

## FATALISM COULDN'T SLOW HIM

# Bobby Always Aware It Might Happen

By HAYNES JOHNSON  
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Before the end Frank Mankiewicz, that kind and patient press secretary, was saying Bob Kennedy was "extremely critical as to life."

Frank was fatigued. He is a better man with words than that. Bob Kennedy always had a critical relationship with life, although critical is not the precise word. Vital would be more like it.

They used to say that about his brother, but Bob was always the one who charged through life. With John Kennedy, it was more an impression of vigor than reality. He was always in pain. The pain Bob felt was internal; you had to know him to feel it.

He was the supreme fatalist. He performed despite—or because of—it, but who can say how much of that constant knowledge of fate, of life and death, of the Kennedys and the world drove him to climb those mountains, take those rapids, plunge into those jungles, fly those small planes out of those wayward airports.

## Just Keep Going

There are those who say Bob used to talk about the possibility of his assassination, and likened it to Russian roulette. You just kept going every day, no matter what happened, he said.

I never heard him use that analogy, but he often spoke in similar terms. Who could say what would happen to him or his political career, he would say, this year or two years or more from now? Who knows, he might not even be alive?

He took risks. He experienced near misses.

On the day before he entered the presidential race this year, he was in a car riding along a Long Island superhighway at speeds exceeding the legal limit of 60. Suddenly, the car struck something lying in the road, snapping the brake shaft. The driver rode the car to a stop while the other speeding vehicles swerved

around the Kennedy one. It was close.

The same sort of near miss happened two years before on the superhighway from Buffalo to the airport. That time it was a blowout at speeds above 70. There were others. On such occasions, Kennedy would get that far-away look in his eye as if to say: "Almost, almost."

That is why, perhaps, his

shooting came as no great surprise. Another bullet in the brain of another Kennedy. It was, somehow, something pre-ordained. Unlike the first Kennedy assassination, Bob's brought no shattering feeling of disbelief. With him, you knew it always could happen.

All yesterday, they were saying, here in this gigantic journalistic death watch, a place of rumors and grim camaraderie, that Kennedy was paralyzed, or that if he lived he would never be the same driving person we had known.

That would be the most unacceptable thought of all. He never would have wanted to play it out that way.

Then they began writing the hold-for-release obituaries, the instant appraisals and summaries that are required when a major figure goes.

## Kennedy Irony

Let only these anomalies be noted: It was Bob Kennedy's peculiar fate that he tried to bring about a reconciliation between blacks and whites, rich and poor, in this country and only succeeded in arousing ugly passions and smoldering suspicions. The candidate of compassion came over, ironically, as a threatening force.

Much was made of his ruthlessness and opportunism. He

was tough, all right. He made enemies. He hit hard. But he was also capable of the personal — and unpublicized — acts toward people who could never do him any good, politically or otherwise.

A public figure who had the capacity to cry over injustice or the cruelty of life can never be entirely bad. Bob Kennedy could weep at times. His friends loved him for that quality, and forgave him for his faults.

The rest of it will be told and retold. There is only this one horrible thought left.

From now on, when anyone speaks about the Kennedy assassination, you are going to have to say, "Which one?"

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) **A-6** \_\_\_\_\_  
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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date **JUN 6 1968**

62-587-A

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20 JUN 17 1968

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—Associated Press

Joseph P. Kennedy sits with the three Kennedy sons (in 1939) who have died violently. Joseph

Jr.; Robert and John (left to right). The only son remaining is Sen. Edward Kennedy.

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# IN OCCUPIED JORDAN

## 'My Blackest Day,' Suspect's Father Says

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan (UPI)—"This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan when he was told his son is accused of fatally shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y.

The father said of his son:

"He deserves his fate if he did do what you are saying.

"I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass." His youngest son, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is being held by Los Angeles, Calif., police for the shooting.

The Arab talked to a reporter in the house where he has lived

for 10 years, a decade in which he has not seen his five sons and the wife he divorced. They are in the United States.

"The more I think about it, the less it makes sense," he said.

"My son was a talented boy.

My son was talented, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

Local Arab police were quoted as saying that young Sirhan had shown signs of rebellion before leaving for the United States.

One was quoted as saying, "This boy spoke out against King Hussein's rule then. But no one took him seriously."

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

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

**The Detroit American**  
 (Polish Daily News)  
 5 Detroit, Michigan

## FBI Filtering Shooting For Conspiracy

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that the FBI is investigating the attempted assassination of Senator Kennedy, including the possibility that it may have been a conspiracy.

"We have no evidence of a conspiracy, only the evidence of this individual action but every lead will be followed, no stone will be left unturned, to uncover all the evidence that will show every involvement in the commission of this act," he said.

FBI involvement in the investigation has a legal basis in civil rights protection.

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Date: **June 6, 1968**  
 Edition: **Thursday**  
 Author:  
 Editor: **Ray Pearson**  
 Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: **detroit**

☐ Being Investigated

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## INTERPRETIVE REPORT

# What the Surgeons Faced

By JUDITH RANDAL  
Star Staff Writer

The precise cause of Robert F. Kennedy's death from an assassin's bullet at 1:44 a.m. PDT remained unknown this morning, but it was probably the damage to the senator's brain stem.

The brain stem is in the lower part of the head and has three main divisions. Together they are the mediator between the brain centers above them and the bodily functions below.

Kennedy was at least partially paralyzed on the left side. This indicates that the right side of the medulla oblongata—the portion of the brain stem that is an extension of the spinal cord—was probably injured beyond repair. It is in the medulla that nerve fibers originating in the brain cross from one side of the spinal cord to the other.

## A Critical Function

Nerves in the medulla also play a decisive role in maintaining the body's vital signs—heart rate, breathing and blood pressure.

The evidence available to the public also suggests that the midbrain—the topmost portion of the brain stem—was partly damaged by the bullet. There were reports that the senator's eyes might not track properly and it is from the medulla that much of this control must stem.

Between the midbrain and the medulla is an oval-shaped structure known as the pons or bridge. It gets its name from its job as the central link between the lower brain stem and the cerebrum and cerebral cortex above.

What damage there was, if any, to the pons is not known. But the report that the sena-

tor's face was partially paralyzed is suggestive.

The outlook for Kennedy was grim from the start and even had he survived he never would have fully recovered. But looking back on the tragedy a number of factors were present that seemed to be cause for hope.

## Velocity of Bullet

Head wounds caused by bullets that travel at high speeds are almost invariably fatal within moments. The bullet that felled Kennedy was of low to medium-velocity. This, at least bought time.

So did the senator's consciousness immediately following the assassination attempt. That he could speak and clasp a rosary before lapsing into unconsciousness, and then withstand two trips by ambulance indicated to doctors that they might be able to help him pull through.

On the other hand, their decision to operate immediately, was proof of the ominous nature of the wound. The most imminent danger of a bullet wound in the head is not the bullet itself, but the hemorrhaging and blood clots that may follow.

Apparently these complications developed so rapidly that the doctors felt immediate surgery was needed.

The surgeons then followed the path of the bullet, seeking to extract it and also to remove blood clots that might lead to mounting pressure within the brain. At least one large clot was removed.

They must also have sought to take out the bone chips and hair that traveled with bullet. These posed a grave risk of infection.

Together with the bullet and

tissue which the bullet had turned to jelly, they had to be removed.

But despite the almost four hours of surgery, Kennedy never regained consciousness or showed any noticeable improvement. Electroencephalograms—brainwave tests—and other diagnostic measurements also were made but were "inconclusive."

It was learned late yesterday from a television interview with Dr. J. Lawrence Poole, a neurosurgeon at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, that the bullet had injured Kennedy's cerebellum and right cerebral hemisphere.

Poole had talked by telephone with Dr. Henry Cuneo, one of the team of surgeons who operated on Kennedy at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles, and said he had been authorized to talk about the more ominous developments.

This, too, was discouraging news, as was the report that one of the major arteries in the brain stem had been sev-

## Often Reversible

However, damage to the cerebellum, the large division of the brain to the rear of the head which is important to muscular coordination—is often reversible with time.

And while the injury to the right cerebral hemisphere was also cause for concern, the damage was not to the dominant side. The right cerebral hemisphere controls motion on the left side. Kennedy was right-handed. Had he survived the injury to the brain stem, and his intellect been preserved, he might well have learned to compensate. He was that sort of man.

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Evening Star (Washington) **A-5**  
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## Greece

### Greeks See Attack With Junta's Eyes

By Alfred Friendly **A-4**  
 Washington Post Foreign Service

ATHENS—Greeks met the news of the shooting of Sen. Kennedy with incredulity, horror and an almost automatic attempt to justify as admirable, in contrast, the enforced and regimented orderliness under their own military dictatorship.

For two weeks, the "colonels government" has been pushing the propaganda theme that under its regime Greece has experienced none of the current turmoil in Europe and America. The lesson apparently sunk home. For dozens of Athenians the first comment Wednesday on hearing the news was, in effect, "Thank God we are spared such things happening here any longer."

The realization that Greeks would have precisely such a reaction was the secondary despairing consideration, after their initial reaction of grief and sympathy, of officers at the American Embassy here.

A Greek woman opposed to the government was telephoning a friend later and venting precisely the sentiment that the diplomats anticipated. "Those gangsters

~~in America!~~ At least the junta has prevented such a thing here."

To Greeks generally, however, the Kennedy name continues to evoke vast affection.

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald **A-4** \_\_\_\_\_  
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## THE ELDER KENNEDYS NOTIFIED

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.— Mrs. Rose Kennedy was told of the death of her son, Robert F. Kennedy, early today by her niece, Ann Gargan, and shortly after went to the 7 a.m. Mass at St. Francis Xavier Church in nearby Hyannis.

More than 100 persons were at the little white church where Sen. Kennedy, even when he was attorney general of the United States, at times served as an altar boy.

She appeared very shaken at being told that the third of her four sons had met death violently.

She had been in touch by telephone with her only surviving son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who was at his older brother's bedside when he died early today.

It was 6 a.m., a family spokesman said, when Miss Gargan awakened Mrs. Kennedy to tell her of Robert's death.

His father, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, incapacitated by a stroke for the past 6½ years, was not awakened immediately to be told of the death.

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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# House to Pass Anti-Crime Bill Today

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Stirred up by the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the House hurled an angry challenge at the Supreme Court yesterday and set the stage for swift and final congressional adoption today of crime control legislation.

Demands for "law and order" overwhelmed the protests of House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) who assailed the bill as a "cruel hoax" loaded with unconstitutional and ill-considered provisions.

The controversial measure—already approved by the Senate—includes some gun controls, far-reaching new wire-tapping authority, grants of law enforcement funds to the states, and a sharp blow at Supreme Court decisions protecting the rights of criminal suspects. An earlier House bill did not contain the gun, wire-tapping or anti-court provisions.

Yesterday's showdown came on a move by Celler to send the legislation to a Senate-House conference where he had hoped to blunt the Senate provisions aimed at the Court.

The House refused Celler's plea for a conference by a roll call vote of 317 to 60. The decision opened the door for a Republican plan to accept the Senate-approved measure without changes today and send it to the White House.

Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), who led in urging House adoption of the bill as it stands, said the attack on Kennedy emphasized its urgency.

"Let no watery sentiment," he told an applauding chamber, "inhibit the judgment we make this afternoon."

The measure would prohibit interstate mail order sales of handguns—such as the one that felled Kennedy—and ban over-the-counter sales in a state to minors and non-residents.

The debate was full of ironies. No one knew whether the limited gun controls in the bill would have kept Kennedy's assailant from getting the gun. Apparently they would not have, since it seems to have been acquired privately.

One Congressman after another called especially for gun controls, but their underlying demands went far beyond that to embrace all of the Senate bill's controversial provisions.

Similarly, anger over the attack on Kennedy exploded in all directions. The wave of reaction on the House floor jumped from there to crime in the streets to the Poor People's campaigners who berated Attorney General Ramsey Clark earlier this week at the Justice Department.

"The pendulum has swung too far," protested Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R-Ore.). The Nation, he complained, has allowed "a permissive attitude toward criminals and law-breakers" to get out of hand.

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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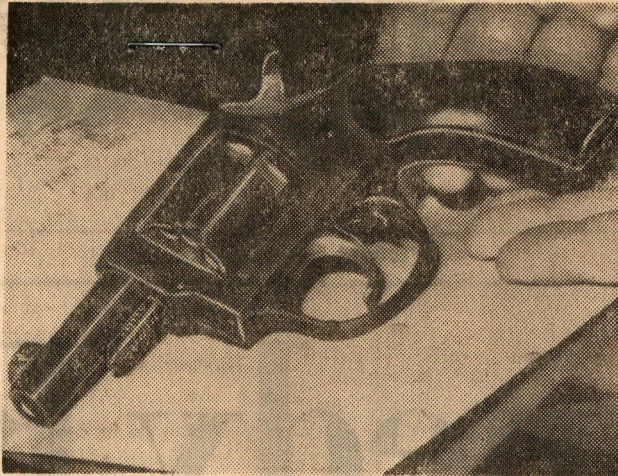
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Associated Press

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.

The provisions aimed at the Supreme Court would override recent rulings on such issues as advising suspects of their right to counsel or their right to remain silent and the restriction of prosecution use of confessions.

The measure would permit police in Federal jurisdictions and the District of Columbia to hold suspects for up to six hours before arraigning them and authorize trial judges to overlook such delays if they consider confessions obtained during the interim otherwise voluntary.

Celler called the steps "infamous" and contended the

Supreme Court would simply declare them unconstitutional again. "In this contest," he maintained, "Congress cannot be the winner."

House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) responded hotly.

"I refuse to concede that the elected representatives of the people cannot be the winner in a confrontation with the Supreme Court," Ford said. "Let this vote today be the battlefield."

Passage of the bill will put President Johnson on the spot. It bears little resemblance to his initial "safe streets" proposal for Federal law enforce-

ment funds that the House passed last year after calling for "block grants" to be parceled out by the states.

This and other departures from Mr. Johnson's past positions has led to speculation that he might veto the measure.

There was no stopping it in the House. Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) pointed out that the emotion on the House floor "amounts to a passion and is not going to be denied."

But he said he hoped it would be clear that its "backdrop is not the Ambassador Hotel (where Kennedy was shot) but the streets of America's cities from coast to coast."

The bill was, nonetheless, described by several as a "tribute" to Kennedy, who had opposed the restrictions on the Supreme Court rulings and urged tighter gun controls.

The House began the session at noon with a succession of speakers voicing their shock at the shooting in Los Angeles.

Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) drew a parallel between the shooting and the tactics of minority groups that advocate violence to win their demands.

"Without law and order," he said, "chaos will result." Recalling President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, the Speaker said he felt now the same way he did then when he wondered aloud, "My God, what are we coming to?"



A BILL TO STOP  
MAIL-ORDER TRAFFIC  
IN FIREARMS "would  
save hundreds of  
lives in this country  
and spare thousands  
of families all across  
this land the grief  
and heartbreak that  
may come from the  
loss of a husband,  
a son, a brother or  
a friend.

It is time that  
we wipe this stain  
of violence from  
our land."

— SEN. ROBERT  
F. KENNEDY

# VOTE TO KILL SEN. TED KENNEDY'S PROPOSAL TO BAN INTERSTATE MAIL-ORDER SALES OF ALL GUNS

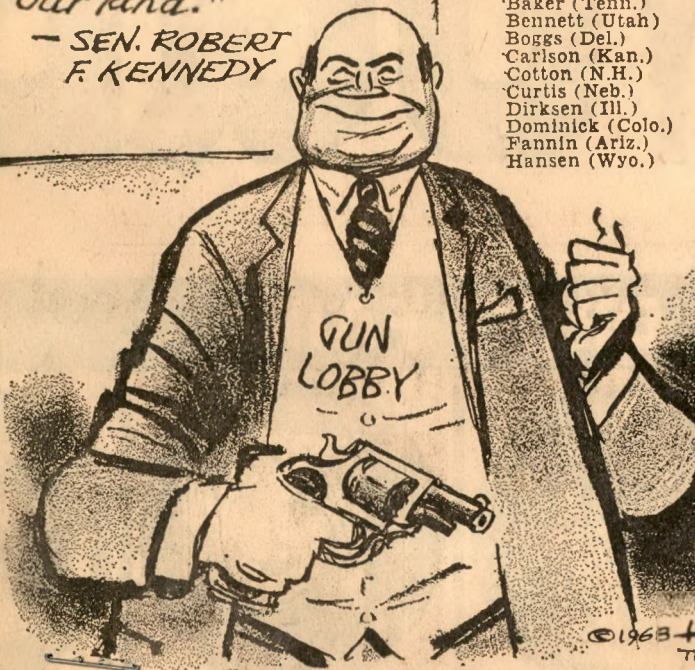
May 16, 1968:

## Democrats

Anderson (N.M.)	Cannon (Nev.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Church (Idaho)
Bayh (Ind.)	Eastland (Miss.)
Bible (Nev.)	Ellender (La.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Ervin (N.C.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gruening (Alaska)
Hart (Mich.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Metcalfe (Mont.)
Hill (Ala.)	Muskie (Maine)
Holland (Fla.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Jordan (N.C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Mansfield (Mont.)	Stennis (Miss.)
McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
McGee (Wyo.)	Moss (Utah)
Morse (Ore.)	Hollings, (S.C.)

## Republicans

Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper
Baker (Tenn.)	(Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Carlson (Kan.)	Miller (Iowa)
Cotton (N.H.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Scott (Pa.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Tower (Tex.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
	Hatfield (Ore.)



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# The Shooting of Senator Kennedy A-20

As the hospital bulletins grew more grave and Senator Kennedy struggled for life through yesterday's interminable hours, it was safer and more sensible to think about the man than about the meaning of his shooting, which had no meaning by itself. It was safer and more sensible to dwell upon his performance and his bright promise than to search in this senseless act for some pattern, some lesson, some dark insight into our society and our times. There may well be some meaning in it all—in the tragedy that has dogged his life and in the violence which has visited itself with such caprice upon the country. Or there may, as Shakespeare said, be none. "As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods. They kill us for their sport."

In any case, the meaning surely is not that the United States is in anarchy, or that the world has gone mad. This is the stuff of public comment forced upon leading figures while they are still in shock. The wisest among them will think better of it. And they must, for a nation perilously close to hysteria cannot deal rationally with a crisis of crime and violence which cries out for reason and restraint.

If the shooting of Senator Kennedy should bring sensible gun laws, so much the better; the need for them however does not stand on one, or three or three hundred homicides by firearm; it stands on the record in every American city, every night. If the shooting of Senator Kennedy should bring more common sense and less emotion to deliberations on a Crime Bill, so much the better, but the need for such a bill was plain enough before Senator Kennedy was shot. If, indeed, it should force upon the whole Nation, those who govern and those who are governed, a fundamental reassessment of the crime problem in all its complexity, again so much the better, for the need here is to be found in things as innocent as the relish with which the

most garish crime fare is served up to delighted audiences by movie houses, television and the press.

In short, if the tragedy in Los Angeles should be the cause, in whatever degree, of a great national awakening to the evils of extremism and violence on the campus or on the street, of a national resolution to plumb the depth of this problem and to deal with it, so much the better. For there can be no denying that there is abroad in this land a nameless virulence which feeds upon itself.

In this sense the crime in Los Angeles and the lawlessness that afflicts the whole Nation are of a piece. But only in a sense. For the tragedy in Los Angeles does not tell us anything we did not know about the wider malady. It tells us once

again to act. But the Nation's first response also warns us not to be too quick to lacerate ourselves with cries of anarchy or too ready to delude ourselves with empty promises of law and order at any cost. Senator Kennedy would scorn such easy answers. Still less would he draw the simpler lesson that he should have somehow been more careful for he has ever been the zestful warrior, and a fatalist.

Later will be time enough to sort out all the consequences of this tragedy. For now, it is enough to remember that the best of him—the subtle humor, the quiet courage, the sense of dedication, and the warmth—was rarely more evident than on Tuesday night when he had won, as he had always to win to be at peace with himself.

For now, it is enough to pray that this Nation will not lose a man who stirred such strong passions in large part because his own passion to move and improve his country and the world was so strong.

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The Washington Post A-20  
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Date JUN 6 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

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# Cops Identify Silent Suspect As Jordanian

Los Angeles, June 5 (Special)—The gunman seized at the Ambassador Hotel this morning was identified later today by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty as Sirhan Sirhan, 23, a Jordanian immigrant living in Pasadena. U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said he had no evidence of a conspiracy.

Taken to police headquarters, he refused for hours to say anything but "yes." Then he became more talkative, though not about the shooting. He was held on \$250,000 bail.

"The suspect has been identified," Yorty disclosed. "His name appears to be Sirhan Sirhan. He is 23 years old. The identification was made by a man who says he is his brother, and by one other person. . . . They live at 606 Howard St. (Pasadena). They have lived in Jerusalem."

## Police Note Court Rulings

Yorty said the police were acting carefully, conscious of recent Supreme Court decisions regarding the rights of defendants, and had fully complied with all instructions. Sirhan was cautioned and advised of his rights.

Yorty identified Sirhan's brother as Munier (Joe) Sirhan. He said police traced the brothers, and another brother, Adel, through the gun used by the assailant.

The mayor said four \$100 bills were found on Sirhan, "with which he was planning on leaving if he could get away." He said Sirhan also carried a Pasadena newspaper clipping unfavorable to Kennedy, who has urged more United States aid to Israel in its conflict with the Arab nations.

## Quit Job as Stock Clerk

Newsman tracing Sirhan's activities in Pasadena learned he had been a retail stock clerk until he quit his job in February or March. He had filed a claim for severance pay, but it had been denied.

A man reported to be Sirhan's former supervisor described the suspect as a "revolutionary" who was very bitter about the Arab

defeat in last June's Arab-Israeli war.

A key found in Sirhan's pockets—which held nothing else but a few scraps of paper—was found to fit an old car owned by an Ambassador Hotel employee. The employee was questioned, but police could find no link to the crime.

In Washington, records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service showed that Sirhan was born March 10, 1943, in Jordan. He was admitted to the United States as a permanent resident on Jan. 12, 1957, at New York City.

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The Washington Post

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date JUN 6 1968

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Suspect in shooting of Sen. Kennedy is removed from Ambassador Hotel

UPI Telephoto

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VIOLENCE 6/6 NX

DAY 18

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA: A NATION'S "TRAGIC PHENOMENON"

BY RONALD G. COHEN

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

"WE ARE A VIOLENT PEOPLE WITH A VIOLENT HISTORY, AND THE INSTINCT FOR VIOLENCE HAS SEEPED INTO THE BLOODSTREAM OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE," SAID ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR., THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNING HISTORIAN AND AN AIDE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"THE WHOLE CULTURE HAS CHANGED THE VIOLENCE SYNDROME INTO A COOL, GUILTLESS ROUTINE OF DISPOSING OF PROBLEMS BY DISPOSING OF THE PEOPLE WHO CAUSE THE PROBLEMS," SAID ALBERT BANDURA, A PSYCHOLOGIST AND PROFESSOR AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

"I DON'T WEEP OFTEN, BUT TODAY, IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SUNSHINE, I WEPT FOR MY COUNTRY THAT HAS DECLINED SO MUCH IN ITS MORALITY AND SPIRITUALITY," SAID EVANGELIST BILLY GRAHAM.

"WHAT IN THE NATURE OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF OUR SOCIETY MAKES POSSIBLE SUCH MURDER AND VIOLENCE? ASKED PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF A HIGH-LEVEL COMMISSION TO STUDY VIOLENCE IN AMERICA-- "THIS TRAGIC PHENOMENON."

THESE MEN ALL SPOKE WEDNESDAY IN THE FLUSH OF DISBELIEF THAT SWEEPED THE NATION AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT UPON SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. THEY SPOKE IN SORROW, BUT THEY SPOKE WITH REASON AND RESTRAINT.

THEY EXPRESSED THE INCREASINGLY WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT VIOLENCE IS NOT AN OCCASIONAL ISOLATED TRAGEDY, -BUT IS INGRAINED- PERHAPS IRREVERSIBLY--IN THE FABRIC OF AMERICAN LIFE.

BLACK POWER ADVOCATE H. RAP BROWN SAID IT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO:

"VIOLENCE IS AS AMERICAN AS CHERRY PIE."

PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, EDUCATORS, HISTORIANS, CLERGYMEN REPLYING TO A UPI SURVEY SEEMED TO AGREE.

AND SOME STATISTICS SEEMED TO BEAR THEM OUT.

LAST YEAR IN AMERICA, SOME 5,600 PERSONS DIED OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

IN BRITAIN THERE WERE FEWER THAN 30, IN BELGIUM FEWER THAN 12, IN FRANCE FEWER THAN 20, ACCORDING TO SEN. JOSEPH TYDINGS, D-MD.

"IT'S INSANE," HE SAID. "YOU TALK ABOUT THE GOOD OLD PIONEER DAYS...BUT WE DON'T LIVE IN THE OLD PIONEER DAYS WHEN EVERYBODY'S A VIGILANTE AND YOU SHOOT THEM UP."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

"I THINK WE'VE GOT TO COME TO OUR SENSES."

OTHERS AGREED THAT THE PREOCCUPATION WITH GUNS AND VIOLENCE MIGHT BE ALMOST AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON.

DR. DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, A GOVERNOR OF THE LEMBERG CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AT BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, SAID AMERICANS NOT ONLY CONDONE VIOLENCE, "WE LOVE IT."

"WE LOVE TO FIGHT. THE FRONTIER DAYS MADE THE GUN MANLY," HE SAID. "IN FRANCE THEY CAN RIOT FOR THREE WEEKS AND ONLY TWO PEOPLE GET KILLED. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MANY WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED HERE?"

ABRAHAMSON SAID AMERICA'S STRESS ON MATERIALISM BREEDS VIOLENCE.

"WE'RE NOT A MELTING POT, WE'RE A DAMNED PRESSURE COOKER. OUR SOCIETY IS NOT BUILT ON THE RESTRAINTS OF FAMILY OR CLASS. IT'S BUILT ON SUCCESS. IF YOU DON'T HAVE IT, YOU'RE FRUSTRATED.

"FRUSTRATION, THE WET NURSE OF VIOLENCE."

SEVERAL AUTHORITIES SAID THAT TELEVISION AND OTHER MASS MEDIA MUST SHARE THE BLAME FOR THE VIOLENCE SYNDROME IN THE NATION.

STANFORD'S BANDURA, AN EXPERT ON THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN, CALLED IT "A FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER."

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW WE CAN STOP IT," HE SAID. "I REMEMBER TESTIMONY (AT SENATE HEARINGS) IN WHICH A MOTHER WAS EXPLAINING TO HER DAUGHTER, BROUGHT UP ON TELEVISION, THAT HER GRANDFATHER HAD DIED. SHE TESTIFIED THAT THE LITTLE GIRL'S REACTION WAS 'WHO SHOT HIM?'"

DR. HERBERT A. OTTO, A CHICAGO PSYCHOLOGIST, SAID THE CONTINUED STRESS ON VIOLENCE BY MASS MEDIA IS MAKING "AMERICA ACCEPT VIOLENT ACTS AS COMMONPLACE."

A RECENT STUDY OF 195 TELEVISION CARTOONS, HE SAID, SHOWED 1,430 ACTS OF VIOLENCE, INCLUDING KILLINGS, PHYSICAL ASSAULTS, VERBAL ASSAULTS AND HARMFUL PRANKS.

"THE MOST IMPRESSIONABLE MEMBERS OF THE NATION, THE YOUTH OF AMERICA, CAN OFTEN BE FOUND VIEWING CARTOONS WHERE VIOLENCE IS BEING PERPETRATED AT ABOUT THE RATE OF ONE VIOLENT INCIDENT EVERY 50 SECONDS," OTTO SAID.

A PSYCHIATRIST FROM CHICAGO, DR. THADDENS KOSTRUBA, AGREED: "EVERY TV WESTERN HAS A MURDER."

DR. KENNETH KENNISTON, A YALE MEDICAL CENTER PSYCHOLOGIST, SAID THE TELEVISION SET HAS GIVEN TO VIOLENCE AN "IMMEDIACY" THAT "SECRETLY INTERESTS AND PLEASES" MANY PERSONS.

DR. CARLTON W. ORCHINIK, MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANT FOR THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT, SAID HE BELIEVES THAT TELEVISION DOES NOT ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE BUT BRINGS ABOUT AN INDIFFERENCE TO IT.

"WE CAN SEE SCENE AFTER SCENE OF GANGSTERISM, AND WE CAN IGNORE IT BECAUSE IT DOES NOT SEEM TO TOUCH US."

SCHLESINGER, A CLOSE FRIEND OF ROBERT KENNEDY, SPOKE WEDNESDAY AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES FOR 48 DOCTORAL GRADUATES AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

HE CALLED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "THE MOST FRIGHTENING ON THIS PLANET."

"WE ARE A FRIGHTENING PEOPLE BECAUSE WE HAVE ALREADY IN THIS DECADE MURDERED THE TWO OF OUR CITIZENS (PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.) WHO STOOD PRE-EMINENTLY BEFORE THE WORLD AS THE EMBODIMENTS OF AMERICAN IDEALISM -- AND BECAUSE LAST NIGHT WE TRIED TO MURDER A THIRD.

"WE ARE A FRIGHTENING PEOPLE BECAUSE THE ATROCITIES WE COMMIT TROUBLE SO LITTLE OUR OFFICIAL SELFRIGHTEOUSNESS, OUR INVINCIBLE CONVICTION OF OUR MORAL INFALLIBILITY," SCHLESINGER SAID.

"IT IS ALMOST AS IF A PRIMAL CURSE HAS BEEN FIXED ON OUR NATION. WE ARE A VIOLENT PEOPLE WITH A VIOLENT HISTORY, AND THE INSTINCT FOR VIOLENCE HAS SEEPED INTO THE BLOODSTREAM OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE."



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DR. ARNOLD FREEDMAN, CHIEF OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL IN PITTSBURGH, CALLED VIOLENCE "A REFLECTION OF OUR EMPHASIS ON COMPETITION AS A WAY OF LIFE AS OPPOSED TO COOPERATION -- LIKE TWO DOGS WHO FIGHT OVER A SCRAP OF BREAD RATHER THAN SHARE WHAT THEY HAVE.

"WITH THE COMPETITIVE URGE YOU ARE BOUND TO GET AGGRESSION AND HOSTILITY," HE ADDED. "COMPETITION IS USEFUL SINCE IT ENCOURAGES US TO PRODUCE, BUT THIS IS AT A COST OF TEARING PEOPLE DOWN."

A SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, DR. JEREMY FELT, SAID THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION WAS "ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH THE VIOLENT HISTORY OF AMERICA," ADDING THAT VIOLENCE HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY "INSTITUTIONALIZED" IN THE NATION THROUGH AMERICA'S COWBOY-AND-INDIAN FOLKLORE.

A UV COLLEAGUE, DR. M.W. PERRINE, A PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, AGREED.

HE TRACED THE VIOLENT SETTLING OF GRIEVANCES BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE EARLY WEST. SO DID DR. MICHAEL O. SAWYER, PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL LAW AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

DR. JOHN SPIEGEL, DIRECTOR OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY'S LEMBERG CENTER, BLAMED THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON THE NATION'S "GUN FETISH."

HE SAID THERE IS AN EMOTIONAL ADDICTION TO USE GUNS, "AS STRONG AS ANY OTHER ADDICTION, SUCH AS DRUGS." HE SAID THERE WAS ALSO AN "EMOTIONAL HABITUATION TO USE VIOLENCE IN GENERAL, PARTICULARLY THROUGH GUNFIRE, IN THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS."

HIS COLLEAGUE AT THE CENTER, DR. RALPH W. CONANT, SAID THAT SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN IN 1865, ONE FIFTH OF AMERICA'S PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN MURDERED AND ONE-THIRD HAVE HAD ATTEMPTS MADE ON THEIR LIVES.

LOUIS W. KOENIG, PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, SAID ASSASSINATIONS TEND TO BE ATTEMPTED BY PERSONS "WHO HAVE THEIR OWN SLANT ON PUBLIC POLICY, THEN TAKE IT OUT ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE."

SOME FELT BLAMING AN ENTIRE NATION WAS TOO BROAD AN INDICTMENT FOR THE ATROCITY OF A SINGLE PERSON.

CALIFORNIA GOV. RONALD REAGAN SAID HE WAS IN "GREAT DISAGREEMENT" WITH THOSE WHO BELIEVE AMERICANS WOULD FEEL "A COLLECTIVE SENSE OF GUILT" FOR KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. ON A NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAM WEDNESDAY NIGHT HE DEPLORED THE SHOOTING AS "SENSELESS AND SAVAGE," BUT ADDED:

"TWO-HUNDRED MILLION AMERICANS DID NOT DO THIS. ONE YOUNG MAN DID IT, AND FOR NOT EVEN AN AMERICAN REASON," A REFERENCE TO THE FACT THE ALLEGED GUNMAN WAS AN ANTI-ISRAELI JORDANIAN EXILE FROM JERUSALEM.

DR. FERNANDO G. TORGERSO, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE ASSASSINATIONS ARE PART OF THE NATURE OF AMERICA.

"THESE ARE GUYS WHO ARE COMPLETELY CRAZY. AMERICA IS NOT AT ALL A VIOLENT SOCIETY."

EVEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON, IN HIS NATIONAL ADDRESS, ABSOLVED AMERICANS OF A COLLECTIVE BLAME IN THE RASH OF ASSASSINATIONS AND ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS.

BUT HE SAID IT WOULD BE "WRONG--IT WOULD BE SELF-DECEPTIVE--TO IGNORE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAWLESSNESS, HATRED AND THIS ACT OF VIOLENCE."

SAID JOHNSON:

"LET US PURGE THE HOSTILITY FROM OUR HEARTS--AND PRACTICE MODERATION WITH OUR TONGUES."

THE PRESIDENT ADDED:

"LET US--FOR GOD'S SAKE--RESOLVE TO LIVE UNDER THE LAW. LET US PUT AN END TO VIOLENCE--AND TO THE PREACHING OF VIOLENCE...THIS NATION AND ITS PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED GRIEVOUSLY FROM VIOLENCE AND ASSASSINATION."

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# Cheers... Shots...

A-8

## The Hospital

by Richard Harwood  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5—It happened in a kitchen passageway in the Ambassador Hotel. It was a little after midnight here on the Pacific Coast and Robert Kennedy was looking forward to a small party with a few newspaper reporters and some other friends.

He had been in good spirits all evening, joking about his young wisdom as a campaign manager eight years ago and about his unwisdom as a candidate himself.

"I thought I knew everything then," he said, laughing. "Now all I know is what they tell me on television."

A few minutes later he went down to the Ambassador ballroom, greeted his followers, thanked them for his victory and walked into the kitchen on his way to a press conference in a room at the end of the passageway.

Budd Schulberg, the author, and Pete Hamill, a journalist, were a little in front of him. His wife Ethel was a few feet behind in a crowd of campaign workers and reporters.

Sen. Kennedy turned to a worker in the kitchen, shook his hand, and started to walk on.

At that moment a small young man thrust out his arm at full length and began firing rapidly with a small pistol. He was only five feet from the Senator.

We were about 20 feet away, the room to which Sen. Kennedy was going. The shots sounded like fire-crackers, but somehow everyone sensed what had happened.

We ran into the passageway, and he was lying on the cement floor, bleeding from the right side of his head. He looked dead.

The kitchen erupted into madness. Jack Gallivan, a young Kennedy assistant, and George Plimpton, the writer, grabbed the gunman first. Roosevelt Grier, the enormous tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, slammed the man with the gun up against a serving cart and began wrestling for his gun.

Rafer Johnson, the Olympic hero, leaped on him, too. So did Bill Barry, the big and gentle Irishman who once worked for the FBI and who has been the only security man Sen. Kennedy has had in this campaign. He is a security man without a gun.

People were screaming: "Oh no! Oh no!"

It looked like Grier and Johnson and Barry were beating the gunman to death, but they were just trying to get the gun.

When the shooting started, a newsman grabbed Mrs. Kennedy and pulled her back. When it was over she was lifted up and put down beside her husband. She knelt at his side. His sister, Jean Smith, appeared out of the hysterical crowd and knelt down beside him too. Someone put a paper

campaign hat under his head. Another man knelt down and began fanning the stricken Senator.

Suddenly, he regained consciousness for a moment and raised up on one of his legs. He asked people to give him air.

The fight with the gunman was still going on. Grier threw him on top of a serving cart, and people in the passageway rushed over to beat him and strangle him. Grier and Barry and Johnson knocked them back.

Barry took off his belt to use as a tourniquet, but it wasn't needed. People were crying out for a doctor and finally an ambulance arrived. It seemed like hours

had passed, but it was only a few minutes.

As Sen. Kennedy was lifted from the floor, he gained consciousness again and said, obviously in great pain: "Oh no, no, don't." Then he closed his eyes and was silent. He left behind, on the floor, a great pool of blood.

They took him down a service elevator and put him in an ambulance. Mrs. Kennedy got in beside him. So did Fred Dutton, who, more than anyone, has been managing the campaign.

In the front seat of the ambulance were Barry and Warren Rogers, the Washington correspondent for Look magazine.

It was, Rogers later said, a bumpy ride to Central Receiving Hospital, a mile or so away. Mrs. Kennedy gestured to Barry to tell him that her husband was finding it hard to breathe.

At the hospital, he was taken immediately to the emergency room. Doctors and nurses were waiting.

A surgeon, Dr. Albert Holt, said Kennedy was almost dead—comatose, in deep shock, not breathing and with virtually no blood pressure. Dr. Holt stood on a stool and began external heart massage. Kennedy was given adrenalin. A heart-lung machine was brought into use. "He revived," Dr. Holt said.

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# Woman Is Sought In Slaying

## BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES — An all-points bulletin was issued by the Los Angeles Police Department today for an unidentified white woman in connection with the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

The bulletin said: "Prior to the shooting, suspect (Sirhan Sirhan, who had been charged with the shooting) was observed with a female, Caucasian, 23 to 27 years old, 5 feet 6, wearing a white voile dress, three-quarter-length sleeves, with small blue polka dots, dark shoes and a bouffant-type hairdo. This female is not in custody."

By ROBERT WALTERS  
and JEREMIAH O'LEARY  
Star Staff Writers

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."

But a woman who worked with him in a California health food store says he was "a fanatic when it came to dis-

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cussion of religion and politics."

~~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.

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. Los Angeles officials were meeting today to determine what new charges should be filed as a result of the senator's death.

William L. Ritzi, a Los Angeles assistant district attorney, said the grand jury which will hear the case against Sirhan tomorrow will be asked by officials to return a murder indictment.

Sirhan, recovering from a broken index finger and sprained left ankle received in the melee following the shooting, was arraigned on the assault charges shortly after 7 a.m. yesterday.

He was taken under heavy police guard to the Los Angeles Hall of Justice, where he appeared before Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. Bail was set at \$250,000 and a public defender was called into the case by the judge, despite Sirhan's insistence that he did not want legal counsel.

The record shows Sirhan is 5 feet, 4 inches tall, weighs about 120 pounds, has a swarthy complexion and wiry or bushy hair. He was born March 19, 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 a kingdom in 1946. Two years later the British mandate ended and the first Arab-Israeli war was fought.

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.

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 been naturalized.

Permanent resident status is currently held by approximately 3.5 million persons, many of them refugees, who have immigrated to this country.

Those who enter the country as permanent residents enjoy all of the legal protection granted to full citizens and are required to pay taxes.

They cannot vote, but depending on immigration quotas, length of time spent in this country and other factors, they may be allowed to seek the status of naturalized citizen.

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 claimed the lives 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.

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 agreement on a pro-Israel 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.

He said the notebooks contained "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," other comments of a pro-Arab and anti-Israel 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 a 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."

#### Quit After Argument

John H. Weidner Jr., owner of the store, said Sirhan worked for him about seven months but quit last April in an argument over money. "We called him Sol around the store; everyone did," said Weidner.

"He was a good worker, an honest man, but he had a lot of complexes, mainly relating to Israel," added Weidner. "I think he did it (shot Kennedy) because he thought he was doing something for his country, but not necessarily the United States," added Weidner.

The store owner recalled that Sirhan "told me that when he was a child, he saw members of his family killed by Jews, and he had to flee Jordan when he was a child."

"He was not a citizen and didn't like the United States. You had to be careful not to walk on his feet. He wanted you to respect him intellectually. He was a man who said, 'I'm going to have my rights.'"

Sirhan was licensed in 1966 by the California Racing Commission as a "hot walker" and "exercise boy" to cool off horses which had become heated by running at Hollywood Park. He did not renew that license in 1967 or 1968, but apparently retained a strong interest in horse racing.

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

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," Shear added. "Since I wasn't interested in politics, I wouldn't discuss it, but he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

#### Thrown From Horse

Sirhan suffered head and back injuries when he was thrown from a horse on Sept. 25, 1966. He filed a claim with the Argonaut Insurance Co., which had earlier issued a policy in his name.

He was awarded \$2,000 on April 5 in settlement of a court suit stemming from that accident, but legal fees and other expenses reduced the size of the award to \$1,705.

Recalling that incident, Sirhan's mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, yesterday pointed to her right temple and said her son "hurt his head right here."

Mrs. Sirhan, a housekeeper at Westminster Presbyterian Nursery School in Pasadena, cried in shock when she learned of her son's arrest: "My son — it can't be. No. Oh, no."

Later she recalled that "ever since he had a fall about a year ago, he hasn't been the same. I can't talk to him."

#### Money in Possession

When Sirhan was taken into custody yesterday, he had in his possession four \$100 bills and about \$10 in small bills and change. Police believe the large bills may have been part of the award from the horse accident.

Also found in Sirhan's pocket was a key to a 1959 automobile parked near the Ambassador Hotel, where the assassination occurred.

Reddin said the car belonged to a hotel employee who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was shot. The employee was quoted by police as saying he did not know Sirhan and did not know how Sirhan got the key.

Reddin discounted speculation that others were involved in the shooting. "We are now reasonably sure that there's only one suspect," he said yesterday.

#### Conspiracy Discounted

The police chief also said he did not read any "sinister international aspects into the case — we still do not feel we are in a conspiratorial situation."

He said a check of official files showed no memberships on Sirhan's part in any subversive organizations "that we know of."

Immigration and Naturalization Service records list Sirhan's four brothers living in this country as Adel, Munir, Saidallah and Sharief.

Reddin said Munir and Adel

came to police voluntarily yesterday after seeing a picture of their brother on television following his arrest. They were cleared of any implication in the crime and released after questioning, police said.

Sirhan, Adel and Munir lived with their mother, Reddin said. Sharief lives in Highland Park, Calif., and Saidallah lives in New York, according to Reddin.

#### Marijuana Conviction

Munir was convicted on Oct. 12, 1966, in Superior Court of California on a state charge of possession of marijuana. He was sentenced to five years' probation.

As a result of that incident, the Immigration and Naturalization Service initiated deportation proceedings against him in January 1967, and last July a special inquiry officer ordered that Munir be deported.

However, Munir appealed the case to the Board of Immigration Appeals, which on May 27 remanded the case back to the special inquiry officer for further investigation because the California court had set aside Munir's guilty plea and ordered that jurisdiction be assumed by juvenile authorities.

#### **Booked Previously**

An investigator with the Los Angeles district attorney's office today said he was told by Pasadena police that Sirhan Sirhan had been taken into custody last December, but he declined to provide the season or charge.

Pasadena police said they had a "red flag" file on Sirhan, indicating he had been booked previously, but they said they could not confirm if he had been formally arrested.

Russell Stone, a Pasadena policeman, said the file was in the possession of detectives and was not immediately available for inspection. He said the file dated from March 1961, when Sirhan reported a bicycle stolen.

There also was a notation that Sirhan complained he was the victim of a disturbance in 1963, and other notations indicated that in 1962 and again last March Sirhan was a suspect in disturbance of the peace cases, Stone said.

#### **Revolver's Ownership**

The snub-nosed, 22-caliber Iver Johnson "Cadet" revolver police said was used to shoot Kennedy passed through the hands of at least four other persons from the time it was first purchased in August 1965 until it was wrested from Sirhan's hands.

Alvert L. Hertz, a 72-year-old Alhambra man seeking protection for his home, bought it during the Watts racial rioting. He gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Pasadena, who also used it for protection.

Mrs. Westlake decided she did not want the gun because of the possible danger it posed to her two young children and sold it to an 18-year-old neighbor, George Charles Erhard.

Erhard told police that he subsequently sold the pistol "to a bushy-haired guy named Joe," according to Reddin.

"Joe" turned out to be the nickname for one of Sirhan's brothers, Munir, who told police he did not know how Sirhan got the weapon.



# Touch Football 'Therapy' For Kennedy Youngsters

By Donnie Radcliffe  
and Toni House

Earlier yesterday before flying to Los Angeles to be at the bedside of their father, the three oldest Kennedy children yesterday worked off the anxiety they must have felt by joining adults and teen-age friends in what has become a Kennedy tradition in times of crisis—a game of touch football.

Kathleen, 16; Joseph, 15; and Robert Jr., 14, played on the back lawn out of the range of newspaper and television cameras.

Kennedy aides asked photographers not to film the game since they said it was organized for therapeutic, rather than recreational purposes.

Later, the three left nearby Andrews Field in an Air Force Jetstar to join their mother, Ethel, in Los Angeles.

They barely missed seeing their younger siblings, who arrived at Andrews at 7:05 p.m. by jet from Los Angeles accompanied by former astronaut John Glenn Jr., their cocker spaniel, Freckles, and about eight other adults.

## Met by Secret Service

The six children, Courtney, 11; Kerry, 8; David, 13; Michael, 10; Christopher, 4; and Matthew, 2½, were met on alighting from the KC-135 tanker jet by Secret Service agents and Kennedy friends, including Mrs. Dean Markham, who held little Matthew on her lap as the convoy of autos sped from the airstrip.

Kathleen and Joseph had arrived at home that afternoon from their boarding schools, Putney in Vermont and Milton Academy in Massachusetts, respectively. Joseph had first gone to Hyannisport to visit his grandparents briefly.

They were met at the airport by Secret Service agents and their brother, Robert Jr. It was their first encounter with the officers whom President Johnson had ordered the families of all presidential candidates.

Throughout the day plain clothesmen paced the spacious lawns around the sprawling Kennedy estate.

On Chain Bridge Road running in front of Hickory Hill C & P Telephone Company representatives inspected lines leading into the house.

## Cars Checked

Fairfax County Police, backstopped by U.S. marshals, checked each vehicle attempting to enter the grounds.

Some were turned away. Others driven by such Kennedy friends as the Robert McNamara and Mrs. Markham were waved on through.

A few callers parked on the road and walked across the cattle-guard which separates the driveway from the county road.

One was Miss Wiebke Boie a fourth-grade teacher at Potomac Day School.

She told officers she had letters and a gift from the classmates of 9-year-old Michael Kennedy.

By nightfall the colonial brick mansion was ablaze with lights, although traffic past the estate and through the guarded gates had subsided considerably.

Hickory Hill revealed nothing of what must have been the tension behind its white facade.

Only once did any of the faces of family and staff give any indication that the smiles on their faces might be set ones.

That occurred when Kathleen, barefoot and clad in shorts, returned from a milkshake errand. On her way to the house, she stopped to pick

up The Evening Star from roadside box.

At first she merely glanced at the paper, then she slowly began to unfold the front page. For a brief moment she stood

silently, her companions self-consciously quiet near by. She walked to the door. Her walk was a long one. But in typical Kennedy fashion, Kathleen made it with dignity.

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Mrs. Pat Lawford is assisted into an automobile after visiting Good Samaritan Hospital.

# Jeane Foresaw RFK's Fate

By DON MacLEAN

For Jeane Dixon, the famous Washington seeress, the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D., N.Y.) in Los Angeles, Calif., was a ghastly repetition of the events leading up to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, in Dallas, Tex.

According to a number of witnesses, Mrs. Dixon, as long ago as last January, predicted that there would be "a planned accident" on Robert Kennedy's life.

She told this to businessmen in Nashville, Tenn., last January; to her luncheon partner, also in Nashville; to Alex Bilanow, Real Estate Editor of The Washington Daily News; and to former Rep. Frank Boykins (D., Ala.).

In her 1968 forecasts for Newsday Inc., she saw "a dark cloud" over Sen. Kennedy; In an interview with the Evening Star newspaper here, she predicted that Sen. Kennedy might have "a great — and planned — accident."

Mrs. Dixon, whose column of forecasts and horoscope readings appears here exclusively in The Washington Daily News, is the wife of local real estate broker James L. Dixon. Since she arrived in Washington, during World War II, Mrs. Dixon has made some uncannily accurate predictions, many of which are documented in the best-selling book, "Gift of Prophecy," written by Ruth Montgomery.

The prediction for which she is most widely known involved the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As early as 1956, she said on radio and TV interviews that she saw "a blue-eyed young man, a Democrat, as President, and a dark cloud hovering over the White House."

After Mr. Kennedy was elected, she told numerous friends that she had had a "presentiment" that he would be assassinated. "At the time," Mrs. Dixon said, "all of my friends urged me to stop saying things like that. But I told them he should be warned."

On several occasions, shortly before JFK left for Dallas, Mrs. Dixon tried to get mutual friends to beg him not to go. Just before noon, on Nov. 22, 1963, Mrs. Dixon was lunching with three friends at the Mayflower Hotel here.

"All at once, it came to me," Mrs. Dixon said. "I blurted out, 'I see the President being shot!' My friends urged me to be still. About 30 minutes later, Sidney, the orchestra leader leaned over to talk to an excited waiter. Then Sidney stopped the music and said, 'The President has been shot.' One of my friends said, 'Oh, I hope he's only wounded.' I said, 'No, I'm afraid he's dead.'"

The prediction about Robert Kennedy was along similar lines. While speaking before a group of sales executives in Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 9, 1968, Mrs. Dixon said a vision revealed to her that Robert Kennedy would be in physical danger soon.

## 'WILL BE SHOT'

Later that day, according to a copyrighted story in the Nashville Banner, Jeane Dixon told her luncheon companion, a prominent Nashville businessman, that "Bobby Kennedy will be shot."

Her January column of predictions for Newsday Inc., carried the following paragraph: "I get a dark cloud around Sen. Kennedy with strings that lead backward. This I see as a tragic event in which he was an unwilling participant long before his brother's assassination — this event still hangs over him. It seems as tho the heavens will not allow a shining light to break thru for him at this time. However, I see surprising changes and decisions around him."

Also in January, the Evening Star, in an interview, quoted Jeane Dixon as saying this: "I see a great burst around Sen. Kennedy. This could mean a great tragic — and planned — accident."

Last September, Alex Bilanow interviewed Mrs. Dixon for a story regarding the real estate interests of both Mrs. Dixon and her husband.

"We were sitting in a restaurant," Mr. Bilanow said, "when Mrs. Dixon said, 'Something terrible is going to happen to Sen. Robert Kennedy. I wouldn't be in his shoes for anything!'"

"I said, 'What do you mean, Jeane, a plane crash or an automobile accident?' She said, 'No, much worse. He's going to be shot.'"

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# The Awful Night: From Ballroom to Hospital

By PAUL HEALY

OF THE NEWS Washington Bureau

Los Angeles June 5—I had just heard Sen. Kennedy's victory statement in the Regency Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel and started upstairs to my room to telephone to New York.

On the elevator I bumped into Carmine Bellino, former top sleuth-accountant on Kennedy's Senate rackets committee and now his family bookkeeper. Bellino's room was across the hall from mine and he invited me to have a drink. I said I would drop by after making my telephone report.

Two minutes later, as I was getting long-distance, Bellino pounded on my door and shouted, "Paul, somebody downstairs has been shot!"

As I opened the door, a cluster of campaign workers called "Kennedy Kids" went running down the corridor, dazedly yelling to one another: "They can't do this! They can't do this!"

A teenage girl could not keep pace with the blindly rushing group. Weeping uncontrollably, she repeatedly put her hands against the wall in attempting to keep on her feet.

## They Race to the Ballroom

"Kennedy's been shot!" A Reuters newspaper colleague called to me and together we raced down the three floors to the ballroom, where mass hysteria and pandemonium had taken hold. "Kennedy girls" in their blue skirts, white blouses and red, white and blue straw hats, were literally running around in circles, voicing both despair and anger.

"Oh my God" was the most common cry. Only an hour before, the girls had been leading victory cheers in the ballroom and chanting "We want Bobby."

Steve Smith, Bobby's brother-in-law and campaign manager, was on a platform pleading with the crowd to "Please leave the room!" No one paid much attention to him.

Stretched on the table not far from Smith was a young woman, her face and hands smeared with blood, whether her own or someone else's, I then had no way of knowing. (I later learned that her name was Mrs. Elizabeth Evans and that she had also been shot.) Campaign workers were violently shoving back the gawkers from the prostrate figure and yelling out repeatedly, "Is there a doctor in the house?"

I grabbed a friend on the campaign staff and asked where the senator had been taken. (No one then seemed to know where or how seriously he had been wounded.)

Informed he was being taken to the Central Receiving Hospital, I located the only free telephone at the busy press tables and called New York. (Putting through my call the operator asked with unprofessional concern, "How is everything going there?") The night editor told me to get to the hospital right away. I set out with a fellow reporter.

Luckily, we were able to hail a taxi only a block from the hotel.

At 12:30 a.m., fashionable Wilshire Blvd. was a montage of police cars with flashing red signals, bumper to bumper traffic, policemen routing cars away from the hotel area, and growing knots of scattering pedestrians.

## He Is Lifted Into Ambulance

Arriving at the emergency hospital driveway two miles away, I showed my police pass and ran to the entrance. An ambulance was backed up to the door. Kennedy was being lifted on a stretcher, into the ambulance, his head almost entirely swathed in bandages. Attached to one side of his head were two bottles from which he was presumably receiving a transfusion.

Ethel Kennedy crawled into the ambulance beside her husband and tenderly bent over him to make him more comfortable. She was obviously in complete control of herself. (Later I heard from an eyewitness that Ethel not only never lost her composure but she virtually took charge, from the moment Bobby was shot before her eyes, until he got to the hospital.)

Bill Barry, an ex-FBI agent and Kennedy's bodyguard jumped into the front seat with the driver and the ambulance roared away. I hurried to a nearby sedan and buttonholed Fred Dutton, Kennedy's traveling campaign adviser, who was about to get into the back seat.

"He's been shot twice in the head," Dutton told me. "They're taking him to the Good Samaritan Hospital."

## "We Love You, We Love You"

Steve Smith also got into the back seat with his attractive wife, the former Jean Kennedy. Two women, apparently Mexican-Americans, peered through the window at Mrs. Smith and wailed, "We love you, we love you, remember that!"

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Jean Smith stared back at them blankly.  
I jogged to the Good Samaritan Hospital, three blocks away.

At the door of the hospital, newsmen were barred without exception. Even top Kennedy aides had a hard time getting past the stern police lining the entrance. Such Kennedy intimates as Ted Sorensen and Dick Goodwin were the first to be admitted on the word passed from the senator's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, who was already inside. But staffer Don Wilson, former deputy director of the United States Information Agencies, was collared and flung from the door by the husky cops when he tried to brazen his way in.

On the seventh floor of the huge gray building, seven neurosurgeons worked over the man who just a few hours before had called for an end to the violent "division" in America after winning his great primary victory.

It was unreal. But it would have been more unbelievable had I not stood on other hospital steps, in Dallas 4½ years ago, and waited for awful news about another Kennedy.



## Germany

### 'Classic Tragedy' Close to Home

By Dan Morgan **A-4**

WASH. POST FOREIGN SERVICE  
BONN—A few years ago, a leading editorial writer, in West Germany wrote that "America is incapable of tragedy."

Today, there is not a West German who would maintain that.

In the wake of the news of the assassination attempt, a student exclaimed sorrowfully, "Poor America, poor America." Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, a friend of the Kennedy family, spoke of the act as being close to "classic tragedy."

John F. Kennedy, and by association his brother Robert, were and are authentic folk heroes in Germany — perhaps more even than any postwar German public figure.

People remember President Kennedy as the man who declared during Russian threats against Berlin in 1963, "I am a Berliner."

Robert Kennedy was the runaway sentimental favorite for President among most Germans.

The East German news agency ADN said that Robert, like his brother John, had a more or less realistic evaluation of . . . how de-

velopments in Socialist world policy sets limits on U.S. policy."

A year ago, Kennedy came to Bonn for talks with Chancellor Kiesinger and Brandt. He made a quiet, modest impression — contrary "to the way we had imagined Bobby," as one American official who was there said.

Incomprehension and sorrow, more than recrimination, was the mood in this capital, summed up by German radio commentator Gerd Ruge reporting from the Ambassador Hotel:

"Never has America had such cause for desperation, and self-criticism. But it isn't only America. One only has to look around to see other countries where unsolved social problems are taken care of by political murder . . ."

[In Berlin, the leftist student leader Rudi Dutschke told hospital authorities quoted by Associated Press that he deplored the shooting of Kennedy. Dutschke has recovered quickly after being shot in the thigh by an assassin eight weeks ago.]

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# Johnson: 'Let Us Put an End to Violence'

The text of President Johnson's broadcast statement last night.

I speak to you this evening, not only as President but as a fellow American — shocked and dismayed by the attempt on Sen. Kennedy's life, deeply disturbed as you are by lawlessness and violence in our country, of which this tragedy is the latest spectacular example.

We do not know the reasons that inspired the attack on Sen. Kennedy. We know only that a brilliant career of public service has been interrupted, that a young leader of uncommon energy and dedication who has served his country tirelessly and well, and whose voice and example has touched millions throughout the world has been senselessly and horribly stricken.

At this moment, the outcome is still in the balance. We pray to God that he will spare Robert Kennedy and restore him to full health and vigor. We pray this for the nation's sake, for the sake of his wife and children, his father and mother, and in memory of his brother, our late President.

The Kennedy family has endured sorrow enough. We pray that this family may be spared more anguish.

Tonight, our nation faces, once again, the consequences of lawlessness, hatred and unreason in its midst.

It would be wrong — it would be self-deceptive — to ignore the connection between that lawlessness and hatred, and this act of violence.

It would be just as wrong — just as self-deceptive — to conclude from this act that our country itself is sick, that it has lost its balance, its sense of direction, even its common decency.

Two hundred million Americans did not strike down Robert Kennedy last night any more than they struck down President John F. Kennedy in 1963 or Martin Luther King in April of this year.

But those awful events gave us ample warning.

That in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, or contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us.

And a nation that tolerates violence in any form cannot expect to be able to confine it to minor outbursts.

My fellow citizens, we cannot, we must not, tolerate the sway of violent men among us.

We must not permit men filled with hatred and careless of innocent lives to dominate our streets and our homes with fear.

We cannot sanction the appeals of violence, no matter what its cause, no matter what the grievance from which it springs.

There is never—never—any justifica-

tion for the violence that tears at the fabric of our national life:

That inspires such fear in peaceful citizens that they arm themselves with deadly weapons;

That sets citizen against citizen or group against group.

A great nation can guarantee freedom for its people, and the hope of progressive change only under the rule of law.

Let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law.

Let us put an end to violence and to the preaching of violence.

Let the Congress pass laws to bring the insane traffic in guns to a halt. That will not in itself end the violence.

But reason and experience tell us that it will slow it down, that it will spare many innocent lives.

Let us purge the hostility from our hearts and practice moderation with our tongues. Let us begin, in the aftermath of this tragedy, to find a way to reverence life, to protect it, to extend its promise to all our people.

This nation and its people have suffered grievously from violence and assassination.

For this reason, I am appointing, with the recommendation of the leadership of the Congress, a commission of distinguished Americans to examine this tragic phenomenon.

They are: Milton Eisenhower, Sen. Philip Hart, Congressman Roman Hruska, Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, Rep. Hale Boggs, Eric Hoffer, Judge Leon Higginbotham, Mrs. Patricia Roberts-Harris, Albert E. Jenner Jr. and Rep. William McCulloch.

The commission will look into the causes, the occurrence, and the control of physical violence across the nation—from assassination motivated by prejudice, ideology, politics and insanity to violence in our city streets and even in our homes.

What in the nature of our people and the environment of our society makes possible such murder and violence?

How does it happen?

What can be done to prevent assassination to protect public figures?

What can be done to eliminate the basic causes of these aberrations?

Supported by suggestions and recommendations of criminologists, sociologists and psychologists—all of our medical and social sciences—we hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves and, I hope and pray how to stop it.

This is a sober time in our democracy. But we are a strong, resilient people, who can learn from our misfortunes, who can heal our wounds, who can find progress in public order.

We can. We Must. Let us begin tonight.

O K E N S A L T

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) **A-1**  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 6 1968

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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# A Scene of Sorrowful Walks

## Hickory Hill Provides Solace During Crises

By RUTH DEAN  
 Star Staff Writer

Hickory Hill, the 100-year old McLean estate of the Robert Kennedys, has been a playground in happier times for the close-knit Kennedy clan, their children, friends and crowds they loved. Pony carts, dogs, visiting relatives livened the happily jumbled scene of the Kennedys at home.

In time of sorrow or national crisis, its rolling acres and sheltering old trees have been a retreat, a sort of cathedral close, in which to walk, reflect and be alone.

During the Cuban missile crisis the 100-year-old estate (believed to have been the Civil War headquarters of Gen. George McClellan) was picked for strategy talks.

In those fateful October hours, the late President John F. Kennedy walked Hickory Hill's acres in deep conference with his brother, his trusted adviser and attorney general.

Again, it was in its garden on a cold, windswept November day that the younger Kennedy hugged two of his children in abject sorrow following the tragic news

of the President's assassination in Dallas.

It's as if he drew strength from the sweep of nature around him.

In the wee hours in a Los Angeles hotel tragedy struck again just as victory and possibly the presidency beckoned.

This time it was another Kennedy who sought solace from Hickory Hill's comforting earth.

As he awaited word of his father, critically wounded by a would-be assassin's bullet, 14-year-old Bobby Kennedy, strode silently about the estate's grounds accompanied by a priest friend.

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 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) B-7  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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—Star Staff

The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and his wife Ethel find solace in a stroll at Hickory Hill after receiving word of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Between them is Mme. Herve Alphand, wife of the former French ambassador to the United States.



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# Robert F. <sup>A-1</sup>

# Kennedy

# Dies

O KENSALT

## Funeral in N.Y. —Burial Here On Saturday

By HAYNES JOHNSON AND PAUL HOPE  
 Star Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES—Robert Francis Kennedy, the heir of as much triumph and tragedy as ever befell a pre-eminent American family, is dead, the victim of an assassin.

He died at 1:44 a.m. (4:44 a.m. EDT) in the Good Samaritan Hospital of a bullet wound in the head.

Kennedy had been fighting for his life since 12:22 a.m. (3:22 EDT) yesterday when he was shot. He had never regained consciousness.

A 24-year-old Jordanian remained under tight police custody, charged with the assault. He was held in \$250,000 bail.

The Senator's body will be flown to New York later today aboard a White House jet, and he will be buried Saturday afternoon in Arlington Cemetery, probably in the same plot as his brother.

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 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) A-1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Kennedy's murder was the second slaying of a major American figure in two months. Martin Luther King, the Negro apostle of non-violence, was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.

Ironically, Kennedy had delivered one of his most eloquent appeals in connection with King's death. After receiving that news while campaigning in Indiana, Kennedy had gone immediately to address a Negro rally. He told them not to allow their anger to take the form of violent vengeance. He knew how they felt, he said, for he too had lost a brother at the hands of a hidden assailant.

He was referring to the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States, on Nov. 23, 1963, in Dallas, Tex.

#### Wife, Children at Bedside

News of Sen. Kennedy's death came at 2 a.m., PDT, when Frank Mankiewicz stood at a podium, inside a gymnasium near the hospital and, with haggard face and choking voice, said:

"I have a short announcement to read which I will read at this time. Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968."

With him at the time of death were his wife, Ethel, and other members of the Kennedy family, the three oldest of their 10 children, Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14, and Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy is expecting her eleventh child late this year.

Outside the hospital, a crowd which had been keeping a silent vigil began to cry.

#### Shooting Followed Victory

Like so many other chapters in the star-crossed Kennedy story, the shooting came moments after Kennedy had completed a personal celebration after his most promising political victory. He left to the cheers of his supporters and was shot down in a hallway adjoining a hotel kitchen in the Ambassador Hotel.

Initial hopes for Kennedy's possible recovery had disappeared hours before the final end. A team of doctors who had removed a bullet from his brain in a 3 hour and 40 minute operation yesterday morning, had said his condition remained "extremely critical" from the first moment.

The New York senator, who at the age of 42 was attempting to follow his assassinated brother into the presidency, had failed to show improvement in the critical hours following the brain surgery. Doctors had expressed concern that even if he had lived, he would have suffered

~~permanent~~ paralysis and possible brain damage.

Kennedy's shooting has touched off a wave of sympathy around the world and has already profoundly altered the American political situation in this presidential year, and quite possibly for years to come.

#### Family of Tragedy

It has also added another crushing blow to the Kennedys, a family that seems destined for sorrow.

Kennedy's oldest brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., died in a bomber explosion during World War II. His next brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a handsome war hero, carried the Kennedy name to the presidency before he was assassinated 4½ years ago. A sister, Kathleen, died in an airplane crash overseas. Another sister, Rosemary, is in a home for the mentally retarded. And the Kennedy patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. financier and diplomat, suffered a stroke seven years ago and cannot speak.

The last of the brothers, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, suffered a broken back in a plane crash four years ago. The leadership of the family now passes to him.

#### Was Battling for Leadership

Robert Kennedy was battling for the political leadership of America when he was shot. He entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination only 2½ months ago. Since then, he had traveled across the country, taking his campaign to the people in a series of primaries.

The California primary election Tuesday was the culmination of that effort. In it, Kennedy won over his opponent, Sen. Eu-

gene J. McCarthy. He was celebrating that victory when he was assassinated.

Arrested and charged with the shooting was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old native of the Jordanian portion of Jerusalem.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty said Sirhan, described by acquaintances as a "virulently" anti-Israeli, had written a memorandum to himself saying: "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968."

#### Notebooks Found

June 5 was the first anniversary of the beginning of the Israeli-Arab war.

Yorty said that police found two notebooks at Sirhan's home in Pasadena, a suburb of Los Angeles, which contained generally anti-Israeli, pro-Arab, and pro-Communist scribbles.

Sirhan steadfastly refused to talk about the crime. But authorities seemed to think that the motive involved Kennedy's well-known sympathy with the Israeli position in the Israeli-Arab confrontation.

Kennedy was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital in downtown Los Angeles after being given emergency treatment at the Central Receiving Hospital. The first reports, issued in the pre-dawn darkness of a day threatening rain, had been encouraging.

He had spoken shortly after the shooting, it was widely reported. That was supposed to be a good sign. At 3:12 a.m. (6:12 EDT) he underwent surgery that was to last more than three hours.

#### Fragment Remained in Brain

All but one fragment from the bullet that had entered his brain was removed. Another bullet that had entered his left shoulder and traveled upward laterally until finally lodging in the

fleshy area of his neck was still in his body. It was not regarded as serious, Mankiewicz, had announced.

Kennedy's "life signs" were then good, Mankiewicz said. But as the day wore on, news of his condition grew ever grimmer.

First, it was announced there may have been some impairment of the blood supply to the mid-brain, possibly affecting his ability to breathe, see, and lowering his pulse rate. His "thought processes," though, should not have been affected, the press aide said.

His condition was "extremely critical," Mankiewicz said. The next 12 to 36 hours would be the critical one.

#### Feared Permanent Injury

By mid-morning, one of the neuro-surgeons treating Kennedy was quoted by a television network as saying the senator "may not make it"—and that even if he did, he quite possibly would suffer extensive brain damage, and permanent injury to the spinal cord.

From 10:30 a.m. until 2:12 p.m. (5:12, Washington time) there were no more official reports. Rumors filled the vacuum.

The press corps had grown from the hundred or so who have been covering the political campaign here to an army of observers from around the world. To control and accommodate the situation, the press was moved first from a roped-off area directly across the street from the hospital, to a hospital cafeteria on the first floor and finally to a gymnasium (part of hospital residency quarters) diagonally across the street.

Throughout the afternoon, a succession of false reports of imminent statements caused the newsmen to race to the front of the building, there to wait in vain.

#### Series of Tests

Mankiewicz had more disquieting news in mid-afternoon. While Kennedy's condition remained "extremely critical," he said, the senator had failed to show any noticeable improvement.

The medical team attending him had conducted a series of tests, Mankiewicz said. The results were "inconclusive and do not show measurable improvement in Sen. Kennedy's condition."

Messages continued to pour into the hospital. The great of the world, prime ministers and chancellors, kings and queens, were expressing their shock and sorrow for another Kennedy lying near death.

Inside the hospital, the Kennedy family kept their own private vigil. His sisters, Jean and Pat, and brother Ted were there. Later in the day, Jacqueline Kennedy arrived. His sister Eunice and her husband, Sargent Shriver, and Mrs. Ted Kennedy were flying in from Paris where Shriver had only recently taken residency as America's official emissary there.

#### McCarthy Calls At Hospital

Also paying a call at the hospital, was Kennedy's chief rival in his last four presidential primary tests, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. McCarthy expressed his sorrow and left after seeing, among others, Pierre Salinger and Richard Goodwin, former White House aides to John F. Kennedy. Goodwin had worked for McCarthy until not long after Robert Kennedy announced his own candidacy.

The next official word came at 5 p.m. The team of surgeons

was concerned over his failure to show improvement in the post-operative period," Mankiewicz reported.

Virtually all sign of hope was vanishing. The Los Angeles Times reported that one of the physicians who had first attended Kennedy when he was brought into the Central Receiving Hospital had found the Senator "brought in breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose."

Dr. Victor Bazilauskas was quoted as saying Kennedy had been given closed cardiac massage treatment and then placed in a heart-lung machine. He was also given oxygen and adrenalin to the muscles. His breathing had been assisted by a tube in his mouth.

Another reminder of national mourning and sudden violence came in the arrival at Good Samaritan of Coretta King, Martin Luther King's widow.

Inside the temporary press headquarters the rumors continued to mount. There were more rushes of newsmen to the front, and more slow walks back to the card tables, which were incongruously set with white-linen table cloths. In the back of the room, the television set began playing over and over film clips of Kennedy's career.

His moment of victory—and subsequent tragedy—were shown again and again. Inevitably, the day was becoming more like that black one at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

#### Death Watch

The crowds outside the hospital reflected that. People were sitting silently, staring straight ahead, waiting for some word. Some wore printed signs saying "Pray for Bobby." One said, "Viva Kennedy."

They were solemn, as befits a death watch. The early-morning dark clouds had given way to sunshine and a cool breeze.

At night, Los Angeles, the city of smog, was clear with stars and a quarter moon.

Under the circumstances, it was far from lovely.

Even the conventional standards of behavior were altered around that hospital.

#### In Glare of Lights

There had been, for example, one moment during the day when an ambulance pulled up outside the entrance. Immediately, press and people began racing toward it.

"What's happening?" someone asked.

"Oh, it's just somebody's mother with a heart attack," came the reply.

With the darkness and the sliver of moon came the second straight night of bright lights from the television crews. The spotlights were shining on the entrance to the hospital.

They were, in a sense, casting the last glow for the glory days of the New Frontier and the hoped-for Kennedy political resurrection.





**Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, announces the death outside the hospital.**

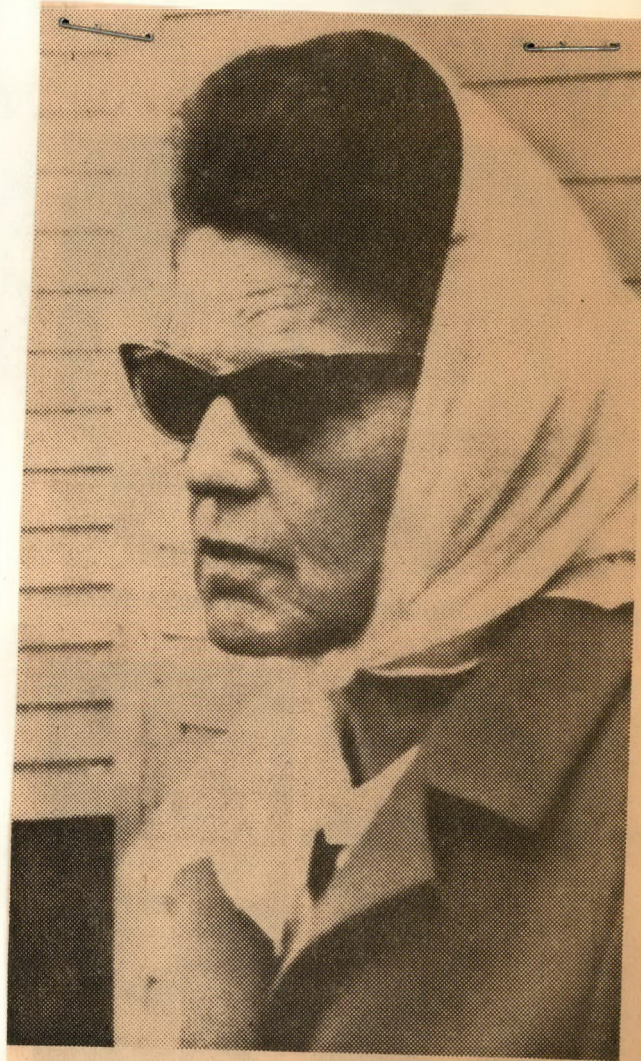
—Associated Press





—United Press International

**Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy, is comforted by Burke Marshall, former U.S. assistant attorney general, at Kennedy Airport as she prepared to fly to Los Angeles.**



—Associated Press

**Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the Senator, leaves church yesterday after learning that her son was in "extremely critical" condition.**





SEN. ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY

1925-1968



# Kennedy Women Share Nightmare

By CLAUDIA BASKIN

Star Staff Writer

Two young women named Kennedy have cradled history in their arms and known the full force of its horror.

Each has been assaulted by the sound of an assassin's weapon and each has suffered the sight of her husband's blood blotting out the previous moment's exhilaration.

And while hysteria reigned, both women—Jacqueline in 1963, and Ethel yesterday—moved with the tearless calm of one whose actions had been put on automatic pilot.

## A Stethoscope

Jacqueline asked for a cigarette. Ethel was given a stethoscope to hear for herself a heart still beating.

The prototype assassin has been defined. He is from unstable origins, he has a messiah complex, he is an intellect turned efficiently foul.

Even his victim has certain characteristics other than that of prominence.

The target almost invariably has such emotional appeal that his following borders on adulation.

The reasonableness of his success notwithstanding, he is irresistible to that factor in human nature which is beyond mere reason.

Certainly John F. Kennedy was such a man, and his brother Robert has proved to be also.

But the wife of a man so marked is another matter. One would never look to an elegant, cool Jacqueline, or a youthful, chic Ethel as the type of woman marked for tragedy.

Their backgrounds are too impeccable.

Their schooling, travel and knowledge of the world's bounty anticipate only the good life and shelter from the storm.

In fact, both would have preferred a less exuberant existence.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, frank in avoiding public contact, accompanied her husband to Texas as a concession to his wishes.

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, who would have enjoyed the quiet of Hickory Hill to await the birth of her 11th child, was in Los Angeles because she thought it the thing to do.

The rewards of such wifely solicitation were sweetest before the moment of greatest shock.

Jacqueline Kennedy has reason to forget the outgoing demonstration of good will in Dallas which immediately preceded the President's death.

But surely Ethel Kennedy will long remember the triumph she shared as her husband claimed his California victory.

Each must have reflected that it was worth the trip as she absorbed her husband's glory.

But in the moment of anguish following both Jacqueline and Ethel became lost to themselves.

All remember that Mrs. Kennedy bent close over the stricken President as though to protect him from the damage already done.

Ethel Kennedy, too, was on her knees in a second.

She rose only to move the people back that her felled husband might have more air. She, like Jacqueline, has never liked crowds.

She later urged stretcher bearers to move with caution. When others hesitated, she directed.

At the hospital, her own heart was quiet enough to let her hear his heart through a borrowed stethoscope.

Ethel, like Jacqueline, left her husband's side only when he was taken away into surgery.

Both women, though sophisticated in the ways of the world, have built the habit of strength through the discipline of their Catholic faith.

And no one must endure that which is beyond his strength, so they say.

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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Post

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

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington) **736**

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

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—Associated Press

Ethel Kennedy visits the grave at Arlington Cemetery of her brother-in-law, the late President John F. Kennedy in 1963.



Accompanied by former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy leaves her New York apartment for Los Angeles.



# Johnson Picks Ten to Study U.S. Violence

By GARNETT D. HORNER  
Star Staff Writer

President Johnson has named a special commission to examine what he calls the "tragic phenomenon" of violence and assassination in America.

The President said the 10-man commission, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, will look into the causes and control of violence across the country from assassination "motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and insanity, to violence in our cities' streets and even in our homes."

"We hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves," Johnson said in a brief and emotional televised speech to the nation from the White House last night. "I hope and pray that we can learn how to stop it."

Terming the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "the latest spectacular example" of lawlessness and violence in the country, the President declared that "we cannot, we just must not tolerate the sway of violent men among us."

He called on all Americans to help "put an end to violence and to the preaching of violence."

He again urged Congress to "pass laws to bring the insane traffic in guns to a halt."

Asserting that "a great nation can guarantee freedom for its people and the hope of progressive change only under the rule of law," the President said: "Let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law."

He said America cannot sanction appeals to violence no matter what its cause or what the grievance from which it springs.

## Others on Panel Listed

Besides Dr. Eisenhower, former president of Johns Hopkins University, Johnson named to the commission Archbishop Terence Cook of New York; Albert E. Janner Jr., Chicago lawyer; Mrs. Patricia Harris, former ambassador to Luxembourg; Eric Hoffer, longshoreman - philosopher; Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich.; Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; Rep. William McCulloch, R-Ohio, and Federal District Judge Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia.

Among the questions the President said the commission would examine are:

"What in the nature of our people and the environment of

our society makes possible such murder and such violence?"

"How does it happen?"

"What can be done to prevent assassination?"

"What can be done to further protect public figures?"

"What can be done to eliminate the basic causes of these aberrations?"

Speaking as Sen. Kennedy lay unconscious at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles — where he died a few hours later — the President said:

"Tonight this nation faces once again the consequences of lawlessness, hatred and unreason in its midst. It would be wrong and self-deceptive to ignore the connection between that lawlessness and hatred and this act of violence. It would be just as wrong, just as self-deceptive to conclude from this act that our country is sick, that it has lost its sense of balance, its sense of direction and common decency.

"Two hundred million Americans did not strike Robert Kennedy last night any more than they struck John F. Kennedy in 1963 or Martin Luther King in April of this year.

"But those awful events give us ample warning that in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, of contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us."

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MILTON EISENHOWER ARCHBISHOP COOKE ALBERT JENNER JR. A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM PATRICIA HARRIS



SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA REP. HALE BOGGS SEN. PHILIP HART REP. W. McCULLOCH ERIC HOFFER



# TV: Restrained, Thorough Coverage

## Networks on Scene at Kennedy Shooting

By JACK GOULD <sup>95</sup>

THE shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy constituted a bizarre and tragic television viewing experience—first the tension of the close primary race and then the numbing horror of yet another national figure violently struck down by a burst of bullets.

The networks, which chanced to have extensive equipment in Los Angeles for what they assumed would be one more chapter in the American political campaign, did a remarkably restrained and thorough job in covering the multiple facets of the story beset by confusion, hysteria, sorrow, grave medical speculation and unpredictable political implications.

The networks quickly acquired an amazing amount of vivid photographic material on the shooting, since their own cameras were not in place in the kitchen passageway of the Ambassador Hotel, scene of the assault. By means of interviews and other available film sources the networks supplemented their live coverage of Senator Kennedy's victory speech with close-ups of the tragedy that occurred minutes later.

There were pictures of Senator Kennedy lying on the floor of the passageway and then being lifted into an ambulance, a swell as brief-er shots of the capture of the suspected assassin. The tears and hysteria of some Kennedy supporters in the ballroom were shown but never in excessive detail. There was a glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Salinger hitching a ride on a motorcycle to get to Good Samaritan Hospital.

One of the most poignant network interviews was with the ambulance physician, who after Senator Kennedy's pulse appeared to have stopped, passed to Mrs. Kennedy his stethoscope so that she could hear for herself her husband's heartbeat.

The total visual effect was a segment of society suddenly thrown into disarray and reacting with all the variations of which bewildered humanity is capable. It was almost more than the eye and mind could comprehend over a period of 12 hours or more. It was a feeling of despairing exhaustion yet a determination to learn more details.

Ironically, the assassination of President Kennedy, the Senator's brother, had taught television and the police the virtue of caution. The suspected assassin was carefully secreted from a three-ring journalistic circus and respect for his legal rights was repeatedly stressed. TV and radio, in turn, avoided deductions until they could be substantiated.

By curious coincidence the Columbia Broadcasting System's cockiness in protecting the final outcome of the primary, which proved substantially wide of the mark, caught C.B.S. with its guard down. The network, though not its affiliates in California, terminated primary coverage at 2:13 A.M., Eastern daylight time, slightly more than an hour before the shooting. The National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company, which were much more conservative in their vote projections, stayed on the air longer and were prepared for the unexpected. C.B.S. came back at 3:30 A.M. with the shooting and at that hour in the Eastern section of the country the delay hardly rated as too serious.

Coverage by all three networks thereafter was continuous until either 12 noon or 1:30 P.M. yesterday. Regular scheduling remained subject to instant pre-emption as developments in Los Angeles warranted. For radio listeners, WCBS, WINS and WNEW, among others, turned in a highly commendable performance.

On TV, neurological surgeons by and large advanced a grim prognosis on Senator Kennedy's chances to survive

without physical or mental impairment. Each network separately solicited the help of New York neurosurgeons to explain in lay terms the medical consequences of the shooting.

Reporters, some of whom were almost incoherent with fatigue or speechless shock, purposely said they did not want to get too far ahead of themselves in discussing what might be the political repercussions of Senator Kennedy's disability. But in adroit wordage they left no doubt that in 1968 the American scene once again had undergone incredulous change, and that the indiscriminate selling of guns and protection for all candidates, which President Johnson ordered the first thing in the morning, were blights on a civilized country.

In a matter of hours, radio and television staged shows and commentaries on the national sickness of violence as a way of life. Eric Sevareid, the only consistently regular TV commentator, observed on C.B.S. in the afternoon that literature, movies, and television all had played their part in profiteering on violence and encouraging disrespect for just authority.

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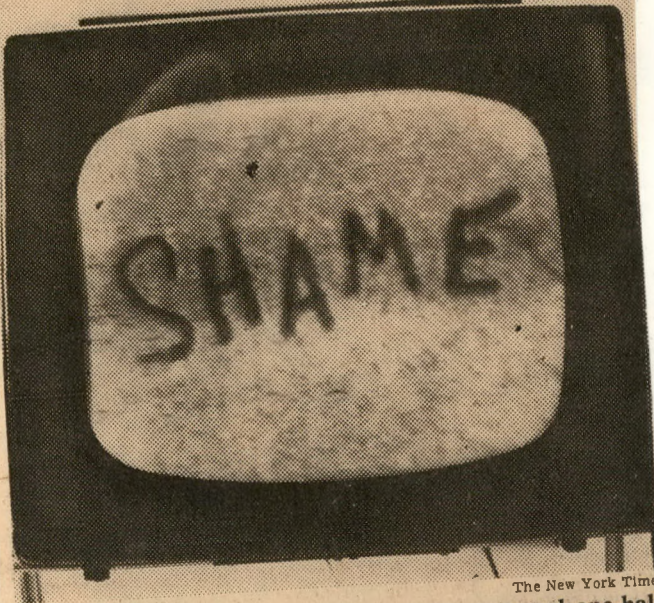
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## Message on WPIX-TV: 'Shame'



The New York Times

The single word that was broadcast for two and one-half hours, from 8:20 A.M. to 11 A.M., over WPIX-TV yesterday.

Instead of cartoons, a rise-and shine exercise show, a comedy and two dramatic programs, the single word "Shame" appeared on the television screens of viewers watching WPIX-TV (Channel 11) yesterday morning.

"Shame is what everybody should be feeling," Fred M. Thrower, president of WPIX, Inc., said yesterday. He said it would have been "ludicrous" to start the day as usual with regular programming in view of the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The station usually goes on the air at 8:20 A.M., with a test pattern. Regular

programming begins 10 minutes later.

Mr. Thrower said that it was not possible "to gear up and get news working" in time to start the day.

"But we wanted to try and say something," Mr. Thrower added, and so he thought of the message, "Shame." No slidemakers were in the studio so a piece of glass was covered with dust and the word written on it with a finger.

The slide was on from 8:20 to 11 A.M., and then a news crew took over. Before that, after an initial hour of silence, news bulletins were broadcast in audio only, with the "Shame" message still on the screen.



# TIGHT SECURITY SET FOR SIRHAN

## Suspect Hospitalized With Ankle, Finger Injuries

Los Angeles, June 5 (AP)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was kept under maximum security guard today in a hospital ward at the Los Angeles County Central Jail. Police said he is the only suspect in the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

He has been booked on six counts of suspicion of assault with intent to commit murder. Bail was set at \$250,000.

Hospitalization was required, an official jail source said, because Sirhan suffered a broken index finger and a sprained left ankle in the melee surrounding his capture.

### Bulletin Reported

[Other sources revealed that, according to a bulletin sent by the Los Angeles police to the FBI, Sirhan is "believed to have been in jail," at Pasadena, Cal., December 18, 1963, in connection with an attempted murder.

[There was no indication whether Sirhan was ever formally charged or brought to trial.

[The bulletin also revealed that Los Angeles police are seeking a woman between 23 and 27 years old who, the bulletin said, was observed with Sirhan before the shooting. She is unidentified and not in custody, the bulletin said.]

### Statement Blamed

A spokesman of the Action Committee of American-Arab Relations suggested Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by a statement Kennedy made during a televised campaign debate with Senator Eugene McCarthy Saturday night that the United States had "a commitment to Israel . . . that has to be kept."

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary general of the organization.

In a formal statement, Mehdi said we do not condone Mr. Sirhan's act and we are indeed

appalled. However, his behavior reflects the frustration of many Arabs with American politicians who have sold the Arabs people of Palestine to the Zionist Jewish voters.

### Both Condemned

"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."

Los Angeles's mayor, Sam Yorty, said papers on Sirhan's person indicated "this was a planned assassination."

Yorty said a notebook apparently belonging to the accused man mentions "the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

The date corresponds to the anniversary of the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war a year ago.

Yorty, in a copyrighted interview with Radio News International, said the notebook was recovered from Sirhan's rooms with his family's permission.

"The notebook appeared to have been by Sirhan Sirhan," the mayor said.

### "Much Scribbling"

"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Senator Robert Kennedy, even some references to [retiring United Nations Ambassador] Arthur Goldberg," Yorty 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-Israel matter. He has 'Long live Nasser' written in there. . . ."

The Los Angeles police chief, Thomas Reddin, said Sirhan "talked freely and with interest" in several long conversations—"until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy."

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said. But whenever the questioning returned to Kennedy, the police chief added, Sirhan would say "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

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The Washington Post

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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)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

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Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is taken to arraignment AP Wirephoto



# Many Negroes in D.C. See Plot in the 3 Assassinations

By PAUL HATHAWAY

Star Staff Writer

Two winos, one Negro, the other white, sat in a doorway beside the Poor People's Campaign headquarters at 14th and U Streets NW. The Negro was asked how he felt about Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death.

"It's none of my business, man," he snarled. "I'm a soul brother. And when they're not soul brothers I don't get involved. He was just not one of my people."

The white wino, wearing a faded, rumpled wide-lapelled double-breasted gray suit, leaned against the Negro and said, "Man, all the years we been friends. How can you say that? All the years I been up here with colored folks. How can you say that about white people?"

The Negro shot back, "Man, you ain't my friend this morning. You're white."

"Well," the white man said, "wasn't Kennedy for you? And wasn't King for white people? And isn't Johnson for you?"

"Man, ain't nobody for me and I ain't weeping for nobody this morning." The Negro, still seated, turned and shoved the white man who shrank back and stared at the sidewalk, shaking his head.

There are many in the Negro community who talk about the possibility of a conspiracy against the two assassinated Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. They see the three slayings as the plan of one man or one group. They are inclined to think the three were killed because they championed the poor.

Joseph Ransford of 1424 W St. NW, looked at the assassination this way:

"It's not a coincidence that every man who tries to do something for the poor gets shot up. Somebody's got be behind that."

But Frederick Grinage of 1902 Savannah St. SE was more philosophical.

"All men have got to die. It don't matter how great you are. You gotta die and there's always someone around to take your place." But he added:

"I think it's a loss to America when we lose a man who tried to create an understanding of the problem of the poor and the sick."

Also philosophical was Maurice Watson, a social studies teacher at Francis Junior High.

"It's a tragedy because we'll never know what he would have done, what he could have done, because he never got the chance."

"What bothers me is a man

can't give his views without people taking exception to them — even to the point of wanting to snuff out his life."

Reaction among some Resurrection City residents, who held a prayer session yesterday for Kennedy's recovery, was notably bitter.

"What do I think of Kennedy's death?" said one young man, "I don't think nothing. It's just another white man killing himself like he's been doing for 300 years."

Others felt the tragedy was due to the senator's pro-civil rights stand: "He was for the Negro, that's why they killed him," said a man leading a sort of open-air seminar. He mocked the idea that the assailant was a foreigner.

"Who says he's a foreigner? They will always say it's a foreigner."

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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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## THE LATEST KENNEDY TRAGEDY

THE NEWS extends heartfelt sympathy to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and his attractive family over what befell him yesterday morning at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel, and earnest wishes for his fast and full recovery.



Sen.  
Robert Francis Kennedy

We refuse, however, to join various other newspapers in ban-shee wails that the shooting proves that the U.S.A. is being swallowed up in violence and mass madness and must begin doing penance by at once pulling back in Vietnam or, preferably, out of Vietnam entirely.

All that this crime shows is that Mr. Kennedy and several nearby persons were shot by an apparent nut. The suspect should be examined as to his sanity, committed for life if found insane, and tried for attempted murder or murder, as the case may turn out to be, if found sane.

The latest Kennedy tragedy, like the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, would seem to be another argument for a strong federal law aimed at keeping idiots, morons, habitual lawbreakers and kindred characters from getting hold of guns of any type.

Not that such a law would prevent these tragedies 100%. But its enactment would show that Congress disapproves government by assassination—a disapproval we feel Congress should have signified long ago.

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

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# Burial Near His Brother Is Expected

By LYLE DENNISTON  
Star Staff Writer

Robert F. Kennedy's body is expected to be buried near the body of President John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery at about 5:30 p.m. Saturday.

The body will not lie in state in Washington. It will lie in state in New York City, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. tomorrow. The funeral will be Saturday morning in the Cathedral.

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning for Kennedy. The President has ordered all American flags on government buildings flown at half-staff until the burial.

Plans for the assassinated senator's funeral and burial were disclosed in Los Angeles today by Pierre Salinger, acting as a spokesman for the family. Salinger who was President Kennedy's press secretary, had been working in a similar capacity for the senator during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

## Mass Saturday Morning

A requiem mass for Kennedy will be said in the New York cathedral at 10 a.m. Saturday. His body was to be taken there later today after being flown from Los Angeles.

A jet provided by the White House was to carry the body to New York from Los Angeles. On the plane will be the senator's family, some friends, and some members of his staff.

Among the friends on the plane will be Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., widow of the slain Negro leader.

After the Saturday morning mass, the body will be moved to Washington by train. The funeral train will leave New York at about 12:30 p.m. and arrive at Union Station here at about 4:30 p.m.

The cortege may take

A cortege will bear the body past two sites where Kennedy served — the Senate Office

Buildings and the Justice Department an hour to ~~move~~ from the station to Arlington Cemetery.

President Kennedy's body is buried in a special plot on the main slope of the cemetery, just below the Custis-Lee Mansion above the approaches to the cemetery from Memorial Bridge. A flame burns continually at the gravesite.

Already buried in the plot with the late president are two of his children. Salinger said Robert Kennedy's body is expected to be buried in the plot. He did not give a more precise location.

As a Navy veteran who held a Cabinet post — attorney general — Kennedy is eligible for burial in the cemetery under current regulations and law.

Salinger said further details on the funeral and burial will be announced tomorrow in New York City.

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The Washington Post

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

The Evening Star (Washington) **A-1**

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

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Date JUN 6 1968

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Edition: City Edition

Author: *ABP*

Editor: Art Nauman (City Ed.)

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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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