trial for accused assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan may be delayed for weeks.

Defense for Sirhan probably will seek a change of the trial site from Los Angeles. An appeal to the state Supreme Court could cause the delay.

The next court appearance for Sirhan is scheduled for June 23 when he will enter a plea, expected to be innocent by reason of insanity. A trial date would normally then be set for within 60 days.

As far as could be determined, Sirhan has had no visits from relatives or friends in the nine days since Kennedy was fatally wounded. His father, Bishara Sirhan, said in Jerusalem he intended to come to Los Angeles next week.

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