

Meanwhile, the domestic political pot boiled. Kennedy was very much in the center of it.

There was talk of him becoming Johnson's vice presidential *running mate in the approaching* presidential election. Political leaders endorsed the idea. Polls showed him a favorite. At the same time there were suggestions from the New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the Senate in New York although he resided in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

The vice presidential office obviously was more attractive to Kennedy and he announced on June 23, 1964: "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate for New York."

Six weeks later Johnson, in effect, put him back in the New York Senate race by eliminating Kennedy and all other Cabinet members from consideration as his running mate.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, who sought a second term.

Kennedy defeated Keating by more than 800,000 plurality. When he joined his brother Ted in the Senate, it marked the first time in history three brothers had become senators.



Associated Press

Robert F. Kennedy with his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, in May 1963.

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'He Lay There Struck Down'

Witness Tells Of Blood, Anger

By ROBERT HEALY

Boston Globe Political Editor
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LOS ANGELES (AP) — In that narrow, darkened corridor, there was terror, profanity, tears, blood and the violence of a nation.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York had walked down the same back corridor in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel just 15 minutes before. He was in a good mood. He had won California. And he came over to shake my hand. I congratulated him and we talked about his big win.

Now, I was standing on a steel serving table directly over the same place where we had shaken hands. He lay there struck down by bullets. His right hand held a bleeding side. His face was white. His eyes were open. His lips moved just slightly. He did not cry.

Against the steel serving table, Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman for the Los Angeles Rams, had the assailant pinned. He held tight to the man's right wrist and he smashed it against the side of



—United Press International

The suspect as he was taken from hotel.

the serving table. He tried to free the gun from his hand. There was this great man, towering over the small man and with all his strength it took him more than a minute to take that gun.

Another man, atop the table,

was trying to kick the gunman in the face. "Bastard . . . kill him," he shouted. And he would have.

Kennedy had waited until his victory was secure in the California primary before he came

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~~down to~~ talk to ~~his~~ workers. There was a huge crowd in the ballroom. They had waited for several hours.

About 12:15 a.m. (3:15 EDT) the senator's press aides entered the working press room adjoining the ballroom. They said Kennedy would come in a matter of minutes to thank his workers and make a statement for television.

A big crowd filled the lobby outside, and it was decided it would be easier to bring the candidate through the kitchen corridor into the ballroom.

Then the senator came. He had been in Malibu during the day and picked up a fresh sun tan. His press aide, Richard Drayne, preceded him. There were few people in the corridor—some kitchen workers and some television cameramen forwarned of his arrival.

Kennedy began his speech with a remark about the shutout victory that Don Drysdale had just pitched for the Los Angeles Dodgers. It went over big.

I listened to him speak for a few minutes, then walked into the press room, because you could not hear the senator in the roar of the crowd. The reception was better on the television in the press room.

Kennedy had said that after his speech he would meet with a small group of reporters in the working press room.

A few seconds before he ended his speech, I left the television and went to the door that led to a corridor behind the ballroom stage and off the kitchen. Kennedy would come off the stage and walk down this corridor.

The Moment

I was only a few feet inside the corridor, walking toward Kennedy, when I saw his head bobbing in the crowd. We were 25 or 30 feet apart. The assailant was between us.

Then there were the shots.

They said there were eight of them. Their flash lit up the corridor. I remember thinking there were about five. They came quickly and I wasn't counting.

Someone said they were firecrackers. There had been some of that in the rally in San Francisco's Chinatown Monday.

But there was no mistake about this. Someone had been shot.

I ran down the corridor. People bunched in front of me and I jumped on the steel serving table, past the assailant beneath me on my left, and saw Robert Kennedy on the floor in the gray light.

People were screaming: "Get

a doctor." "Get back and give him air."

They swore and cursed each other.

For a few seconds I did not notice the struggle directly beneath me. Then I looked down and saw the gun. Grier held the assailant and was attempting to take the gun from his hand. The man next to me was shouting, "Kill him!"

When Grier finally shook the gun from the assailant's hand, a man next to me picked it up. Bill Barry and Rafer Johnson, Kennedy's other two bodyguards, scrambled to get the weapon—they were afraid the man would kill the gunman.

Then there was a struggle to hold the assailant. They did not

want to let him go and Rosie Grier did not want him killed and said so. They picked the assailant up by the legs and hauled him away from Kennedy.

A Reluctance

There was turmoil in the ballroom, Kennedy's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, went to the stage and asked the people to clear the room. The assailant was still in the corridor behind the stage, and so was Kennedy. A doctor came in and attended him.

It seemed that the special officers assigned to the party were reluctant to act. They kept away from the assassin and it seemed a long time before they started to take any one of the four persons who were ~~shot to the hospital~~.



The suspect is taken to a secret arraignment.



Elizabeth Evans of Saugus, Calif., holds handkerchief to her forehead grazed by bullet.

Associated Press

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6 OF 10 KENNEDY CHILDREN WITH HIM ON TRAGIC DAY

By a Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Six of Robert Kennedy's 10 children were with him in Los Angeles on the day he was shot.

They will be returning to Washington, it was announced by the Kennedy staff, some time later today on an Air Force plane. Accompanying them will be Col. and Mrs. John Glenn, close friends of the Kennedy family. Glenn, the first American astronaut to circle the earth, has been campaigning on behalf of Kennedy in a number of primaries.

The Air Force plane was furnished the Kennedy family at the request of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Kennedy children here to see their father complete his California campaign are Courtney, Kerry, Matthew, Christopher, David and Michael.

Their mother is remaining in the hospital at the side of her husband. She is expecting her 11th child late next fall.

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THE KENNEDYS

Tragedy, Violence Have Stalked Family

By United Press International

Tragedy and violence have stalked the closely knit Kennedy family since Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., eldest among four sons and five daughters of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., was killed on a volunteer flying mission in Europe in World War II.

A daughter, Kathleen, wife of the Marquis of Hartington, was killed May 3, 1948, when a chartered airplane crashed in mountains in southern France. Her husband, Lord Hartington, had been killed in action in France in 1944.

The late President John F. Kennedy was slain by two bullets from an assassin's rifle while driving in a motorcade through downtown Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Edward M. Kennedy, a U.S. senator from Massachusetts, was injured critically in a plane crash in New England in June, 1964, but recovered and was able to resume his political career.

One sister, Rosemary, is in a mental institution in Wisconsin.

The other Kennedy daughters are Mrs. Patricia Lawford, divorced wife of actor Peter Lawford; Mrs. Jean Smith, wife of Stephen Smith, who handled the Kennedy family financial matters, and Mrs. Eunice Shriver, wife of the present ambassador to France.

Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., multimillionaire father of the family, suffered a crippling stroke Dec. 19, 1961, and has been under constant care since.

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Suspect Quizzed, Won't Give Name

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy refuses to identify himself and has said but one word — “yes” — since his arrest, Police Chief Thomas Reddin said today.

“He just sits there and says nothing,” Reddin told a news conference.

The man is the only known suspect, he said.

The chief said Kennedy's assailant fired all eight shots in an Iver Johnson .22 caliber pistol at the New York Senator.

Four or five other persons were wounded.

Reddin gave these details:

The suspect carried a few scraps of paper, not identified, but had no identification. “We made a skin search of him, checking that he had nothing on him to take his life.” He is under 24-hour guard.

“We have advised him of his rights. He doesn't want a lawyer now.”

Questioning continues at Central Jail, with a representative of the district attorney's office. Any statements will be tape recorded, which Reddin says was

not done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy.

“We describe him as a male Caucasian, around 25, 5 feet 5 and about 120 pounds, swarthy complexion. His hair is described as wiry or bushy.”

The gun is the only evidence.

Reddin gave this account of the shooting:

“Sen. Kennedy walked from the ballroom with members of his party to another room and that was when the shots were fired. Rosie Grier (giant tackle for the Los Angeles Rams) seized the suspect and handed the weapon to Rafer Johnson (former Olympic decathlon star, lately a Kennedy aide).

“When the shots were fired pandemonium broke out. There were early reports of three suspects. We are now reasonably sure there's only one.”

In Washington, the Justice Department said the suspect's fingerprints had been sent from the FBI office in Los Angeles to Washington to aid in identification.



—Associated Press

Police hustle suspect out of the hotel.

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Kennedy Gets Easy Victory In S. Dakota

A-10
By Robert C. Jensen
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy scored a major political victory in Vice President Humphrey's native state of South Dakota last night.

The pro-Kennedy delegation in the Democratic presidential primary easily outpolled a slate running under President Johnson's name but supporting Humphrey.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's slate finished a distant third.

With 91% of South Dakota's 1582 precincts reporting, the vote in the Democratic presidential primary was:

Johnson 17,702 (31.0%)
Kennedy 27,978 (48.8%)
McCarthy .. 11,600 (20.2%)

In the Republican balloting, with 91% of the precincts reporting, Nixon was drawing 61,238 votes.

Nixon was the only candidate listed on the ballot and no write-ins are permitted.

Humphrey supporters had made an open and full-scale bid to defeat Kennedy in South Dakota, a state where Humphrey grew up and maintained close ties.

The Humphrey camp used as its vehicle the slate of delegates pledged to President Johnson before he announced he would not seek re-election.

The 26 delegate-votes were less important to Humphrey than a strong showing of popular support against that of his two rivals for the presidential nomination.

The strategy of the Humphrey camp backfired when Kennedy received about one-half the total votes, although he invested only two days of campaign time in the state.

McCarthy campaigned for less than a day in South Dakota and his third place finish was not unexpected.

William Dougherty, Kennedy's campaign manager in South Dakota, had said before the election, "It's a heads I win, tails you lose proposition. If he (Humphrey) wins, they'll say it's a Humphrey victory. If he loses, they'll say it's a Johnson loss."

Humphrey supporters said last night they believed Humphrey could have won if there had been an official slate. They pointed out that a newspaper poll conducted 10 days before Humphrey announced his candidacy on April 27 showed him leading Kennedy by 48 per cent to 33 per cent, with 15 per cent for McCarthy.

The South Dakota primary was the only one Humphrey could have entered but he stayed out, his supporters said, because a victory in his native state would have been called a "phony triumph" with little or no political significance.

Humphrey supporters also are quick to point out that no direct financial support was channeled from Washington to the Humphrey effort in South Dakota.

Today's victory gave Kennedy a sweep of all three mid-Western primaries he entered—Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota. He joined the presidential race too late to run in Wisconsin. McCarthy won Wisconsin over President Johnson.

The Johnson slate trailed Kennedy in the farming areas of the east and the cattle counties in western South Dakota and in nearly all the city areas. The big exception was in Beadle County, where Humphrey's mother lives and where the family has a drug store at Huron.

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~~Former~~ Vice President Nixon was unopposed on the Republican ballot and picked up South Dakota's 14 delegate-votes. His tally appeared likely to nearly match the combined total of the three Democratic presidential slates.

Sen. George McGovern was unopposed for the Democratic renomination for a second term. He will face former Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor also were unopposed. They are State Attorney General Frank L. Farrar, the Republican who wants to succeed Gov. Nils A. Boe, who is ineligible for a third consecutive term, and Democratic State Chairman Robert M. Chamberlin, who is heading the slate pledged to

Republican Rep. E. Y. Berry defeated Robert Schumacher, a Rapid City attorney in the congressional primary in the Second District. He will face Democrat David Garner of Rapid City in November. In the First District, Frank Denholm of Brookings upset former State Rep. Boyd Bennett of Flandreau. Republican Rep. Ben Reifel was unopposed in the primary.

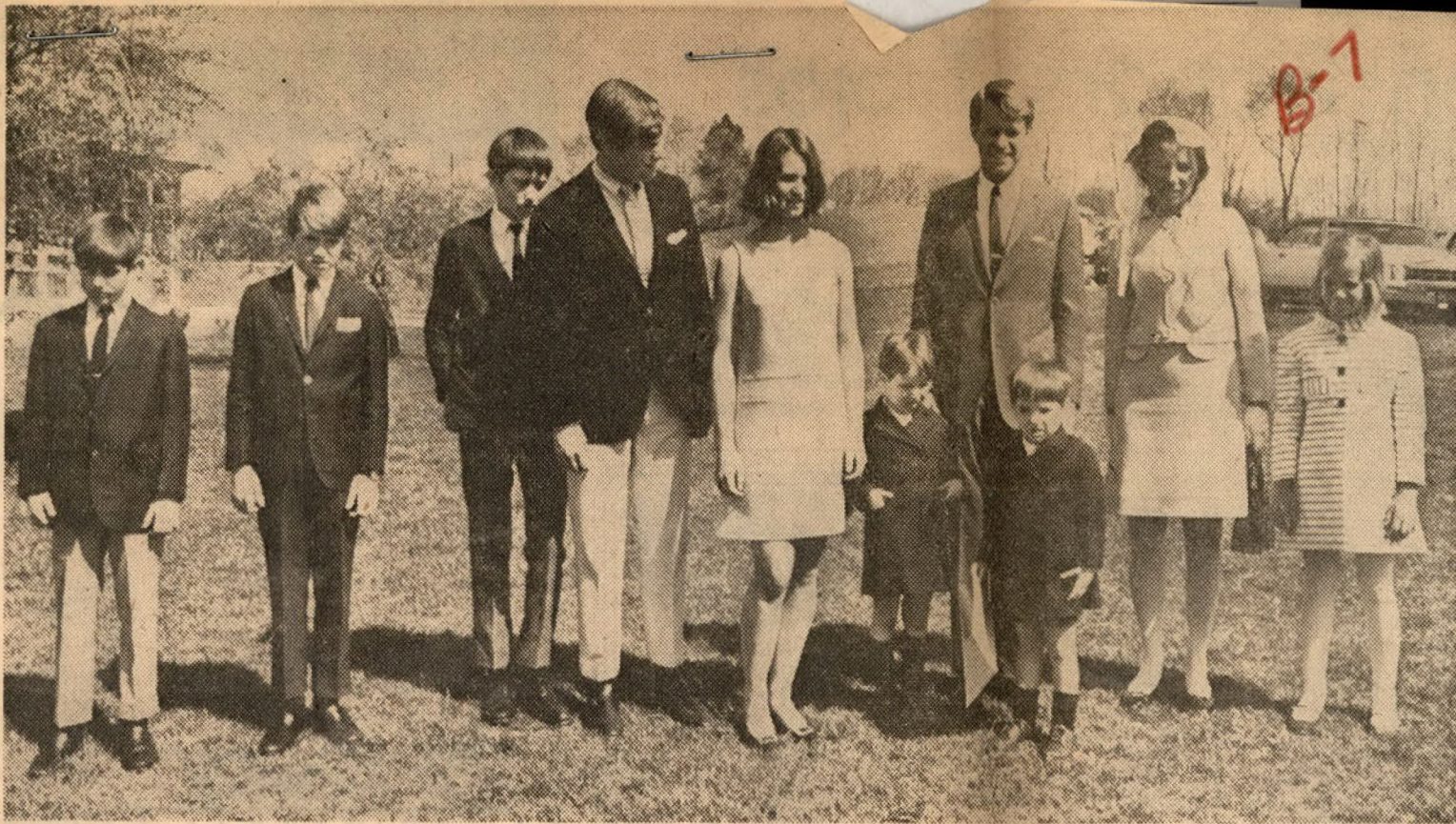
Humphrey backers waged a well-financed campaign to win votes for the slate pledged to President Johnson. ~~And the~~ Vice President himself gave the effort a sort of unofficial boost by two well-publicized appearances in the state in the last four weeks.

On one of them, Humphrey delivered the commencement address May 24 to the graduating class of Doland High School, where he graduated in 1929.

In the last two weeks the Humphrey supporters had put on a saturation campaign of television, radio and newspaper advertising to make it clear that a vote for the Johnson slate is a vote for native son Humphrey.

Newspaper advertisements said: "In our June 4 primary, we have the opportunity and the honor of being the first state to endorse, in a public primary, the presidential candidacy of a native South Dakotan. The Chamberlin slate of delegates has expressed its preference for the support of Hubert H. Humphrey at the nominating convention since the withdrawal of President Lyndon B. Johnson."

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-UPI

ON EASTER SUNDAY

Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy and eight of their children leave St. Luke's Catholic Church in McLean, Va. after attending Easter mass. Left to right are Michael, David, Robert, Joseph, Kathleen, Matthew, Sen. Kennedy, Christopher, Mrs. Kennedy and Mary.

Times Herald

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Dawn Breaks in McLean

By **DONNIE RADCLIFFE**
 Star Staff Writer

Idling motors of three Fairfax County police cruisers broke the silence of dawn this morning in McLean, Va.

Hickory Hill, the stately white home of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was quietly taken under protection at 4:30 a.m., shortly after news of the California tragedy was transmitted by Telex into the police headquarters.

Earlier things were quite normal in the hometown of the man who hoped to move to the White House.

Few street lights burned because there aren't many street lights. Few dogs barked because in suburbia, dogs, like their masters, go to bed early.

Only at Hickory Hill was there any sign of activity. And even it was minimal, with only a few lights glowing softly in three upstairs windows.

Not until dawn did the neighborhood around the Kennedy house begin to rouse.

ROOSTER CROWS

Then a rooster crowed and a dog barked, disturbed perhaps by the uncommon commotion of the police cars.

Officers who had taken up protective vigil outside the estate were polite, but obviously shaken by the news that another Kennedy had been the target of a gunman.

"I don't know what the world is coming to," said one.

"It's not the world, it's the people in it," answered Charles Norfolk, the lieutenant in charge.

Norfolk conferred briefly with members of the Kennedy staff inside the house, then informed his men and a growing crowd of newsmen there would be no trespassing whatsoever.

"The people who live here want no one on the premises. We're maintaining a surveillance indefinitely and no one goes inside who isn't authorized."

Those authorized, at first, really meant only one person, a young secretary in Kennedy's campaign headquarters. But before long the authorized list began to grow as Kennedy staff and friends began arriving to see if they could help.

The Rev. Richard McSorlay, a teacher at George-

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town University, said he was asked to be "with the children."

"I was informed that young Robert Kennedy was here. That's why I was asked to come," he told newsmen.

Sally Irish, a Hickory Hill secretary to Mrs. Kennedy, waited her turn behind Joe Gargan, a Kennedy cousin, to be cleared for admittance.

"Most of the children are in the west," she said.

"Douglas (the baby) is the only one at home," said Gargan who was in the car ahead of her.

Of the Kennedy menagerie, all but Freckles was at Hickory Hill. Earlier in the evening the Senator had told the crowd at his Los Angeles victory reception that the dog who has been campaigning with him in the west "retired early, confident of victory."

The most vocal of the pets left at home were Brumus, the Newfoundland, and Panda, the English sheep dog. Brumus kept watch on the front porch while Panda policed the driveway.

ACCOMPANIES MAID

At one point he accompanied a maid to the road in front of the house, sniffing police and newsmen en route.

When asked to comment on activities inside the house, the maid said, "I'm awfully sorry, I'm so upset I can't talk."

Shortly after 6 a.m., Chief U.S. Marshal James J. McShain arrived at Hickory Hill to disperse the crowd. He said absolutely no announcements would be given from the house and all queries were routed through the Kennedy campaign headquarters in Washington.



Before his tragic shooting, Sen. Robert Kennedy with wife Ethel by his side, talks to newsmen in Los Angeles.

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ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

THE GUN USED IN THE SHOOTING WAS TRACED BY POLICE AS HAVING BEEN IN THE POSSESSION LAST NOVEMBER OF A GEORGE CHARLES ERHARD OF PASADENA, CALIF. WHOSE AGE WAS GIVEN AS 18. A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE ERHARDS WAS ANSWERED BY A WOMAN WHO SAID GEORGE ERHARD WAS NOT AT HOME. SHE HUNG UP WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE GUN.

POLICE RECORDS SHOWED THE GUN WAS PURCHASED IN LOS ANGELES IN 1965 AND SUBSEQUENTLY WAS GIVEN TO A WOMAN IN MARIN COUNTY NEAR SAN FRANCISCO. THE WOMAN SAID SHE GAVE THE GUN TO GEORGE ERHARD LAST NOVEMBER OR EARLY DECEMBER.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
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Shooting Expected to Hasten House Action on Crime Bill

By ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

Congressional Democratic and Republican leaders said that the assassination attempt against Sen. Robert F. Kennedy undoubtedly would hasten enactment of the anticrime bill awaiting House consideration today.

Declaring that "the temper of the House will be for quick action," Speaker John W. McCormack said that House leaders still intend to have the House vote this afternoon on whether to send the Senate-amended bill to a House-Senate conference committee.

McCormack indicated that he is not sure now that the House will send the legislation to a conference which might involve prolonged discussion.

Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford said he believes that the shooting of Sen. Kennedy might cause many GOP members as well as Democrats to oppose that move. Instead, many more House members might press for prompt acceptance of the Senate version.

Such acceptance would send the measure to President Johnson without further delay.

"The tragedy in Los Angeles undoubtedly will speed up action on the bill," Ford said. "The biggest impact probably will be on the gun control provisions in the bill. It might even result later in still stronger legislation of that kind."

Ford emphasized that he had not yet consulted with Republican colleagues and had not had time to weigh the effects of the assassination attempt on other crime control proposals pending in Congress.

He raised the possibility that most members of the House would reject the motion sched-

uled to be made today by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y.

That motion, authorized by the full committee yesterday, would be to send to conference the comparatively mild bill passed by the House last August and the much tougher measure adopted by the Senate two weeks ago, 72-4.

Celler has vehemently opposed several amendments voted by the Senate.

Ford and McCormack said that the Los Angeles tragedy might have an effect on the House Rules Committee which is considering a resolution to have the House accept the Senate version.

That resolution, sponsored by Rep. John J. Anderson, R-Ill., could not be taken up in the House until tomorrow, except by unanimous consent, if it is cleared by the Rules Committee today.

McCormack said he thinks the House should approve the Celler motion. The assassination attempt against Kennedy, he said, would assure reasonably prompt agreement by the conferees and subsequent approval by the House and Senate.

McCormack noted, however, that "two or three courses are open to the House" — adoption of the Celler motion, adoption of a further motion to instruct the House conferees to insist on acceptance of the Senate amendments, or rejection of the Celler motion and later approval of a separate resolution to take the Senate version.

McCormack would not speculate on what the House might do.

Rep. Paul B. Rogers, D-Fla., said he would go through with his previously announced plan if the House approves the Celler motion to send the bill to confer-

ence. He said he would make a further motion to have the House instruct its conferees to insist on the Senate amendments.

Rogers, however, declared that "it now is more essential than ever that we enact this legislation as quickly as possible." He indicated that he would support any move to accept the Senate version immediately. He recalled that he recently introduced a House resolution similar to Anderson's.

Rogers said that because of the assassination attempt the House today "might well reject" the Celler motion. Rules Committee clearance of the Anderson resolution, he said, would be a strong incentive for members of both parties to reject the conference method and open the way for a direct and quick vote on whether to take the Senate bill without change.

He favors sending the conflicting versions to conference in the hope of knocking out or modifying those provisions. He has said he would rather "sacrifice" the basic bill than take the Senate provisions he said would overturn Supreme Court rulings restricting use of confessions and police interrogation and of wiretapping.

The legislation, as revised by the Senate, would authorize federal outlays of \$100 million the first year and \$300 million the second year to help states and communities handle organized crime as well as riots and other civil disturbances. The states rather than the federal government would allocate most of the money.

Another major section would ban interstate mail order sales of revolvers and pistols and over-the-counter sales of such weapons to minors and to non-residents. It would also forbid possession of any kind of firearms by felons, mental incompetents, dishonorably discharged veterans and aliens illegally in this country.

The most controversial provisions would authorize police wiretapping and bugging operations in the investigation of a long list of crimes and would undercut the Supreme Court's Miranda, Mallory and other decisions limiting the use of confessions, time of arraignment, and under methods of questioning suspects.

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Attempt Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif
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Kennedy Is Shot Critically After Calif. Win, Suspect Held

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United Press International

Robert F. Kennedy: Shot as the crowd surged

Struck in Head, Hip; During Celebration; 3 Others Wounded

From News Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday)—Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, was shot early today minutes after he claimed his victory in the California primary.

He was pronounced in critical condition at Central Receiving Hospital from three wounds—two in the head and one in the hip.

At 4 a.m. (EDT) he was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Later Kennedy was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The shooting at the Ambassador Hotel turned the Kennedy victory celebration into a scene of horror and pandemonium.

Kennedy was reportedly conscious and talking after being struck by the series of shots. Almost immediately after the shooting a young man of Latin appearance in dungarees was seen being taken into custody.

The shots were fired about 3:20 a.m. EDT. At least three other men were reported wounded, Paul Schrade of the Steelworkers Union, ABC unit manager William Wiesel and Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles.

Priest Offers a Rosary

A priest, near the scene of the shooting, said he approached the fallen Senator. "I gave him the rosary and he clenched it tightly and I was pushed away. There was blood on his head."

Kennedy's wife, Ethel, expecting her 11th child, knelt by her husband before he was taken to the hospital. Her face was masked with shock.

The California victor had just left the ballroom of the Ambassador and was walking along a service corridor outside the kitchen. There was a normal crush of reporters, photographers and spectators.

At least five shots were fired, according to eyewitnesses, by a man who had been standing by a service cart.

After he was struck, Kennedy lay in a pool of blood while efforts were made to find a doctor. His brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, stood on the podium of the ballroom shouting for a doctor.

A bus boy reported that Kennedy gasped at one point. "Is everybody okay? Is everybody okay?"

Negro Olympic star Rafer Johnson and Los Angeles Ram tackle Roosevelt Grier, both of whom had been campaigning with Kennedy, reportedly seized the assailant. An accomplice was reportedly also taken into custody.

Joe La Hive, a member of Kennedy's headquarters staff, said he and another aide participated in the capture.

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"We both looked at Bobby and then we both grabbed the gunman and threw him up on a table. The guy grabbed his gun and handed it to Rafer Johnson and we turned the guy over to police," said La Hive.

David Jayne, an ABC producer in Los Angeles, said he "heard several loud noises like popping firecrackers" and he dived to the ground. When he looked up Kennedy had fallen in front of him.

Emergency Treatment

One physician on the scene was quoted as saying that the Senator was going to be all right. But Kennedy was reported to be unconscious at the Central Receiving Hospital, where last rites were administered.

The assailant was described as an olive-skinned man of about 25. One witness said that he heard the gunman "shout something about saving the country."

There was an interval of about 60 seconds between the first shot and the later burst of gunfire. It was the ensuing flurry that finally awakened the victory celebrants to what had happened.

Emergency treatment was given to Kennedy at the Central Receiving Hospital, where doctors administered shots and intravenous fluid. It was while he was there that Father Thomas Teacha from St. Basil's Church was called in to administer the last rites.

Less than a half hour later the New York Senator was taken to Good Samaritan for surgery. Kennedy press aide Frank Mankiewicz described the Senator as in "stable condition" there.

"He was breathing well. He had a good heart beat," the aide said.

The shooting and ensuing bedlam was reported on live television. It was an irony reminiscent of the murder of his brother's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. The scene on the screen registered the same atmosphere of hysteria, disarray and mute shock.

There were cries of "Kill him! Lynch him!" as some in the crowd tried to grapple for the assailant. Kennedy's bodyguard, William Barry, and Grier shielded the suspect from the crowd.

The news of the shooting spread quickly through Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's election headquarters at the Beverly Hilton Hotel and threw a pall over a noisy crowd there.

McCarthy was awakened and went immediately to the ballroom of his hotel. He asked that the crowd there join him in a moment of silent prayer.

President Johnson was advised of the shooting immediately, but the White House withheld comment. A spokesman for Gov. Ronald Reagan said the California Chief Executive deplored the shooting and offered "whatever assistance that we can make available" to help apprehend the assailants.

The Senator's brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, telephoned the family home in Hyannis, Mass., from California and reported the shooting. The Senator's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, were not awakened, however. The father is a semi-invalid as a result of a stroke several years ago.

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Kennedy Had Just Won Two Major State Races

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (Wednesday) — Twin victories in the California and South Dakota primaries moved Sen. Robert F. Kennedy back into the Democratic presidential race today.

Kennedy had just thanked campaign workers for their help and was on his way to address another group of supporters when he was shot at a Los Angeles hotel.

Early this morning, a sampling of votes from Los Angeles County showed Kennedy had overtaken Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's early lead in California, capturing the State's rich prize of 174 convention votes.

Hours earlier, Kennedy had wrapped up a prestige-building win over a slate running under President Johnson's name but supporting Vice President Humphrey in Humphrey's native state of South Dakota.

McCarthy finished a badly beaten third in South Dakota, but he told his supporters here this morning, "We have just begun to fight."

The vote count in California was agonizingly slow, delayed by breakdowns in computers and a snarl in a new electronic voting system in Los Angeles. But three hours after the polls closed, NBC News joined CBS in declaring Kennedy the projected winner. NBC projected Kennedy at nearly 50 per cent of the vote.

The raw vote returns saw-sawed between Kennedy and McCarthy even after the projections of a solid Kennedy victory.

A third slate, nominally uncommitted but supported by prominent California backers of Humphrey, trailed far behind.

With 20% of California's 28,573 precincts reporting, the

vote in the Democratic presidential primary was:

Kennedy . . . 229,018 (43.9%)
Lynch slate 69,410 (13.3%)
McCarthy . . . 222,766 (42.8%)

In the Republican balloting, with 19% of the precincts reporting, Gov. Ronald Reagan was drawing 210,264 votes.

Reagan was the only candidate listed on the ballot and no write-ins are permitted.

Kennedy's two victories erased—at least partially—the setback he suffered last week, when McCarthy upset him in the Oregon primary. The stage appeared to be set for a bruising fight for delegates between Humphrey and Kennedy in the 11 weeks remaining before the Democratic Convention opens in Chicago on Aug. 26.

The victories in South Dakota and California restored Kennedy's credentials in the presidential race, but did not provide any immediate measure of his ability to unite the anti-Administrative Democrats for the showdown with Humphrey.

Kennedy hinted strongly that he would drop out of the race if McCarthy beat him here, as he did in Oregon last week. McCarthy, who lost to Kennedy in May in Indiana and Nebraska, insisted just as strongly that he would carry on—no matter what.

But practical politicians in both camps agreed in advance that whoever won California—and its rich bag of 174 convention votes, more than one-eighth of the 1312 needed for nomination—would automatically become the principal challenger to Vice President Humphrey at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in August.

Humphrey, happy to see his rivals quarreling with each other, adopted a hands-off attitude toward the third slate in the California primary, an uncommitted delegation led by State Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch consisting mainly of pro-Administration party officials.

The Kennedy-McCarthy bat-

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tie in California was the briefest but most bitter in the chain of encounters reaching back through Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon. Both men threw everything they had in the way of organization, money and personal energy into the one-week campaign, knowing that this was their last test of strength, except for delegate contests in each individual congressional district in New York on June 18.

Kennedy had been a pronounced favorite to win California from the moment he joined McCarthy in challenging President Johnson's re-nomination. But, McCarthy's upset victory over Kennedy in Oregon last Tuesday gave his underdog California campaign a psychological and financial boost.

Polls taken over the weekend showed Kennedy leading, but with McCarthy closing the gap.

The struggle became increasingly personal, with each candidate complaining of "misleading" and "unfair" tactics in the other's advertising. Yet when Kennedy and McCarthy met for the first and only time in their entire 3-month campaign in a televised discussion program in San Francisco Saturday night, their exchanges were guarded and polite.

Immediately afterwards, however, McCarthy resumed use of "scare tactics" on the race issue. What aroused McCarthy's ire was Kennedy's statement during the televised program that McCarthy's plan for aiding Negroes amounted to a proposal to "take 10,000 black people and move them into Orange County," a predominantly white suburban area south of Los Angeles.

McCarthy accused Kennedy of using tactics that "could increase suspicion and distrust among the races." He also said Kennedy's argument that aid must be directed toward improving life in the slums

amounted to "practical apartheid," a statement that Kennedy characterized as a sign of "desperation" on McCarthy's part.

The counterpart to this bid for the white suburban vote was the intense McCarthy campaign—employing recorded praise of the Senator by the late Martin Luther King Jr. and endorsement by prominent California Negroes—to reduce the overwhelming margin Kennedy had won from Negro voters in previous primaries.

Accompanying this was a separate and continuing argument between the two men as to who had been earliest and most consistent in his opposition to the Vietnam war.

As personal relations worsened between Kennedy and McCarthy, Humphrey backers in the State stepped up their advertising campaign for the Lynch delegation, in an obvious bid to keep either Kennedy or McCarthy from reaching 50 per cent of the total vote.

By claiming that neither challenger had been able to win the allegiance of the majority of Democrats in the states where they had run, the Humphrey men hope to be able to obliterate the psychological significance of the primaries on the ultimate convention choices.

Until today, McCarthy had topped 50 per cent only in Wisconsin, where his sole rival, President Johnson, withdrew from the race on the eve of the voting. Kennedy had gone over 50 per cent only in Nebraska and the District of Columbia, winning Indiana by a plurality and losing to McCarthy in Oregon.

Awaited almost as eagerly as the California returns was the attack, accusing Kennedy a signal from Kennedy and McCarthy about the possibility of their joining forces to combat Humphrey at the convention.

Kennedy said a week ago that he would "abide by the

decision" of the California electorate—a strong hint that he would quit the race if beaten here. He did not pledge to aid McCarthy under those circumstances, but many of those close to him predicted the Senator would take that step, because of his opposition to Administration policies in Vietnam and at home that Humphrey has been defending.

McCarthy was adamant about rejecting talks of a "coalition" if he were defeated, but some of his young campaign associates have indicated privately that they would be willing to work for (Kennedy) if he won California. Overtures from Kennedy himself reached some McCarthy aides yesterday and today.

The Kuchel-Rafferty battle in the Republican senatorial primary was a classic confrontation between the liberal and conservative wings of the California GOP. Kuchel, who went to the Senate in 1953 as an appointee of then Gov. Earl Warren, was the last survivor of the war era of liberal Republicanism remaining in high office in the State.

Rafferty was a hero of the same conservative forces that carried the 1964 California primary for Barry Goldwater over Rockefeller and that nominated and elected Reagan as Governor in 1966. As School Superintendent, Rafferty became a free-swinging critic of "progressive" notions in education, law, welfare and other fields. Reagan, pursuing his own presidential ambitions, remained neutral in the Kuchel-Rafferty race.

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