

62- HQ-587-A

SECTION 2

SERIALS JUNE 6, 1968 ONLY



\*62-HQ-587-A-2\*

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SECTION 2

JUNE 6: 1968 ONLY

FBI - CENTRAL RECORDS CENTER

HQ - HEADQUARTERS

Class / Case #	Sub	Vol.	Serial #
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INVESTIGATION

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Transfer-Call 421

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Killed By The Violence He Hated

By **DAVID WILSON**  
Staff Reporter

Robert F. Kennedy began his campaign for the Presidency March 16, 1968, in the old Indian Treaty Room at the Capitol, where his brother, John F. Kennedy, had made the same announcement eight years before.

"I run to seek new policies—policies to close the gaps between black and white, rich and poor, young and old, in this country and around the

world," he told the nation.

"I run for the presidency because I want the Democratic Party and the United States of America to stand for hope instead of despair, for the reconciliation of men instead of the growing risk of world war."

The personal tragedy of this intense, passionate and thoughtful man was that his theme of reconciliation, reunification and renewal for the nation often was drowned

out in the clamor of the crowds he loved, obscured by his mercurial and sometimes abrasive personality or lost in the rhetorical battles he waged with his adversaries.

The violence he warned against and pledged to oppose struck him down as he spoke of peace.

Few were neutral about "Bobby" Kennedy. People either adored or hated him.

His friend Arthur M.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

1 BOSTON GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

OKEASAT

Date: 6/6/68  
Edition: Morning  
Author: David Wilson  
Editor: Thomas Winship  
Title: KILLED BY THE  
VIOLENCE HE HATED

Character:

or

Classification: 62-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

File

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED  
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



Schlesinger Jr., the historian and chronicler of the John F. Kennedy years in the White House, called him "the best Attorney General this country has had in a generation."

The man he was responsible for jailing, James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters' Union, called him "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed, smart-aleck" and a "ruthless monster."

The empathy he generated in crowds often escalated into something like mass hysteria, which delighted his partisans and confounded and enraged his enemies.

With the possible exception of Lyndon B. Johnson, he was the most controversial political figure since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Theodore H. White, in "The Making of a President, 1960," described him as "a moralist... moved by great emotions... (but) a man in whom the motor reflexes are predominant."

It was this combative drive, nurtured in the intensely competitive atmosphere of growing up in the Joseph P. Kennedy family, that gave him the capacity for great achievement and, at the same time, the creation of enduring friends and enemies.

He was a study in contrast. His concern for the poor, the deprived, the racially oppressed and the innocent victims of the war in Vietnam was unmistakably sincere. But he did not "suffer fools gladly," was often impatient to the point of rudeness and exercised a professional politician's memory for old scores.

"He'd cut your throat for practice," was one line circulated by his enemies in 1960.

But these same enemies had to concede he was affectionate, understanding and gentle father to his 10 children, a devoted husband and a good and generous host at "Hickory Hill," the family's spacious old white brick house at McLean, Va.

In the patriarchal tradition of the Kennedy clan, Robert, the seventh of nine children of Joseph and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy, took the leadership of the family upon the death in Dallas of President Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963. Even before that assassination he was acknowledged to be a potential candidate for president in 1968.

★  
He was not only John F. Kennedy's brother; he was his best friend. In those years in the White House he was generally understood to be the second most powerful man in the United States.

As Attorney General — an appointment he hesitated to take lest it provide ammunition for his brother's opponents — he employed the same kind of drive that won him a Harvard varsity football letter despite his size (5'-10", 160 pounds).

His record covered a broad spectrum of the national life — civil rights, racketeering, labor investigations, immigration, economic concentrations, legal defense of the poor and the Federal judiciary.

The segregationist South has not forgiven him for his firm and activist support for the civil rights decisions of the Federal courts — including the integration of the Universities of Alabama and Mississippi.

And his business recalls with horror the night in 1962 when agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation banged on executives' and newsmen's doors to ask questions about a steel price increase. The increase was later revoked under pressure from the White House.

His career, although he spent most of it in the shadow of his elder brother, was mercurial.

At 26, he was managing John F. Kennedy's Senate campaign here against Henry Cabot Lodge.

Four years later, he almost won the Democratic nomination for vice president for his brother.

At 34, he was the Kennedy campaign manager in the thrilling year of 1960; at 35, Attorney General of the United States.

Three years later, he escorted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy through the agonizing ordeal of her husband's majestic Washington funeral.

Then, for months, he was out of the public eye, grieving for his martyred brother and growing closer, in shared bereavement, to his brother's widow.

★  
In the Summer of 1964, he took a New York address, canceled his Barnstable, Mass., voting registration and announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from New York against the formidable Kenneth M. Keating.

His campaign was a foretaste of this year's political pyrotechnics. Even in the staid villages of upstate New York, women mobbed him, smeared him with kisses and teenagers plucked his buttons and showered him with flowers.

On Election Day, he buried Keating — who is now a judge — by some 800,000 votes.

His announcement for the Senate followed a contretemps with President Johnson which exacerbated the already acerbic relationship between these two strong-minded men.

Kennedy had announced that he would not seek the New York Senate seat on June 23, 1964.

At that time, he was still holdover attorney general in the Johnson Cabinet and it is believed that he anticipated the President would ask him to be his 1964 running mate.

In early August, however, the President announced that no officer of his Cabinet would be considered for the second spot on the ticket, a decision widely regarded as aimed at Kennedy.

In his disappointment over the vice presidential nod, he had something in common with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who had been led by Johnson to believe that he would get the nod.

★  
Robert Kennedy was born Nov. 20, 1925, in Brookline. His father, who was to become architect and chairman of President Roosevelt's Securities and Exchange Commission, and U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain (and an often-mentioned presidential prospect) was then in the process of accumulating one of the United

States' great family fortunes in securities, real estate and the entertainment industry.

He grew up in Brookline and in Bronxville, N.Y., where the family later moved, and attended London's Gibbs School, where he made the rugby and cricket team during his father's tenure at the Court of St. James.

He was sent home at the outbreak of the war and entered Milton Academy, where he quarterbacked a prep championship football team.

★  
There were few Roman Catholics at Milton at the time, and young Kennedy once found his room had been maliciously ransacked by some other students.

"He went to their room, opened up the windows and threw books, clothes, chairs, tables — everything — out in the yard," a classmate once recalled. "Bob got along fine."

He entered the Harvard College class of 1948 in a Naval Reserve training unit at a time when two brothers, Joseph P., Jr., and John F., were on active duty; the former in the Army Air Corps and the future President on a PT boat in the South Pacific.

With brother Joe's death in the explosion of an aircraft on a secret mission over the English Channel, Robert found life in the austere and peaceful Cambridge of those days impossible.

When the Navy named a destroyer (the USS Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.) after his brother, Robert went directly to Secretary of the Navy William G. Forrestal to demand assignment aboard her. The orders were cut and the ex-cadet was assigned to the ship as an enlisted man before the Kennedy family heard of his move.

The destroyer served out the war in the Caribbean without firing a shot in anger, and Kennedy admitted later, "I led a rather relaxed life."

He returned to Harvard and after graduation earned a law degree at the University of Virginia.

A seldom-recalled incident at Harvard developed at St. Benedict's Center, where the Rev. Leonard J. Feeney, S.J., was inveighing against Protestantism one evening.

Fr. Feeney's insistence that all Protestants were destined for damnation outraged Kennedy, and he openly disagreed with him, later refusing to apologize and maintaining that no Catholic had a right to teach such doctrine.

Kenneth P. O'Donnell, campaign manager, Presidential assistant and one-time football teammate of Kennedy's, had this to say once, recalling his football prowess:

★  
"He had no right to be on the varsity team. It was just after the war, and all the men were back from service. We had eight ends who were bigger, faster and had been high school stars.

"But Bobby was a quick, tough guy who worked five times as hard as anybody. He'd come in from his end

like a wild Indian. If you were blocking Bobby, you'd knock him down, but he'd be up again going after the play. He never let up."

Robert Francis and Ethel (Skakel) Kennedy were married in 1950 at Greenwich, Conn. She was a banker's daughter and heiress in her own right to a chemical fortune. They have 10 children, and she is expecting an eleventh in January.

The family was a national institution and subject for Kennedy's well-received, self-deprecating jokes in the 1968 campaign.

Perhaps the most distinguished advocate of physical fitness in public life since Theodore Roosevelt, Kennedy led them on hikes, ski trips, mountain climbs, sailing cruises and down western rivers on rubber rafts in a heartening exemplification of family solidarity over the years.

★  
"Ethel and I can beat anybody," he once was quoted as saying.

After admission to the Massachusetts Bar in 1951, Kennedy joined the Justice Department, working on prosecutions of income tax and graft cases.

In January, 1953, he was named one of 15 assistant counsel to the newly organized Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—to become forever known as the McCarthy Committee after its chairman, the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

He resigned in July, 1953, after a dispute with Chief Counsel Roy Cohn over the committee's methods, but the association haunted his political career for years.

He rejoined the committee as minority counsel the following February and became chief counsel when it was reorganized under Sen. John J. McClellan (D-Ark.).

In 1957 with McClellan again as chairman, Kennedy became chief counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, and his long-time warfare with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters began.

Testimony on the activities of union President Dave Beck was followed by his indictment and imprisonment after conviction of income tax violation.

★  
Next committee target, James Hoffa, was charged by Kennedy with misusing union funds, running a "hoodlum empire" and holding "well-nigh uncalculable power over our country." After protracted investigation and trials, Hoffa was imprisoned on jury-tampering charges.

Kennedy's role in his brother's administration was not confined to the Justice Department.

He had leading advisory roles in the decisions that led to the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in April, 1961, and in the missile crisis of the following year with the Soviet Union.

The President sent him on



a trip around the world as his personal representative in that same year.

Kennedy was lunching at home Nov. 22, 1963, when the news of his brother's assassination flashed across the world.

He met Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base that night when it brought the body, the widow and the new President Johnson back to Washington from Dallas.

Robert Kennedy's death is part of a saga of family tragedy almost without parallel in human history.

It leaves Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as the sole surviving son of the former ambassador.

A daughter, Kathleen, wife of a British peer, was killed in an airplane crash in World War II (her husband died in infantry combat); and another daughter, Rosemary, suffered mental retardation.

The surviving sisters are Patricia, former wife of actor Peter Lawford; Eunice, wife of U.S. Ambassador to France R. Sargent Shriver; and Jean, wife of Stephen Smith, who oversees the family fiscal affairs.

Oldest of Robert Kennedy's children is Kathleen, 16. Youngest is Douglas Harri-man, born in 1967. The others, in descending order of age, are Joseph, Robert, David, Mary, Courtney, Michael, Mary Kerry, Christopher and Matthew Maxwell.

Robert Kennedy's identification with the cause of full citizenship for American black people was not confined to his administration. Of the Justice Department.

During the 1960 campaign, when the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., himself to become an assassin's victim, was jailed in Atlanta, Ga., on a petty charge, Kennedy intervened to free him.

When Dr. King was shot to death in Memphis, Kennedy made a chartered jet airliner available to his widow.

★

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy took issue with those who characterized her brother-in-law as "arrogant" and "ruthless."

In a magazine article in 1967, she called him "the most compassionate person I know," a shy but proud man who is often misunderstood.

"People of private nature are often misunderstood because they are too shy and too proud to explain themselves," the article went on.

"Their actions can be called Machiavellian or aloof, or whatever, by people who don't understand them.

"You don't want others to know your emotions, so you won't open up; and you give people your actions alone to judge you by, which sometimes isn't enough, especially for people who want to embrace you," she explained.

Robert Kennedy's entry into the campaign for the Democratic nomination for President was criticized as opportunism by all-out supporters of Eugene McCarthy, coming, as it did, after McCarthy's success in New Hampshire and before Pres-

ident Johnson's withdrawal from the contest.

Kennedy replied that he had been speaking out with great clarity (and influence) against the war in Vietnam for as long as long as McCarthy had, and had every right to run.

When he was shot in Los Angeles, he had fashioned a structure of primary victories that missed only Oregon, and was poised for an all-out drive to win over uncommitted delegates, "leaners" and favorite sons before the Aug. 21 Chicago convention.

On the campaign trail, he sometimes evoked moving memories of John Kennedy through accent and gesture. The public, for the most part, loved it.

★

Indeed, the ecstatic, surging crowds, largely but not entirely composed of young people, tossing flowers and confetti, clutching for his disposable cufflinks and even his shoes, tearing at his clothing and screaming, "Bobby! Bobby!", had his political managers as well as his security people worried in the weeks before the shooting.

He wanted and needed the exposure, the vote-generative experience of moving large numbers of people, to impress the political figures who control delegations.

At the same time, there were the negative possibilities of offending more staid citizens with his cadres of "jumpers and screamers" and the possibility of harm through accident or malice.

He wore his shaking hand to a pain-wracked claw, slept on the floors of airliners, fell and bashed his face on a car in an Indiana

As always, he went all out.

His emphasis in the later days of the campaign before the shooting seemed to have taken on a more conservative character.

He laid great emphasis on his law enforcement role as Attorney General, and he insisted that the preservation of law and order in America was a matter of first priority, along with measures aimed at helping the nation's poor to a place in the sun.

★

He also insisted that it was private enterprise, not public handouts, which had the greatest potential for alleviating the lot of the poor, and, as U.S. senator, he had taken the lead in mobilizing the private sector for action in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto and elsewhere.

He backed low-interest, government-guaranteed loans to help the poor establish their own businesses and housing.

Perhaps seeking to allay the spectre of ruthlessness, he kidded himself mercilessly to crowds, suggesting that nobody had done as much for the farmer as a man who feeds breakfast to 10 children daily.

He denied he ever had a unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam but continued to

press for a bombing halt and de-escalation. His position on the war was actually slightly less dove-ish than McCarthy's, and he acknowledged that some judgments of the Kennedy administration in the pre-American days of the conflict might have been in error.

The campaign was not over when he was struck down.

Despite his string of victories, Vice President Humphrey was the favorite for the nomination.

The "new politics" that Kennedy preached did not sit well with the old politicians, and even Kennedy at one point made the mistake Oregon to remain a "viable" candidate.

At the same time, an underdog situation seemed not inappropriate for a man of his demonstrated will and determination.

of saying he had to win in

★

In the U.S. Senate, he was less popular than his less abrasive younger brother Ted. The "club" members tended to resent his wealth, his publicity and the size of his staff as well as his independence and Harvard manners. And they regarded the celebrity seekers and autograph collectors who hounded him through the Capitol corridors as an unmitigated nuisance.

In examining the press clippings of this year's Kennedy campaign, one finds striking the sparsity of account of what the man was trying to say.

There are piles and piles of stories of his winning or losing in polls, primaries or delegate votes, scores of tales of hysterical fans trying to drag him from his car, and almost as many personality profiles and biographies.

What is most lacking — as it is with many politicians — is some coherent, integrated statement of the man's principles and positions. In this case, the man, or the image of the man, may have dominated and hidden the reality and meaning of his spirit.

He appealed to the alienated feelings of most of the electorate when he told the people that the country needed to move in "a different direction," but, like most of us, he seemed unsure of precisely what direction.

A man who loathed violence, and knew it in its worst form, and pleaded for a healing of the nation's wounds, was wounded by it.

In one of his speeches, he called for "a change in the national spirit."

"Too much, and for too long," he said, "we have confused our achievements with our wealth and measured our greatness with the statistics of the gross national product."

"But the gross national product counts air pollution and cigarette advertising and the ambulances to clear our highways of carnage. It counts special locks for our doors and jails for the people who break them."

"It counts Whitman's rifle and Speck's knife and television programs that glorify violence the better to sell goods to our children."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
ch \_\_\_\_\_  
an \_\_\_\_\_

A 10 *Thursday, June 6, 1968* THE WASHINGTON POST  
R2

# News Recording: 'A Shot'

## Senator Struck Down During Interview

Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

What follows is a remarkable eyewitness description of the shooting incident that resulted in the critical wounding early Wednesday of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. It was recorded by Mutual correspondent Andrew West who was interviewing Sen. Kennedy for a Los Angeles station and the Mutual network:

**Kennedy**—"My thanks to all of you and now it's on to Chicago and let's win there." Cheers from crowd. Crowd—"We want Bobby. We want Bobby."

**West**—"Senator, how are you going to counter Mr. Humphrey and his back-grounding you as far as the delegate votes go?"

**Kennedy**—"It just goes back to the struggle for it . . .". Immediately after the quote by Kennedy back-ground noise of gunshot and screaming from crowd.

**West**—"Senator Kennedy has been shot—Senator Kennedy has been shot—is that possible, is that possible? It is possible ladies and gentlemen. It is possible. He has. Not only Senator Kennedy—Oh my God—Senator Kennedy has been shot and another man—a Kennedy campaign manager—and possibly shot in the head. I am right here and Rafer Johnson has hold of the man who apparently has fired the shot. He has fired the shot . . . He still has the gun the gun is pointed at me right this moment. I hope they can get the gun out of his hand. Be very careful. Get the gun . . . get the gun get the gun . . . stay away from the gun . . . stay away from the gun."

"His hand is frozen . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb. Take a hold of his thumb . . . and break it if you have to . . . get his thumb. Get away from the barrel. Get away from the barrel man. Look out for the gun. OK — all right. That's it Rafer, get it. Get the gun Rafer. OK now hold on to the gun. Hold on to him. Hold on to him."

"Ladies and gentlemen they have the gun away from the man. In this—they've got the gun—I can't see the man. I can't see who it is. Senator Kennedy right now is on the ground. He has been shot. This is a—this is—what is it? Wait a minute. Hold him — hold him. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him Rafer. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him Rafer. Keep people away from him. Keep people away from him. All right ladies and gentlemen. This is a—make room, make room, make room, make room. The Senator is on the ground. He's bleeding profusely . . . from apparently — clear back — apparently the Senator has been shot from the frontal area, we can't see exactly where the

*Assassination of  
Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
Los Angeles, Calif  
6/5/68*

*OK ENSALT*

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald *page A 10* \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News *pg A 10* \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date *6/6/68*

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20 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



Senator has been shot. But ~~come on~~, push back, grab a hold of me, grab hold of me and let's pull back. That's it. Come on. Get hold of my arms. Let's pull back. Let's pull back. All right. They . . . the Senator is now . . . the ambulance has been called for and the ambulance is bringing the ambulance in this entrance and this is a terrible thing. It's reminiscent of the valley the other day when the Senator was out there and somebody hit him in the head with a rock. And people couldn't believe it at that time. But it is a fact.

"Keep room. Ethel Kennedy is standing by. She is calm. She's raising her hand high to motion people back. She is attempting to get calm. A woman with a tremendous amount of presence. A tremendous amount of presence. It's impossible to believe. It's impossible to believe. There's a certain amount of fanaticism here now . . . as this has occurred no one . . . we're trying to run everybody back. Clear the area. Clear the area. Right at this moment—the Senator apparently. We can't see if he is still conscious or not. Can you see if he is conscious?"

Observer—"What?"

West—"Can you see if he is conscious?"

Observer—"I don't know . . . no, no . . . he is half-conscious."

West—"He is half-conscious, and ladies, we can't see . . . ladies and gentlemen . . . one of the men apparently a Kennedy supporter, is going berserk. Come on . . . come on . . . out, out, out. Is there some way to close these doors, Jess? Is there any doors here? Out through the . . . out through the exit . . . let's go. Out we go . . . unbelievable situation. They're clearing the halls.

"One man has blood on himself. We're walking down the corridors here. Repetition in my speech . . . I have no alternative. The shock is so great. My mouth is dry. I can only say that here in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel—the back entrance from the podium—in the press room. The Senator walked out the back. I was directly behind him. You heard a balloon go off and a shot. You didn't realize that the shot was a shot. Screams went up—two men were on the ground—both bleeding profusely. One of them was Senator Robert Kennedy. At this moment, we are stunned. We are shaking as is everyone else. In this kitchen corridor at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, they're blocking off the entrance now. Supposedly to make room for the ambulance. That's all we can report at this moment. I do not know if the Senator is dead or if he is alive. We do not know the name of the gentleman concerned. This is Andrew West, Mutual News, Los Angeles."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Post

Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Daily News *Box A-110*

The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_

Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_

New York Post \_\_\_\_\_

The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_

The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_

The Worker \_\_\_\_\_

The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_

The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_

People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 6/6/68

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*BP*

*OKENSALT*

UPI-137

(EVERS)

CLAREMONT, CALIF.--MRS. MEDGAR EVERS, WHO ALSO LOST HER HUSBAND TO AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET, TODAY EXPRESSED HER GRIEF OVER THE DEATH OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY IN A TELEGRAM TO HIS WIDOW.

MRS. EVERS, THE WIDOW OF THE SLAIN MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, SAID:

"THE FAMILY OF MEDGAR EVERS SHARES WITH YOU PROFOUND GRIEF AND DEEP LOSS. AS MY DAUGHTER, RENA, AND I TALKED AND SHARED WITH YOU AND SEN. KENNEDY, THE MANY MILES IN ATLANTA (AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., ALSO AN ASSASSINATION VICTIM) ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO, THERE WERE EXPRESSIONS BETWEEN US OF CONCERN, FAITH AND HOPE FOR A BETTER AMERICA. SEN. KENNEDY GAVE US THAT HOPE AND THROUGH THE EXAMPLE THAT HE, PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND MEDGAR EVERS GAVE, I PRAY THAT WE AS A NATION LARN FROM THEM. OUR PRAYERS ARE WITH YOU."

6/6--EG224PED

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*file*

NOT RECORDED

20 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968





United Press International

Sirhan Sirhan, 24, suspect in shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is hustled out of Los Angeles hotel after being subdued. Behind him is Jesse Unruh, speaker of State Assembly and Kennedy's California manager.

# Suspect Is Native Of Jordan

## Reported Flip, Unremorseful Man of 24

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5 — A 24-year-old native of Jordan, described by interrogators as unremorseful and occasionally flippant, was identified by Los Angeles police today as the suspect seized in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who lives in Pasadena, refused to discuss the shooting although he talked freely and articulately today about other matters, police said.

According to Police Chief Thomas Reddin, the suspect's identity was traced through the .22 caliber pistol seized after the shooting in the Ambassador Hotel and through fingerprints taken when he applied for a racetrack job.

### No Motive Uncovered

Police investigators said they had not determined a motive for the shooting and had no evidence the suspect had been hired by anyone. In his pockets, they found a newspaper article critical of Kennedy and four \$100 bills.

Reddin said he would not rule out the possibility of a conspiracy involving other persons but he insisted there is no evidence now to suggest that one existed.

[Sirhan was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite," Jerry Cohen of the Los Angeles Times reported.]

[John H. Wiedner, operator of Organic of Pasadena, a health food chain where Sirhan worked as a stock and delivery boy until April, called him "an honest man."]

["But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel," said Wiedner. "He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis."] *[Signature]*

### Kennedy Pledge Recalled

["Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised"]

[The same theme was echoed by Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, in New York City.]

[The Associated Press  
See SUSPECT, A15, Col. 1]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Post

Times Herald *H 1*

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The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_

The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_

People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date *6/6/68*

*62-587-A*

NOT RECORDED

JUN 17 1968

*(OKENSA LT)*  
*Assassination of*  
*Robert F. Kennedy*  
*Los Angeles, Calif*  
*6/5/68*

79 JUN 17 1968

*File*



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### SUSPECT, From A1

quoted Mehdi as saying that Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by Sen. Kennedy's backing of the Israeli cause during his TV debate with Sen. Eugene S. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

"[It is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence," Mehdi said. He added that Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena State College.

[In a formal statement Mehdi said: "We condemn the fact that Senator Kennedy had kowtowed to the Zionist pressure to the detriment of American interest in the Middle East, as we condemn the act of Mr. Sirhan."]

A swarthy, slender man,

Sirhan was arraigned in Los Angeles Municipal Court this morning and then held in the Los Angeles County jail.

According to Lt. Jack Eberhardt, an executive aide to Reddin, interrogators found Sirhan articulate but adamant in his refusal to discuss either the shooting or his political views.

"He's bantering with the investigators at this point," Eberhardt said. "He's flip."

But Eberhardt said that Sirhan talked eagerly about one subject — a sensational local murder case last year in which a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney was convicted of killing his wife and her lover. Sirhan brought up the case several times and was interested in whether the convicted murderer, Jack Kirshke,

would win freedom in his appeal.

Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and entered the United States through New York City Jan. 12, 1957, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was then classed as a permanent resident, the Service said.

Both his first and last names mean "wanderer" in Arabic.

Sirhan and two brothers, Munir (Joe) and Adel, live with their mother, Mary Sirhan, an employe of a Pasadena church nursery in Pasadena. There are unconfirmed reports that his father returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab country. One source said Sirhan has two other brothers in the area.

Sirhan Sirhan graduated in 1963 from John Muir High School in Pasadena before going to Pasadena State. According to the Los Angeles Times, classmates considered him "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Munir and Adel Sirhan were being questioned by police late in the day and were described as "cooperative."

Identification of Sirhan Sirhan — who had refused throughout the night to tell police his name — was announced at a press conference this morning by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty.

Later Yorty said a "diary of hate" kept by Sirhan carried the declaration that "Kennedy had to be assassinated before June 5, 1968" (first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war). Police confirmed that

two notebooks of Sirhan's were found at his Pasadena home and brought to the police station.

Each had about 20 pages of reflections of an anti-American "pro-Communist" nature, Yorty said, although he said there was no indication linking Sirhan with the Communist Party.

Some of the writing was in English and some in Arabic.

A fellow worker at Hollywood Park racetrack said Sirhan recently fell off a horse trying to become a jockey. He worked briefly there as a "hot walker," riding sweaty horses to cool them off.

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," the Associated Press quoted John Shear, an assistant trainer as saying. "Since I wasn't inter-

ested in politics I would not discuss it. But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

[Sirhan was arraigned before Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:40 a.m., according to the Los Angeles Times. The Times said Police Chief Reddin and District Attorney Evelle J. Younger decided to charge and arraign him as soon as possible to eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the fate that befell Lee Harvey Oswald, slain after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.]

The arraignment was secret. Sirhan talked informally for several minutes with County Public Defender Richard Buckley. Judge Klein then asked twice: "Do you have a name?"



Copyright, 1968, The Pasadena Independent Star-News

Suspect's mother, Mary Sirhan, sobs in friend's arms.

The National Observer

People's World

Date 6/6/68



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UPI-106

(EMBASSY)

WASHINGTON--THE EMBASSY OF JORDAN REPORTED TODAY ITS RECEPTIONIST HAD RECEIVED "SEVERAL THREATENING TELEPHONE CALLS" IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

WASHINGTON POLICE INCREASED PATROL STRENGTH IN BEHALF OF THE JORDAN AND OTHER ARAB EMBASSIES LAST NIGHT.

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 29 JUN 17 1968

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## ANTI-ISRAEL IMMIGRANT

A Contradictory Picture  
of Sirhan

By ROBERT WALTERS

Star Staff Writer

His family immigrated to the United States in 1957 from the Middle East—that part of the world where the word “assassin” originated centuries ago.

One of his brothers says “all I know is he is a nice kid.” His mother says “it can’t be true. My son is a good boy. He has caused no trouble.”

Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin describes him as “very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid.”

## Religion, Politics

But a woman who worked with him in a California health food store says he was “a fanatic when it came to discussion of religion and politics.”

And a co-worker at the Hollywood Park Race Track says he was “violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli.”

Slowly, a picture has started to emerge of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian held in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

## Maximum Security

Now under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at Los Angeles County Central Jail, he is charged with six counts of assault with attempt to commit murder.

Those charges were filed early yesterday morning, in the wake of the shooting spree which left Kennedy and five other persons wounded. No new charges were filed this morning in the hours immediately following Kennedy's death.

The record shows Sirhan is 5 feet, 5 inches tall, weighs

about 120 pounds, has a swarthy complexion and wavy or bushy hair. He was born March 9, 1944, in a small village in Palestine.

At the time, the area was ruled by Britain under the League of Nations mandate. With Britain's blessing, Jordan became an independent kingdom in 1946. Two years later the British mandate ended and the first Arab-Israeli war was fought.

## Area Under Mandate

After the Jordan-Israeli armistice was signed on April 3, 1949, Jordan kept an enclave of Palestinian territory, including Old Jerusalem and the village where Sirhan lived. Israeli forces took the territory last year in the six-day war that began June 5, a year to the day before Kennedy was shot.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in this country shortly after another of the seemingly endless string of Middle East military and political crises.

## Immigrated in 1957

That was the Suez crisis of 1956. Several months later, on Jan. 12, 1957, Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in New York City and were admitted to the United States as “permanent residents.”

Including Sirhan, these were the father, mother, four sons and one daughter. Another son came to the U.S. later. The father has since returned to the Middle East and the daughter is dead. None of the others has ever been naturalized.

Sirhan, three of his brothers and his mother have made their home in a white frame

house on a quiet residential street in Pasadena. The location of the fourth brother is not yet known.

Sirhan's family traces its roots back to a small village called Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem, located in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

Arab sources say there are about 250 persons named Sirhan in the village, all members of branches of the same family.

## Origin of “Assassins”

It was in that same part of the world, hundreds of years ago, that a secret order of Ismaili Moslems terrorized non-believers. They often were under the influence of hashish, and came to be known as “assassins” in a corruption of the word “hashish.”

Over the past two decades, Middle East political assassinations have included the violent deaths of numerous government leaders, monarchs and others, including the father of the current king of Jordan, who attempted to seek an accommodation with Israel.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty yesterday said that when police searched Sirhan following his arrest they found in one of his pockets an article by newspaper columnist David Lawrence on “Kennedy's dove position on Vietnam and his hawk position on the Middle East.”

Yorty's press secretary, Tom Jordine, said the column attempted “to show Kennedy's inconsistencies in trying to win votes of all types of people.” Also in Sirhan's possession, according to police, was a list of Kennedy's scheduled public appearances in California.

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Date JUN 6 1968

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In his televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy last Saturday night, Kennedy said "we have a commitment to Israel" and specifically urged the Johnson administration to

send 50 supersonic Phantom jet planes to Israel.

Kennedy, perhaps more than any of the other declared candidates seeking the nomination for the presidency, had been an outspoken supporter of Israeli independence, but virtually all of the candidates have been in general agree-

ment on a pro-Israeli position.

Acting with the permission of Sirhan's family, police yesterday searched the Pasadena home and found two 9-by-12-inch spiral-bound notebooks similar to those used by students.

The notebooks, which Yorty said apparently belonged to Sirhan, contained 18 to 20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling. Most of the notes were in English, but some were in Arabic, the mayor said.

#### Comments in Notebooks

He said the notebooks contained "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," other comments of a pro-Arab and anti-Israeli nature and some references "saying the suspect is sympathetic to communism, whether it be Russian, Chinese and so forth."

Finally, said the mayor, there was a notation made in one of the notebooks on either May 17 or 18 which was "a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Those remarks by Yorty, made at press conference, drew rebukes from both Reddin and A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, both of whom implied that such disclosures might be prejudicial to Sirhan's legal rights.

Sirhan was 12 years old when his family entered this country. He attended Longfellow Elementary School and John Muir High School in Pasadena and attended Pasadena City College. Several of his high school classmates described him as a good and polite student.

But Frank Celis Jr., who was in the sixth grade with Sirhan, recalled yesterday that "kids picked on him, telling him dirty words. He'd repeat them without knowing what they meant."

Still another classmate, a girl who attended high school with Sirhan but asked not to be identified, recalled yesterday that he was shy and fastidious about always wearing a white shirt. "He wouldn't hurt a fly," she said.

He worked at Organic Pasadena, an organic health food store located about 1½ blocks from the middle-income, tree-shaded street where the Sirhan family lives.

"He was a hard worker, honest and good-hearted—but nevertheless a fanatic when it came to discussions about religion and politics," recalled Mrs. Elsie Boyko, a former co-worker at the store. "But never would I think there was any violence in him."



—United Press International

The suspect, Jordanian immigrant Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is led away from court after his arraignment yesterday.

# Can they kill our country?

After John F. Kennedy, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, and now Robert F. Kennedy, anyone might ask what is wrong with our nation. Is our democracy to fall under a fusilade of bullets from a series of assassins?

There is no cause for America to wallow in any pool of collective guilt, but surely we ought to look very hard at our sick society and where we are going.

We must have tighter gun control laws.

We must reestablish law and order, now sadly lacking, by making a greater investment in law enforcement, not only in numbers, but in training

and equipment.

We must concern ourselves more with the evil effects of violence, too often glorified irresponsibly on television. And tv's brilliant portrayal of our affluent society may be creating rising expectations faster than our economy can respond.

There are no simple answers. But our national leaders, especially those in Congress, must begin to care more and do more for our people; not merely care about reelection.

We are the most technologically successful society in all history, but unless we can harness our wealth to help people, families, neighborhoods,

and communities, we will never fulfill the promise of our nation's greatness.

Congress must look at its priorities—at its subsidies, at its loopholes, at its underfunded programs—to see how more can be done to help people.

We may not be able to stop all the assassins, but we can do more to improve the climate of American life, we can do more to cure our social and economic diseases, we can do more to enforce law and order, and to create a greater respect for human beings, their lives, their rights, their dignity, and their possessions.

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Date JUNE 6-8, 1968

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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29 JUN 17 1968

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# The Kennedy Assassination 40

THERE is nothing — nothing at all — that can be said about the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy that every American deep in his heart and in his soul does not feel and know.

The crime which cut him down at age 42 was so senseless, so without purpose, that the whole world is simply stunned. Just as it was when another assassin less than five years ago shot President John F. Kennedy, then only 46.

It is incredible that any one family, regardless of any consideration, should be visited with so much frightful tragedy.

The deaths of another Kennedy brother and a sister were accidents, and the severe injuries suffered a few years ago by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy were the result of an accident. But the assassinations of Sen. Robert and President John Kennedy were not accidents.

There is only one strong conclusion to draw from this grim sequence of events:

A trend, organized and feverish, has infested our society. It is based on the wild and unrestrained notion that violence is justified by its objectives, that a policy or a public figure who stands for something should be mowed down, merely because others do not agree with the policy or the man.

It is this state of affairs which can, and probably did, trigger the diseased brain which conceived and carried out the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The Senator, whatever his political views, had committed no crime, abused no individual or group, deprived no one of his rights, threatened the safety of neither the assassin nor anyone connected with him.

Only because his mind had been poisoned by what he had heard, or imagined, could the murderer have planned and executed such a crime.

And in our judgment this widely spread mood of malice, although resisted and condemned by the overwhelming majority of Americans, is at least partly at the root of such deeds as this. And the general tolerance of this loud, bul-

lying activity by official America has helped to incite the polluted minds which alone are capable of the ultimate violation of human rights — murder.

There is nothing that can alleviate the national horror over this assassination. There is no way such a crime can be softened, or even explained.

But if any good can come from the loss of Senator Kennedy's vigorous young life, it will have to be in a revived and resolute effort of all government, with the insistent support of the whole people, to restore civilized processes across the board in this country — to do away with lawlessness and the excuses for lawlessness.

The House of Representatives appears set to pass a strong anti-crime bill which the Senate had approved two weeks ago. The assassination abruptly ended the quibbling and procrastination which had beset this bill. And why is it that always it seems there must be a great national tragedy before the decisive action which is required suddenly takes place?

President Johnson has appointed another commission, this one assigned to "examine this tragic phenomenon," to study the causes and control of violence. Only lately there was previous such commission. Another is unlikely to produce much more of substance — but if it can, more power to it.

The surer answer lies in the President's desperate appeal:

"Let us for God's sake resolve to live under the law!"

There is no other way. And the greatest monument to Sen. Kennedy would be a new surge of law enforcement, a war on crime of unrelenting militance and scope, and an equal campaign to erase the passivity which abides the crime and thus abets it.

The bullet cannot replace the ballot in American politics, nor violence replace persuasion, lest our whole way of life is lost; and with it everything that Sen. Kennedy, and his brother before him, and millions of Americans have ever stood for.

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## France

### U.S. 'Suffers Law Of Violent People'

By Eric Wentworth

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS—In a nation long accustomed to seeing conspiracies, both real and imagined, the first response to the shooting of Kennedy was all but universal: a plot.

Some Frenchmen saw meaning in the similar liberal views of three famous victims—President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and now the President's wounded younger brother.

"It is well-known," one young man remarked, "that there are well-organized groups in America—including the extreme right wing."

Another said, "crime is a way of governing in the United States."

The independent newspaper Le Monde coupled a long list of U.S. political assassinations with an article on America's fast-rising crime rate.

"America," the newspaper commented in a front-page editorial, "dreamed of a government of judges but she suffers the law of violent people."

France, to be sure, has seen violence in recent weeks as rebellious students clashed with police. But so far as is known, no bullets were ever fired by either side.

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# Latin Americans Feel Close Ties To the Kennedys

A-7

By John M. Goshko  
 Washington Post Foreign Service

LIMA — In Latin America, where the memory of John F. Kennedy is venerated with the intensity that one would associate with a modern saint, much of the emotional attachment to the late President has been transferred to his brother.

In Latin eyes he was the best-liked and most intriguing figure on the U.S. political scene today.

The dominant note that I encounter so far is a sense of personal identification with Robert Kennedy, as an individual that stands apart from U.S.-Peruvian relations (currently at a very low ebb). When he visited here in late 1965, he was given one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever accorded a foreign visitor.

The other note of reaction is speculation about a conspiracy. People here, as in the rest of Latin America, often believe that the Warren Commission report was either a cover-up or innocently misled job that failed to reveal what really happened in 1963.

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Date JUN 6 1968

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 29 JUN 17 1968

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# Suspect Is a Jordanian, 24

A-1

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5—

A 24-year-old native of Jordan, described by interrogators as unremorseful and occasionally flippant, was identified by Los Angeles police today as the suspect seized in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan,

who lives in Pasadena, refused to discuss the shooting, although he talked freely and articulately today about other matters, police said.

According to Police Chief Thomas Reddin, the suspect's identity was traced through the .22 caliber pistol seized after the shooting in the Ambassador Hotel and through fingerprints taken when he applied for a racetrack job.

Police investigators said they had not determined a motive for the shooting and had no evidence the suspect had been hired by anyone. In his pockets, they found a newspaper article critical of Kennedy and four \$100 bills.

Reddin said he would not rule out the possibility of a

conspiracy involving other persons but he insisted there is no evidence now to suggest that one existed.

Reddin said an extensive check had been made of files of subversive organizations, including those representing foreign nationals living in this country. The suspect's name had not turned up in any of those files, the chief said.

Reddin said the case against Sirhan now appears to be so solid that his investigators plan no further interviews. He disclosed, however, that he and the district attorney have agreed that the suspect should be subjected to a psychological test.

[Sirhan was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite," Jerry Cohen of the Los Angeles Times reported..

[John H. Wiedner, operator of Organic of Pasadena, a health food chain where Sirhan worked as a stock and delivery boy until April, called him "a good worker, an honest man."

["But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel," said Wiedner. "He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis."

["Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised

[The same theme was echoed by Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, in New York City.

[The Associated Press

quoted Mehdi as saying that Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by Sen. Kennedy's backing of the Israeli cause during his TV debate with Sen. Eugene S. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

["It is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence," Mehdi said. He added that Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena State College.

[In a formal statement Mehdi said: "We condemn the fact that Senator Kennedy had kowtowed to the Zionist pressure to the detriment of American interest in the Middle East, as we condemn the act of Mr. Sirhan."]

A swarthy, slender man, Sirhan was arraigned in Los Angeles Municipal Court this morning and then held in the Los Angeles County jail.

According to Lt. Jack Eberhardt, an executive aide to Reddin, interrogators found Sirhan articulate but adamant

in his refusal to discuss either the shooting or his political views.

"He's bantering with the investigators at this point," Eberhardt said. "He's flip."

But Eberhardt said that Sirhan talked eagerly about one subject — a sensational local murder case last year in which a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney was convicted of killing his wife and her lover. Sirhan brought up the case several times and was interested in whether the convicted murderer, Jack Kirshke, would win freedom in his appeal.

Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and entered the United States through New York City Jan. 12, 1967, ac-

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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
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cording to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was then classed as a permanent resident, the Service said, but never became an American citizen.

Both his first and last names mean "wanderer" in Arabic.

Sirhan and two brothers, Munir (Joe) and Adel, live with their mother, Mary Sirhan, an employe of a Pasadena church nursery in Pasadena. There are unconfirmed reports that his father returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab country.

Sirhan Sirhan graduated in 1963 from John Muir High School in Pasadena before going to Pasadena State. According to the Los Angeles Times, classmates considered him "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Munir and Adel Sirhan were being questioned by police late in the day and were described as "cooperative."

Besides Munir and Adel, the suspect has two other brothers named Sharif and Saidallah. A fifth brother is believed to exist but has not been identified so far.

A sister has died since entering this country. Sirhan's father has returned to Jerusalem, police said.

The suspect had ham and eggs for breakfast and ate heartily, police said.

Identification of Sirhan Sirhan — who had refused throughout the night to tell police his name — was announced at a press conference this morning by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty.

Mayor Yorty, in an off-the-cuff television interview, disclosed during the afternoon that police had found two hand-written notebooks in the suspect's home and said they

contained "generally pro-Communist writings."

Yorty said the notebook writings were in favor of Egyptian President Nasser and strongly anti-Israeli and anti-Kennedy.

Yorty also said an article found among Sirhan's belongings in Pasadena declared that Kennedy should not be allowed to live after June 5 (first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war).

Later, Reddin indicated that he thought Yorty should not have discussed the notebooks because they might prejudice the trial of Sirhan.

A fellow worker at Hollywood Park racetrack said Sirhan recently fell off a horse trying to become a jockey. He worked briefly there as a "hot walker," riding sweaty horses to cool them off.

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," the Associated Press quoted John Shear, an assistant trainer as saying. "Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it. But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

[Sirhan was arranged before Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:40 a.m., according to the Los Angeles Times. The Times said Police Chief Reddin and District Attorney Evelle J. Younger decided to charge and arraign him as soon as possible to eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the fate that befell Lee Harvey Oswald, slain after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.]

The arraignment was secret. Sirhan talked informally for several minutes with County Public Defender Richard Buckley. Judge Klein then asked twice: "Do you have a name?"



United Press International

Sirhan Sirhan, 24, suspect in shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is hustled out of Los Angeles hotel after being subdued. Behind him is Jesse Unruh, speaker of State Assembly and Kennedy's California "manager."



# NOTES ON KENNEDY IN SUSPECT'S HOME

## Cites 'Necessity' to Murder Senator Before June 5, Anniversary of War

By PETER KIHSS

A notebook found in the Pasadena home of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan had "a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968," Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, of Los Angeles, said last night.

The date was the first anniversary of the six-day war, in which Israeli forces smashed those of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan.

Sirhan, a 24-year-old Christian Arab, who has described himself as a Jerusalem-born Jordanian, is being held in the shooting of the New York Senator.

Justice Department records indicated that Sirhan came to the United States with his family in January of 1957 as immigrants, less than three months after the Suez war in 1956. Sirhan was 12 at the time.

The family had quickly broken up in discord, the father staying in New York to work as a plumber and then going back to their former Palestine home, the mother taking five children to California, where a sixth child immigrated later.

Sirhan was described yesterday by Police Chief Thomas Reddin of Los Angeles as "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid."

He was quoted as having said,

"I prefer to remain incommunicado," when questioned about the shooting.

Mayor Yorty said that the suspect had a schedule of Senator Kennedy's speaking engagements for this month, a clipping of a columnist's criticism of the New York Democrat—and four \$100 bills.

Mayor Yorty's office said that the clipping was a Pasadena newspaper's publication of a suggestion by the Washington columnist David Lawrence that Senator Kennedy, while a dove in regard to Vietnam, was a hawk in regard to Arab-Israeli hostilities.

"All I know is he is a nice kid," Said Sirhan, identifying himself as a brother, declared in a telephone interview from Los Angeles reported by WCBS radio here.

John Weidner, owner of the Organic Health Food Store in Pasadena, said he had employed Sirhan Sirhan as a \$2-an-hour stock clerk and deliveryman from last Sept. 24 until March 7, when the man left "because he didn't like what I said about his work."

"He was a man with principles," Mrs. Weidner said. "He didn't smoke. He didn't drink. He always said he wouldn't lie. But he was emotional. He would resent authority. He didn't like to take orders."

"When he was very young, he saw members of his family and friends killed by Israelis. My personal opinion is that I think he did something to Kennedy because he [Kennedy] said he would help Israel."

Mayor Yorty and Chief Reddin said that the prisoner, held in \$250,000 bail on six counts of assault with intent to commit murder, had been identified through two brothers.

The brothers were identified as Munier, also known as Joe, and Adel, who had been located by the tracing of a .22-caliber pistol said to have been used in the shooting.

Chief Reddin said that the identification had been confirmed through a set of fingerprints on file in Sacramento in connection with an application by Sirhan Sirhan for a job as an exercise boy for horses at the Hollywood Park Race Track.

The application was made some time ago while Sirhan Sirhan was a student at John Muir High School in Pasadena.

In Washington, the Department of Justice said that Sirhan Sirhan was an alien on permanent resident status, on which he arrived in New York City Jan. 12, 1957.

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The Washington Post

Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_

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Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service gave his birth date as ~~March~~ 19, 1944, in Jordan. Jerusalem was then part of Palestine, and part was Jordan-ruled from the end of the British Palestine mandate in 1948 until Israel took over after the war last June.

The Justice Department said that he had entered the United States with his father, identified as Bishara Salameh Ghattas Sirhan, and his mother, Mary Bishara Sirhan. Also arriving at the same time were three brothers, listed as Adel, Sharif and Munir, and a sister, Ayda. Another brother, listed as Saidallah, arrived in June, 1960.

The Jordan Embassy in Washington said in a statement: "We deeply regret that the suspect appears to be someone of Jordanian origin who is a permanent resident of the United States."

"The Jordanian Government strongly condemns this criminal act committed against an outstanding American leader and public servant. King Hussein has already conveyed his sense of shock and genuine sentiments to the Kennedy family."

Federal officials said that an alien on permanent resident status is one who has applied for permission to live in the United States permanently while remaining a citizen of his country of origin. Such permission is most commonly granted when the applicant already has relatives living here or has a desired skill.

In New York, a 39-year-old former Arab News Agency representative in Jerusalem, who came here in 1958 and is now working for a publishing company, said that Sirhan Sirhan's parents separated "right away after they came here."

The father, the journalist said, went back to Jordan, and has a house in Jerusalem as well as a new home he built recently in the village of Et Taiyiba.

Sirhan Sirhan is 5 feet 5 inches and weighs about 120 pounds. His hair is dark and curly. His complexion is swarthy. He speaks English with a slight accent that Chief Reddin reported seemed "Jamaican or Cuban."

He has been living with the brother who goes by the name of Joe at 696 East Howard Street in Pasadena, according to Mayor Yorty. The Mayor said it was Joe who owned the gun held to have been used in the shooting, and the brother told police officers he had no idea how Sirhan Sirhan got the weapon.

Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the suspect's ~~mother~~, collapsed after hearing of her son's arrest.

Mayor Yorty said that notebooks found in the prisoner's home dwelled at length on the Middle East conflict.

In a copyrighted Los Angeles

interview by Radio News-International, Mayor Yorty said that one notebook "appeared to have been written by Sirhan Sirhan."

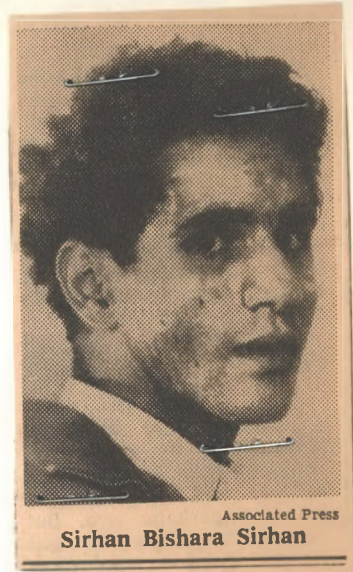
"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Arthur Goldberg," the Mayor was quoted as having said.

"They're not very clear, but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968. I don't know why."

"He does a lot of writing pro-Communist and anti-capitalist, anti-United States. Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long Live Nasser' written in there."

"And he said he favors Communism of all types, whether Russian, Chinese and so forth."

"It's very difficult to tell from that why he'd want to pick on Senator Kennedy as the one that he made ~~reference~~ to had ~~to be~~ sacrificed for all these grievances."



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**MAYOR URGES  
ALL TO JOIN IN  
KENNEDY TRIBUTE**

Mayor Walter E. Washington, acting in line with President Johnson's order, today directed flags on District buildings to be flown at half staff in honor of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He urged citizens and businesses to follow suit.

The mayor also proclaimed Sunday as a day of mourning in the District, calling the death of Kennedy a "tragic loss to the people of the Nation's Capital."

"Sen. Kennedy demonstrated a deep concern for the people of this community," Washington said.

"Let us now rededicate ourselves to his concerns for justice, peace and a good life for all."

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Evening Star (Washington) *B-1* \_\_\_\_\_  
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 People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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# A Restless Soul, A Man Stalked by Tragedy

The faraway look, a typical expression, came into Robert F. Kennedy's eyes and he said, "Existence is so fickle. Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he will be around in 1972?"

He may have been thinking about the terrible afternoon in Dallas, Tex., when his brother was cut down so suddenly. Or he may have been speaking in political terms.

The reporter, trying to fathom Robert Kennedy's intentions for the future, never knew which.

More than three years had passed since the assassination of John F. Kennedy when Bobby made the remark, musing on the uncertainties of life.

By that time, he had become the best-known and one of the most controversial men in the U.S. Senate. Unlike his brothers, John and Teddy, he had not waited long months before making his maiden speech on the Senate floor. Three weeks after he took his seat, Bobby was speaking out on economically depressed areas of his adopted state, New York.

Thereafter, in quick succession, he delivered major speeches on Latin America, poverty in America, the problems of the cities, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Newspaper headlines resembled the montage technique of a motion picture which telescopes into a few seconds on the screen the events of months or even years—"Voters swing toward Kennedy" ... "Kennedy inquiry leads to Justice Dept. Move." ... "Kennedy denounces cuts in aid" ... "Kennedy chides Johnson on cities" ... "Democrats

LOOK TO RFR on choice for governor" ... "Bobby's man wins in surrogate race" ... "RFK leads LBJ in '68 sweeps."

## Active Traveler

He made almost as much news outside Washington as he did in his crowded and chaotic office in the New Senate Office Building or on the Senate floor. He traveled to Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and Southeast Asia. He rode a kayak through the rapids of Idaho's "River of No Return," climbed Mount Kennedy in Alaska, raced down the slopes of snow-covered mountains in Vermont on skis.

While he was in Europe in early 1967, he remarked that "the next few weeks will be critical" in the search for means to start negotiations to end the war in Vietnam. It was reported that he returned to Washington bringing "peace feelers" from Hanoi. He said that was untrue.

He also denied that profanity had exploded when President Johnson discussed with him his activities during that trip.

Whatever the facts, by February 1967 Kennedy was saying that Johnson was "working in a vacuum" in Asia. On the Senate floor, he called for a suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam. Later in that year, Kennedy brought out another of his books, "To Seek A Newer World." In it, he wrote that in early 1967 the U.S. had cast away "the last best chance" for negotiating an end to the war.

He was becoming increasingly critical of Johnson's policies.

As Kennedy's stance hardened with respect to the administration, speculation rose that he might not wait until 1972—when Johnson would be ineligible for another term in the White House—before launching for President.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy who was to become Kennedy's rival for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was one who said, "I'm not sure Bobby will wait until '72." Richard M. Nixon, preparing to make his move for the Republican nomination, also said he thought Kennedy might just make the big, bold effort in 1968.

Kennedy repeatedly denied the rumors. He said he would support Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey for renomination.

## Critical of Policies

But he became more critical of Johnson's policies.

Discussing racial disorders, he said the U.S., "as a govern-

ment" has not made "the kind of commitment...necessary to deal with the problems of the ghettos."

He moved away from administration policy on Vietnam by saying:

"Whatever the exact status of the National Liberation Front (the Viet Cong)—puppet or partly independent—any negotiated settlement must accept the fact that there are discontented elements in South Vietnam, Communist and non-Communist, who desire to change the existing political and economic system of that country...To admit them to a share of power and responsibility is at the heart of the hope for a negotiated settlement."

Humphrey retorted that this would be tantamount to putting

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The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date **JUN 6 1968**

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Sullivan **S**  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

"a fox in a chicken coop or an arsonist in the fire department."

In November of 1967 there came an action unprecedented

in modern political history—a Democratic senator, McCarthy, announced that he would attempt to unseat an incumbent Democratic President.

In an interview in Fortune Magazine in its March 1968 issue, he was quoted as saying of McCarthy's move:

"As he said he expects President Johnson to obtain the nomination and he does not expect to win. I do not know that any really good purpose is accomplished by his losing by himself, versus losing with my support. I do not know that that furthers any of the causes which I believe in and over which I have some differences with the Administration."

Asked if he was giving any thought to running, Kennedy said in the interview, "I have thought about it, yes. I'm not planning to run . . . I'm just not planning to."

The New Hampshire presidential primary took place on Tuesday, March 12. To the astonishment of most political analysts, McCarthy racked up a whopping 42 percent of the vote, only a few percentage points behind the vote for the President.

## On Sidelines

Kennedy remained on the sidelines.

On the following Thursday, Kennedy met secretly with members of his family and a group of advisors and associates of John F. Kennedy. The question: Should he announce his candidacy?

New Hampshire showed that the party was badly split. Was there any further reason for him not to challenge Johnson?

Opinions varied in the conference. Ethel Kennedy, his vivacious wife, was firmly in favor of it. Theodore Sorensen opposed the move, arguing that political realities would be against it. There were varying shades of feeling.

Kennedy decided to take the plunge.

Two days later he called a press conference in the Senate Caucus Room. He stood in front of a green-covered table, the same table where, as counsel for a subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., he had sat during the Army-McCarthy hearings of a decade ago

Ethel Kennedy and nine of their 10 children stood near him when he made his announcement.

He said he was running, "not to oppose any man, but to propose new policies."

"I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have strong feelings about what

must be done that I am obliged to do all I can," he said.

From Washington, he flew to New York.

Then, under a grey and drizzling sky, he marched down Fifth Avenue in the St. Patrick's Day parade. There were mingled boos and cheers. He heard cries of "opportunist" and one young woman, obviously referring to McCarthy's campaign, cried out, "Where were you when we needed you in New Hampshire?"

Presently, many of the men who had been in his brother's administration, and had remained close to him, returned to help him—Lawrence O'Brien, Kenneth O'Donnell, John Seigenthaler, Pierre Salinger, Sorensen, Richard Goodwin and others. Stephen P. Smith, a brother-in-law who had managed his campaign for the Senate, took the same assignment in Bobby's newest effort.

And presently the scenes typical of the Kennedy campaigns of 1960 and 1964 were recreated . . . hordes of screeching, yelling admirers crowding around his car as he campaigned . . . people tearing at his clothing, ripping off cuff links, even a shoe . . . clutching at his extended hands . . . his bodyguard, Bill Barry, clasp him around the knees as he stood up in an open convertible.

Barry was generally able to keep him upright but some coeds succeeded in yanking Kennedy out of the car.

He won the primaries in Indiana and Nebraska. But Oregon voted for McCarthy and that was a serious setback for Kennedy.

From the beginning of his campaign, he had counted heavily on a decisive victory in California to provide the momentum that would sweep him to the nomination.

And so he came to Los Angeles for the make-or-break effort, determined to pull out all the stops to win.

A reporter once asked him why he ran so hard and worked such long hours. Kennedy borrowed the newsman's notebook and wrote a line from the Greek playwright Aeschylus: "When

the height is won, then there is ease."

## Called Ruthless

His foes called him ruthless and overly ambitious. His admirers called him charming and brilliant.

Friends and foe alike acknowledged his deep devotion to his brother, John, and none could forget his grief-lined face as he escorted his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, through the funeral rites that followed President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

His tousled brown hair, his Boston accent and his speech-making gesture of chopping the air with his right hand reminded many of his martyred brother. On the campaign trail in 1964 he evoked a response similar to that of his brother in the 1960 presidential campaign.

Even in predominately Republican areas of upstate New York, he stirred waves of emotion, scenes of frenzy, an astonishingly human storm.

Women smeared his face with lipstick. They ran beside his car to grab and kiss his hand. Men slapped him on the back yelling "Bobby! Bobby!" He was showered with flowers, confetti and rice. But there were hecklers and derogatory signs, too.

Kennedy first went to Washington soon after his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School in 1951 and his admission to the Massachusetts Bar. He joined the Justice Department where he was concerned principally with prosecution of graft and income tax cases.

When the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation was organized in January 1953, he was named one of 15 assistant counsels under chief counsel Roy Cohn.

## Break in Service

His service with the committee ended temporarily on July 31, 1953 after he and Cohn feuded over the latter's methods of operations during the Army-McCarthy hearings. He rejoined the committee the following February as chief counsel for the Democratic minority. The following year he succeeded Cohn as chief counsel and staff director when the Democrats organized the Senate and Senator John L. McClellan became chief counsel.



When the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field was formed in January 1957 with McClellan as chairman, Kennedy became chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65. He immediately launched an investigation into the activities of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under the presidency of David Beck.

Testimony showed that the Teamsters, directed from union headquarters in Seattle, had combined with underworld elements to dominate law enforcement in Portland, Ore., and its county government; testimony also pointed to use of union funds for non-union purposes and linked Beck with personal loans. As a witness Beck refused to answer some 200 times,

citing the Fifth Amendment. He eventually was dismissed as a witness.

Later Beck was convicted of filing false income tax returns for the union and was sentenced to five years in prison.

James R. Hoffa, meanwhile, had been chosen as Beck's successor. In March 1958 the McClellan committee charged that Hoffa "grossly misused union funds," "runs a hoodlum empire" and his union "wielded well nigh incalculable power over our country" because Teamsters union disapproval could stop the economic pulse.

Kennedy and Hoffa shared a mutual dislike for each other. Hoffa, smarting under his questioning, called Kennedy "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart-~~ass~~" and "a ruthless monster."

## Spurred Probes

As attorney general, Kennedy spurred the Justice Department into further investigation of labor racketeering. Hoffa, who was convicted twice of jury tampering and misuse of union funds, charged that Kennedy conducted a vendetta against him. Hoffa was sentenced to a total of 18 years in prison and immediately appealed the convictions. During Kennedy's attorney generalship there were 108 other convictions of Teamsters officials and associates. Officials of other unions also were prosecuted.

As the committee's prosecutor Kennedy was calm and polite but at times could be devastating. Not infrequently, his reaction to a long, involved and obscure answer from a witness was a shattering, sarcastic "Oh." The Society of Profes-

sional Investigators gave him its first annual award as "Outstanding Investigator of the Year" in 1957.

Such was Kennedy's legal background when his brother named him Attorney General.

The limited experience stirred a controversy. The President joshed:

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

Kennedy accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly. He was afraid the appointment might embarrass his brother and he wondered if it was a wise step in his own career in public service.

Once persuaded, however, he drew together a brilliant staff of lawyers to assist him, consulted them constantly, listened to their advice and backed them up. They called him "considerate," "imaginative," and "inspiring."

Kennedy's record as attorney general touched a broad ~~area~~ of

the nation's life—civil rights, organized crime and racketeering, immigration, labor legislation, defense of the poor, pardons, economic concentration, juvenile delinquency and federal judiciary.

But he drew criticism.

He was roundly criticized when the FBI banged on doors in the middle of the night to question persons about a steel price increase in 1962 which was later withdrawn under pressure from President Kennedy.

He was chastised in the South for enforcement of civil rights.

Although the Justice Department was his primary responsibility, he had a hand in practically every phase of government.

An aide estimated that he devoted 80 per cent of his working day to Justice Department business, 5 per cent to meetings with members of the press, 5 per cent to political activities and 10 per cent to foreign policy and other government affairs.

A White House aide said a familiar order from the President was "Call Bobby, get together with him and come back with an idea on this."

## Gave Advice

The attorney general played an important part in advising on appointments.

The President turned to him

after the ill-fated Cuban invasion in April 1961, appointing him to head an inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency.

When the Dominican Republic dictator Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Melina was assassinated in May 1961, the President was in Paris. Members of a special task force met that night at the State Department to study the situation. The attorney general participated, sitting in, as one member of the force said, for his brother.

In 1962 the President sent his brother on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union the Attorney General led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning. He rejected such action as "another Pearl Harbor," and urged instead the policy that was adopted of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles.

The President did not always take his brother's advice. As one story goes, the National Security Council met to discuss the question of aid to the Volta Dam project in Ghana.

The President called on each member for an opinion and remarked that the consensus was in favor of aid. He added:

"The attorney general has not spoken, but I can feel the hot breath of his disapproval on the back of my neck."

The attorney general then voiced opposition, citing what he called the bad influence of Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah on the rest of Africa. The President decided in favor of aid.

The attorney general was lunching at his McLean, Va., home on Nov. 22, 1963 when he learned of his brother's assassination. He was at the airport when the presidential plane landed in Washington with the late President's body, his blood-smeared widow and the newly sworn in President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

He never left his sister-in-law's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, Sen. Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy, walked on either side of her as the funeral procession followed the casket on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews. At Arlington Cemetery both brothers helped her light the Eternal Flame over the grave.

The assassination plunged Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure and, reportedly, he and President Johnson were strained with each other.

At Johnson's request he flew to the Far East in January 1964 to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia.

## Ted Injured

In June he traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to West Berlin. From there he and his wife visited Poland where they were mobbed at every appearance.

On June 19, a few days before he left for West Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again.

His brother "Ted," who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in a plane crash while en route to the Massachusetts Democratic convention where he was to be nominated for a full six year term.

The attorney general rushed to his brother's bedside. Doctors reported the young senator suffered a broken back but his recovery was assured.

Heartened by that report and encouraged by an apparent improvement in his relationship

with President Johnson through a mutual concern about troubled Southeast Asia and the possibility of violence in Mississippi over civil rights, he made his European trip.

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 New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the U.S. Senate in New York State 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.

In the days that followed Kennedy won the endorsement of Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, the state's most potent Democratic leader; he resigned as a Massachusetts delegate to the Democratic National convention; leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and won the nomination at the state convention against only token opposition.

## Quit Cabinet

With that, Kennedy resigned as attorney general.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent, Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating who sought a second term. The white haired, 64-year old Senator sent Kennedy a New York State Guide upon his nomination in an obvious dig at Kennedy's supposed unfamiliarity with New York State.

Kennedy faced the carpetbagger charge head-on.

"Isn't the basic question 'Who can best represent the State of New York?'" he asked.

To the question why he was running for the Senate, Kennedy replied:

"I like to be involved in politics. I like to be involved in government. I've been in politics all my life. I would like to remain in government. I don't think that's so sinister."

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.

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of nine children of Joseph P. and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy. His father was a multimillionaire and a former ambassador of Great Britain.

He was almost overshadowed by his older brothers and sisters but he compensated for this, plus his physical slightness and lack of academic brilliance, by a grim determination to succeed.

A classmate at Milton Academy where he prepared for Harvard, said: "He was much tougher

er in school for him than the others—socially, in football, with studies."

## Navy Seaman

World War II interrupted his Harvard studies. He was a Harvard sophomore when his oldest brother Joseph Jr., was killed on a Naval flying mission over the English channel in 1944. Some months later the Navy named a destroyer after Joseph, Jr., and Robert went to Washington to ask Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to release him from officer training and assign him to the ship as a seaman. It was done before the family knew anything about it.

His naval career was spent in the Caribbean with no sign of the enemy. "I led a rather relaxed life," he admitted upon his return to Harvard. There, his driving energy and tenacity won him a place on the football team although he was only 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighed only 160 pounds. He was graduated in 1948. Virginia Law School and marriage to Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., followed.

Kennedy's restless energy and will to work was recognized by the late President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, whom Kennedy greatly admired.

After a period of work with the Hoover Commission Kennedy resigned and received this letter from Hoover:

"I am sorry to hear you are leaving us. I realize, however, that there is little to do until the task forces have reported and a restless soul like yours wants to work. I do wish to express my appreciation for your work with us and to wish you well."

His father also recognized his drive. He once said "Jack (the President) works as hard as any mortal man can; Bobby goes a little further."





Robert F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House in 1962.

—United Press International



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## 'KENNEDY'S FIRST THOUGHTS WERE FOR THE OTHER WOUNDED'

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—"Is everybody okay? Is Paul all right?"

These were the words that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy uttered seconds before lapsing into unconsciousness early Wednesday, according to Paul Grieco, 21, a Woodbury College senior.

Grieco was among the first to extend aid to Kennedy after the senator was shot down in the Ambassador Hotel. He held Kennedy's bleeding head in his hands until an ambulance crew arrived.

"Kennedy's first thoughts were for the other wounded," Grieco said. "Kennedy said, 'Is everybody okay? Is Paul all right?'"

Kennedy was referring to Paul Schrade, a union official who suffered a scalp wound in the shooting. Schrade was a few steps behind the senator when the shooting occurred.

"I told him everybody was okay and you're going to be okay—just lie still," said Grieco. "Then I held his head because I thought he shouldn't be lying down like that. I thought he would bleed less if I held his head up a little."

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79 JUN 17 1968

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## Leaders Express Shock and Grief

# Baffled World Asks 'Why?'

Around the world today men wept for the fallen Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and lamented for the future of the United States.

In London, Sammy Davis Jr. told a theater audience last night after act one that the show could not go on with him because his heart "for once was not in the theater (but) many miles away in America." Weeping, he walked offstage.

In Santiago, President Eduardo Frei of Chile said every man felt the blow that struck Sen. Kennedy. "I believe this has caused all the men in the world to tremble."

The grief, the groping for words of condolence, the sadness came easier to a shocked world than understanding.

### WHY? WHY? WHY?

"Why? Why? Why?" said the Daily Mirror of London. "What is this dreadful sickness that lurks beneath the surface of the richest country on earth?"

In Cape Town, South Africa, Mrs. Helen Suzman, the only member of parliament who votes against apartheid racial policy, said, "It is a further example of the ghastly undercurrent of violence that seems to be one of the hazards of public office in America and elsewhere. Robert

Kennedy's fearlessness would make him more vulnerable than most."

In Amsterdam, Foreign Minister Joseph Luns of Holland said, "One wonders whether in the United States a society of violence is growing."

In Buenos Aires, former president Arturo Frondizi of Argentina said, "This brutal attempt reveals the desperation of warlike and racist elements, agents of international monopolies."

But mostly the voices from around the world sounded puzzlement.

In Helsinki, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto of Finland said the world is "worried and frightened at the alarming increase of violence in the United States." In Oslo, Prime Minister Per Borten of Norway said, "The question obviously arises what can be the reason behind such bursts of violence even in countries built on democracy and with guarantees for justice and security for the individual citizens."

In Rangoon, foreign minister U Thi Han of Burma said, "There is too much shooting in America."

In Tokyo, Professor Hiroshi Nakatani, who knew Sen. Kennedy, said, "the image of Democratic state that the Japanese people have had in America is crumbled."

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UPI-181  
CORRECTION:

IN CHARGES, LOS ANGELES (UPI-172) MAKE 6TH PGH:  
BESIDES SEEKING THE MURDER INDICTMENT, YOUNGER SAID HE WOULD ASK  
THAT SIRHAN BE CHARGED WITH FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO  
COMMIT MURDER FOR OTHERS HURT IN THE BURST OF GUNFIRE.

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UPI-143

ADD 2 CANDIDATE PROTECTION, WASHINGTON

THE SENATE VOTED TO EXTEND SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION TO THE  
 PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

THE SENATE PASSED THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL CONTAINING THE SECRET  
 SERVICE CLAUSE BY A 75-0 VOTE.

THE MEASURE WAS RUSHED TO THE HOUSE FOR ACTION THIS AFTERNOON. IT  
 WAS HOPED THE BILL WOULD BE ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DESK BY NIGHTFALL.  
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UPI-183

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

CORONER THOMAS NOGUCHI REVEALED THAT THE BULLET WOUND IN THE BRAIN WAS SO SEVERE THAT EVEN IF THE SENATOR HAD LIVED THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN "EXTENSIVE DAMAGE."

DR. NOGUCHI SAID IT WOULD BE "UNFAIR" TO COMMENT SPECIFICALLY ON WHETHER EYESIGHT, SPEECH, ALERTNESS OR OTHER VITAL FUNCTIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BUT HE SAID FRAGMENTS OF BULLET AND BONE TISSUE DEFINITELY REACHED THE MAIN PORTION OF THE BRAIN.

THE FORMAL AUTOPSY BULLETIN SAID:

"THE CAUSE OF DEATH IS ASCRIBED BY ME AS A GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE RIGHT MASTOID PENETRATING THE BRAIN."

NOGUCHI SAID THE BRAIN HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SKULL AND KEPT FOR FURTHER PATHOLOGICAL STUDY.

HE SAID THE AUTOPSY HAD SHOWN THE SURGERY BY THE TEAM WHO TRIED TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE WAS "AMAZING AND VERY DELICATE."

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UPI-185

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

ETHEL KENNEDY, WHO HAD MAINTAINED HER COMPOSURE THROUGH THE ORDEAL OF THE ASSASSINATION, RODE IN THE FRONT LIMOUSINE FOR THE 20-MILE TRIP FROM THE HOSPITAL TO THE AIRPORT. WITH HER WAS MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL FOR A FAREWELL TO THE SENATOR WHO WAS STRUCK DOWN IN HIS MOMENT OF POLITICAL VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTION.

SEVERAL THREW FLOWERS, BUT THE CROWD WAS GRIMLY QUIET.

ABOUT 15 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS ACCOMPANIED THE PROCESSION OVER THE LOS ANGELES FREEWAY SYSTEM TO THE AIRPORT WHERE ANOTHER CROWD OF ABOUT 1,000 WAS WAITING.

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UPI-190

(FLOWERS)

NEW YORK--A SPOKESMAN FOR THE KENNEDY FAMILY IN NEW YORK SAID THURSDAY THAT MRS. KENNEDY HAS REQUESTED THAT NO FLOWERS BE SENT TO ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, SHE ASKS THAT ALL FLORAL TRIBUTES INSTEAD BE SENT TO THE MEMORIAL GATE AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY IN WASHINGTON. AFTERWARD, HE SAID, THEY WILL BE BANKED ON THE HILLSIDE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



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UPI-71

(FAMILY)

MCLEAN, VA.--THE YOUNGEST KENNEDY CHILDREN WERE IN SECLUSION AT THEIR HICKORY HILL ESTATE IN SUBURBAN VIRGINIA TODAY, PROTECTED FROM THE CURIOUS AND THE SORROWING BY U.S. MARSHALS AND LOCAL POLICE.

LIGHTS BURNED THROUGH THE NIGHT IN THE SPRAWLING HOME AS FRIENDS LIKE COL. AND MRS. JOHN GLENN KEPT A VIGIL.

THE THREE ELDEST CHILDREN, KATHLEEN, 16, JOSEPH P. III, 15, AND ROBERT JR., 14, WERE FLOWN YESTERDAY TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL TO BE AT THE BEDSIDE OF THEIR FATHER.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, SIX OF THE YOUNGER CHILDREN, WHO HAD BEEN CAMPAIGNING IN CALIFORNIA WITH THEIR PARENTS WERE FLOWN BACK HOME.

DAVID, 13, COURTNEY, 12, MICHAEL, 10, MARY KERRY, 9, CHRISTOPHER, 4, AND MATTHEW, 3, JOINED ONE-YEAR-OLD DOUGLAS AT THEIR HOME.

FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE OFFICERS WERE STATIONED AT THE GATES OF THE ESTATE.

SECURITY IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHIEF U.S. MARSHAL JAMES J. P. MCSHANE, A ONE-TIME NEW YORK CITY POLICEMAN, AND GOLDEN GLOVES WELTERWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION WHO FIRST WORKED FOR THE SENATOR IN 1957.

MCSHANE, 59, RETIRED FROM THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT IN 1957, AND JOINED THE STAFF OF THE SENATE RACKETS COMMITTEE WHERE HE WORKED FOR TWO YEARS UNDER KENNEDY, THEN ITS CHIEF COUNSEL.

HE WAS APPOINTED TO HIS PRESENT POST MAY 8, 1962, BY KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIESTS, FAMILY FRIENDS, AND CAMPAIGN STAFF MEMBERS WERE WITH THE CHILDREN THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY. THEY WATCHED TELEVISION AND ATTEMPTED TO CARRY ON WITH NORMAL PLAY, INCLUDING THE TOUCH FOOTBALL THE KENNEDYS HAD MADE FAMOUS.

THE OLDER CHILDREN WILL FLY FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK TODAY WITH THE FUNERAL PARTY.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ARE EXPECTED TO FLY TO NEW YORK -- PROBABLY LATE TODAY -- TO JOIN THEIR MOTHER FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. THE WHITE HOUSE HAS WAITING AN AIR FORCE PLANE IF IT IS REQUESTED FOR THE CHILDREN.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-70

(FAMILY)

HYANNIS PORT, MASS.--THE SUN SPARKLED OVER THIS CAPE COD RESORT TOWN TODAY, BUT NOBODY NOTICED.

BOB KENNEDY, WHO SAILED ON NANTUCKET SOUND AND SPENT COUNTLESS HOURS ROMPING IN TOUCH FOOTBALL GAMES AT THE SEASIDE FAMILY COMPOUND, WAS DEAD.

POLICE, WHO ARE ON DUTY YEAR-ROUND AT THE KENNEDY FAMILY COMPOUND, DIRECTED WOULD-BE SPECTATORS AWAY FROM THE AREA AFTER NEWS OF THE NEW YORK SENATOR'S DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED.

MRS. ROSE KENNEDY, 78-YEAR-OLD MATRIARCH OF THE CLAN, WAS INFORMED OF THE DEATH SHORTLY AFTER 6 A.M. BY ANN GARGAN, A NIECE.

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, HER HUSBAND WHO WILL BE 80 IN SEPTEMBER, WAS ADVISED SHORTLY AFTER HE AWAKENED BY SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, WHO TELEPHONED FROM LOS ANGELES.

THE ELDER KENNEDY, AN INVALID SINCE A 1961 STROKE, WEPT WHEN HE LEARNED YESTERDAY OF THE SHOOTING. HIS REACTION TODAY WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN BUT A FAMILY SOURCE SAID HE HAD BEEN UNDER SEDATION SINCE FIRST LEARNING OF THE SHOOTING.

MRS. KENNEDY, AS SHE DOES DAILY WHEN LIVING AT THE CAPE, ATTENDED 7 A.M. MASS IN ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, A FEW MILES FROM THE COMPOUND. BOBBY HAD SERVED MANY TIMES AS AN ACOLYTE AT MASS IN THE CHURCH AND THE MAIN ALTAR IS DEDICATED TO JOSEPH P. KENNEDY JR., WHO DIED IN A WORLD WAR II PLANE CRASH IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE REV. TERRENCE F. KEENAN, A CURATE WHO SAID THE MASS, INTERRUPTED AND IN LIEU OF A SERMON TOLD MRS. KENNEDY "OUR PRAYERS AND THE PRAYERS OF THE NATION ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.

"MAY HE NOW HAVE THE PEACE WHICH HE SOUGHT SO DILIGENTLY AND FOR WHICH HE PAID SO DEARLY."

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UPI-161  
CORRECTION:

IN TELEGRAM, LOS ANGELES (UPI-153) MAKE 2ND PGH: XXX  
 "IT HURTS US VERY BAD WHAT HAS HAPPENED. IT HURTS EVERYBODY VERY  
 MUCH. I AM CRYING FOR THEM ALL," SAID THE TELEGRAM WHICH WAS  
 SIGNED "MRS. MARY SIRHAN AND FAMILY."

THE FAMILY OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN SIRHAN, REPORTEDLY WAS  
 TAKEN FROM THEIR PASADENA HOME TO ANOTHER CITY UNDER POLICE  
 PROTECTION.

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UPI-51

ADD. 1 CRIME, WASHINGTON (UPI-9)

A VOTE WAS SET FOR TODAY. SPEAKER MCCORMACK ANNOUNCED THROUGH A SPOKESMAN: "WE WILL GO ON WITH BUSINESS AND THEN ADJOURN OUT OF RESPECT."

SOME OTHER HOUSE ACTIVITIES WERE CANCELLED IMMEDIATELY. THESE INCLUDED SCHEDULED APPEARANCES FOR TRADE HEARINGS BY CABINET SECRETARIES DEAN RUSK AND ORVILLE FREEMAN--BOTH OF WHOM WERE OLD FRIENDS AND WHO WERE FORMER CABINET COLLEAGUES WHEN KENNEDY WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE METING WAS CANCELLED ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHER HEARINGS.

6/6--TD1019AED

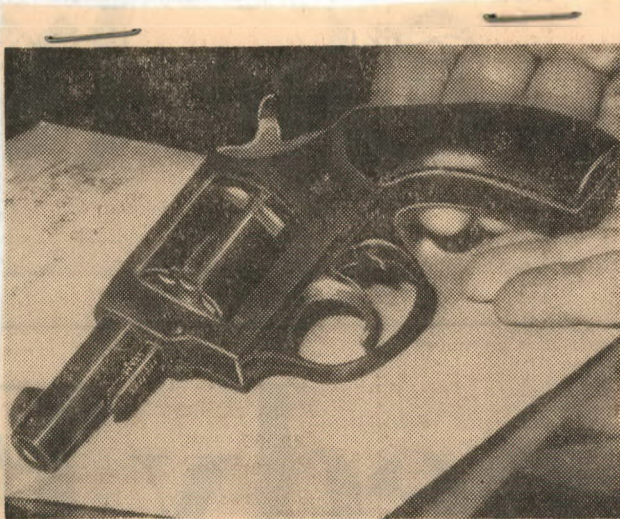
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Associated Press

Los Angeles police said this eight-shot .22-caliber revolver was taken early yesterday from Sirhan Sirhan, suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

OKENSALT

Assassination of  
 Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
 Los Angeles, Calif.  
 6/5/68

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UPI-178

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES  
THE PRESIDENTIAL JET WITH THE BODY OF SEN. KENNEDY TOOK OFF  
ON THE FOUR-HOUR FLIGHT TO NEW YORK AT 4:28 P.M. EDT.  
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UPI-111

(MASS)

WASHINGTON--FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY PRAYED FOR THE REPOSE OF HIS SOUL TODAY AT A MASS IN ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL, THE ROUND-DOMED BYZANTINE CHURCH IN WHICH FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE OLD RED-BRICK CATHEDRAL WAS FILLED BY A NOON-HOUR CONGREGATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS FOR THE LOW MASS, SAID BY FR. ARNOLD DE PORTER.

THEY KNELT IN SORROWFUL SILENCE, SOME WEEPING, AS THE PRIEST INTONED:

"O LORD, BE MERCIFUL TO THE SOUL OF YOUR SERVANT ROBERT F. KENNEDY, FOR WHOM THIS MASS IS OFFERED."

THE CONGREGATION JOINED IN CHANTING AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PRAYER:

"MAY LIGHT ETERNAL SHINE UPON HIM, O LORD, WITH YOUR SAINTS FOREVER. ETERNAL REST GRANT UNTO HIM, O LORD."

FR. DE PORTER READ THE WORDS OF CHRIST RECORDED IN ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL:

"BLESSED IS THE SERVANT WHOM THE MASTER FINDS AWAKE WHEN HE COMES."

"FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN FAITHFUL," SAID FR. DE PORTER, "LIFE IS NOT ENDED BUT MERELY CHANGED."

6/6--GE125P

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE  
 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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UPI-93

(SENATE DELEGATION)

WASHINGTON--SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GROUP OF SENATORS WILL FLY TO NEW YORK FOR SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S FUNERAL SERVICE AND THEN PARTICIPATE IN INTERMENT RITES HERE.

MANSFIELD SAID SENATORS "WILL GO UP IN A BODY, SATURDAY," BY AN AIR FORCE PLANE LEAVING EARLY IN THE MORNING. THEY WILL RETURN ON A SPECIAL CAR ON SEN. KENNEDY'S FUNERAL TRAIN, THE MONTANA LAWMAKER SAID, AND FORM A PART OF THE PROCESSION TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY WHERE KENNEDY IS TO BE BURIED.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER SAID HE THINKS "A VERY SIZEABLE NUMBER" OF SENATORS WILL ATTEND THE SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

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# Communists See Sickness in U.S.

From News Dispatches

A-6

Official Communist commentary on the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy interpreted it as an indictment of American society — where “man is wolf to man,” as an article in the Soviet paper Izvestia said.

Radio Hanoi said it laid bare the nature of a society which is full of crime and injustice.

The broadcast noted that Kennedy was a strong critic of the Johnson Administration's domestic and foreign policies, especially in regard to Vietnam.

Hinting at a high-level conspiracy, Radio Hanoi said the attack shows “the dirty face and tactics of U.S. politicians who will not hesitate to spill blood in order to even the score.”

## Also Suggested

The theme of a plot, with President Johnson as the chief conspirator, was also suggested by one of the North Vietnamese correspondents at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam. Stanley Karnow reported to The Washington Post.

The North Vietnamese were quick, as were many other Communists, to draw a parallel with the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

While the official North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris meetings refused any official comment, Hanoi's correspondents were eager to discuss the matter with their Western colleagues. Karnow reported.

They showed not a sign of sympathy or compassion, he said, but were intensely interested in what effect the shooting would have on the American presidential campaign.

## ‘Way of Life’

The Izvestia article by its New York correspondent S. Kondrashov, said “It seems it has become a political

an everyday occurrence, a real American way of life to kill political figures in broad daylight in the sight of their relatives, before the television cameras and in the presence of large numbers of people.”

The government paper went on, “Imperialism carries violence within itself . . . This is a violence which brings incalculable suffering to all that is new and progressive, a violence which has its aim to kill all that is new and progressive.”

Kondrashov charged that by showing scenes of the wound-

ed Senator on television “the cruel society instantly turned a tragedy into a spectacle.”

Igor Orlov, commentator for the official Soviet news agency Tass, said there were still many unanswered questions about President Kennedy's assassination and asked “can one fully exclude the possibility that the attempt on Robert Kennedy was linked in some way with the President himself?”

Orlov also said the Los Angeles shooting called attention to the “political jungle of modern America where the murder of political leaders is becoming an increasingly frequent occurrence.”

Moscow Radio blamed the shooting on the “notorious freedom of capitalist society — the freedom to kill.”

The radio called the attack a “political crime” made possible by the “irresponsible convenience of the authorities” with “extremist ultra-rightwing forces.” It also linked it to the Senator's stand on Vietnam and civil rights.

## Cautious Approval

Recently the official Soviet government attitude toward Sen. Kennedy has been one of cautious approval because of his criticism of the Johnson Administration.

The government denunciation of American life aside, the general reaction in Moscow to the shooting was one of deep shock and disappointment.

On Gorky Street, the main thoroughfare of the Soviet capital, an old woman burst into tears when she heard the news.

“Oh no,” she cried, “this is the second bratik (little brother), he was such a progressive and nice man.”

News media in the Eastern European Communist nations, as in Cuba, for the most part limited themselves to straightforward accounts of the developments in Los Angeles.

Kennedy is popular among both officials and ordinary citizens in the capitals of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Osgood Caruthers of The Los Angeles Times reported. Although a rich capitalist, he is known as a leading critic of the Vietnam war.

In Prague, radio and television programs were interrupted repeatedly to give bulletins on the events in Los Angeles.

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The Washington Post Times Herald A-6  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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Associated Press

London "bobby" reads large headline of an afternoon paper telling of wounding of Sen. Kennedy by gunman.

# Abroad, Grief Was

# Mixed With Anger,

# Suspicion of Plot

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 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holmes ☐  
 Gandy ☐

The world reacted to the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy yesterday with a mixture of compassion, grief and outrage. Many raised questions of conspiracy.

The compassion and grief were the same as that expressed in connection with recent assassinations in the United States. The outrage was directed at the fact that society in this country holds such a potential for violence.

Official responses came in an outpouring of messages of condolence—from presidents and premiers throughout the world. Similar reactions came from the press and private citizens—but to many of these there was added a special concern for apparent lawlessness.

In the Communist world the shooting was seen as the result of sick society (Page A6). In Saigon, U.S. troops and South Vietnamese officials expressed concern for U.S. sanity, and for its future (Page A21).

The following reports represent the initial impact of the assassination attempt on a world fed the first hours' details by radio, television and newspapers.

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The Washington Post ☒  
 Times Herald ☒  
 The Washington Daily News ☐  
 The Evening Star (Washington) ☐  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) ☐  
 Daily News (New York) ☐  
 Sunday News (New York) ☐  
 New York Post ☐  
 The New York Times ☐  
 The Sun (Baltimore) ☐  
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 The Wall Street Journal ☐  
 The National Observer ☐  
 People's World ☐

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### Author Gary Recalls Kennedy Forecast

PARIS, June 6 (Thursday) (UPI) — French author Romain Gary said today that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy told him two weeks ago he knew there would be an attempt on his life "sooner or later."

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

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

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# Hers Could Be Called a Dynasty of Disaster

By BARBARA KOBER  
Star Staff Writer

Mrs. Rose Kennedy has been called the mother of a dynasty — a dynasty now of disaster.

For the 78-year-old matriarch of the Kennedy family today, life must seem more than a mother's heart can bear.

The mother of a president and two senators has dressed too often in black.

She has watched too many coffins being sealed.

Yet she would probably talk more about the joys of her life than of the sorrows.

In fact, just eight months after the son she saw inaugurated president had been struck down by an assassin's bullet, she said in a story in The Star:

"Looking at the whole perspective, I have had a wonderful life."

Over the years, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy has had to hide pain excruciating enough to shatter most mothers' hearts.

Always her grief has been public. But the public eyes that watched never saw her flinch.

She has born in silence the agony of violent death suffered by four of her children.

Once again she endures public anguish.

Again her remarkable courage sustained her as she and her husband were told of this disaster.

Ailing Joseph P. Kennedy, who will be 80 in September, sobbed quietly when told his son had been shot in California.

Mrs. Kennedy concealed her sorrow lest she

further upset her invalid husband, another of her heartaches since his paralyzing stroke ~~several~~ years ago.

She first learned the news of the attempted assassination from her niece Anne Gargan when she awoke to attend 7 a.m. mass at St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church in Hyannis.

A short time later her youngest son, Sen. Edward Kennedy, telephoned from California with details. His father overheard the conversation. He cried for a few moments.

It was like living again the tragedy of almost five years ago in Dallas.

After mass, Mrs. Kennedy remained in the chapel sitting, small and alone, among the empty wooden pews.

Mrs. Kennedy bore nine children. Today four are dead.

A fifth Rosemary, is in an institution for the mentally retarded.

The Kennedys' oldest son, Joseph Jr., was killed on a flying mission over Europe during the second World War.

Kathleen, wife of the Marquis of Hartington, died in an airplane crash 10 years ago in southern France. Her husband had been killed in action in France four years earlier.

Just six months after the late President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, the youngest Kennedy son, Edward, was critically injured in a plane crash.

After months of recuperation and treatment — watched over again by a heartsick mother — the young Senator recovered.

And now, once again, she suffers in quiet dignity.

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Senator Edward M. Kennedy escorts his mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, from St. Francis Xavier church in Hyannisport after they attend services following the late President Kennedy's assassination.