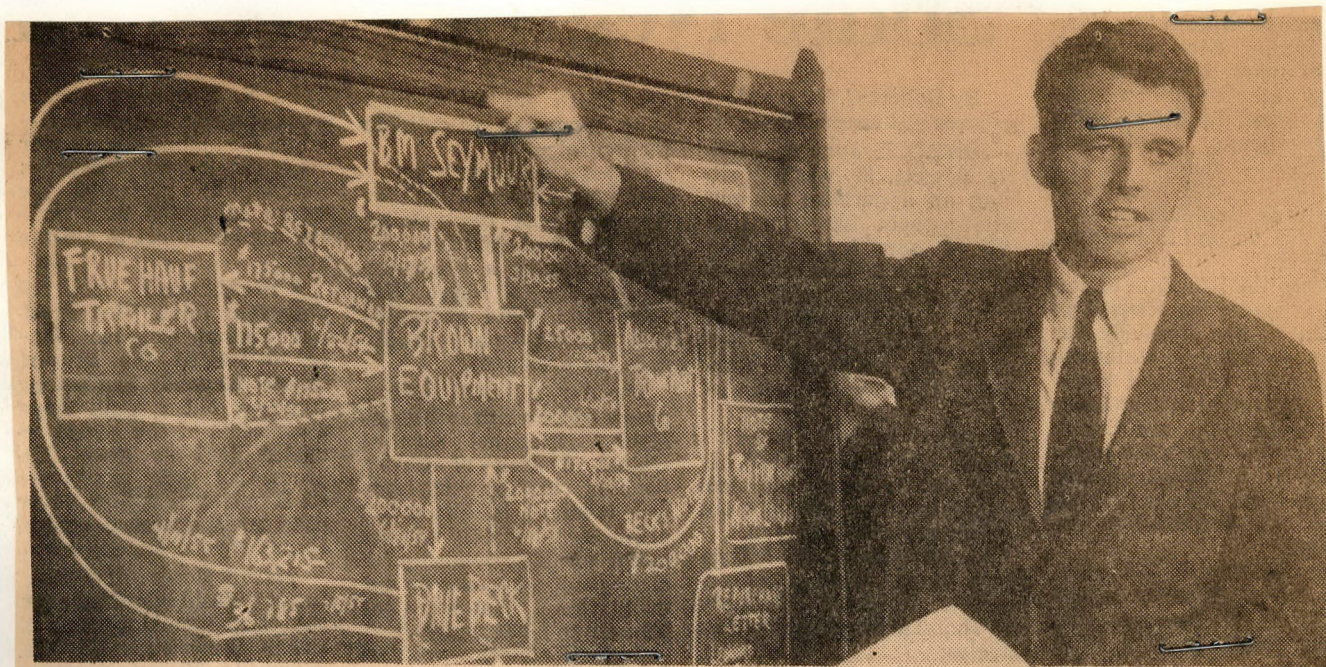




United Press International

At left, on his brother's
48th birthday, he kneels
at grave in 1965.



United Press International

Above in 1957 as chief counsel of Senate Rackets Committee, he traces Teamsters' activities.

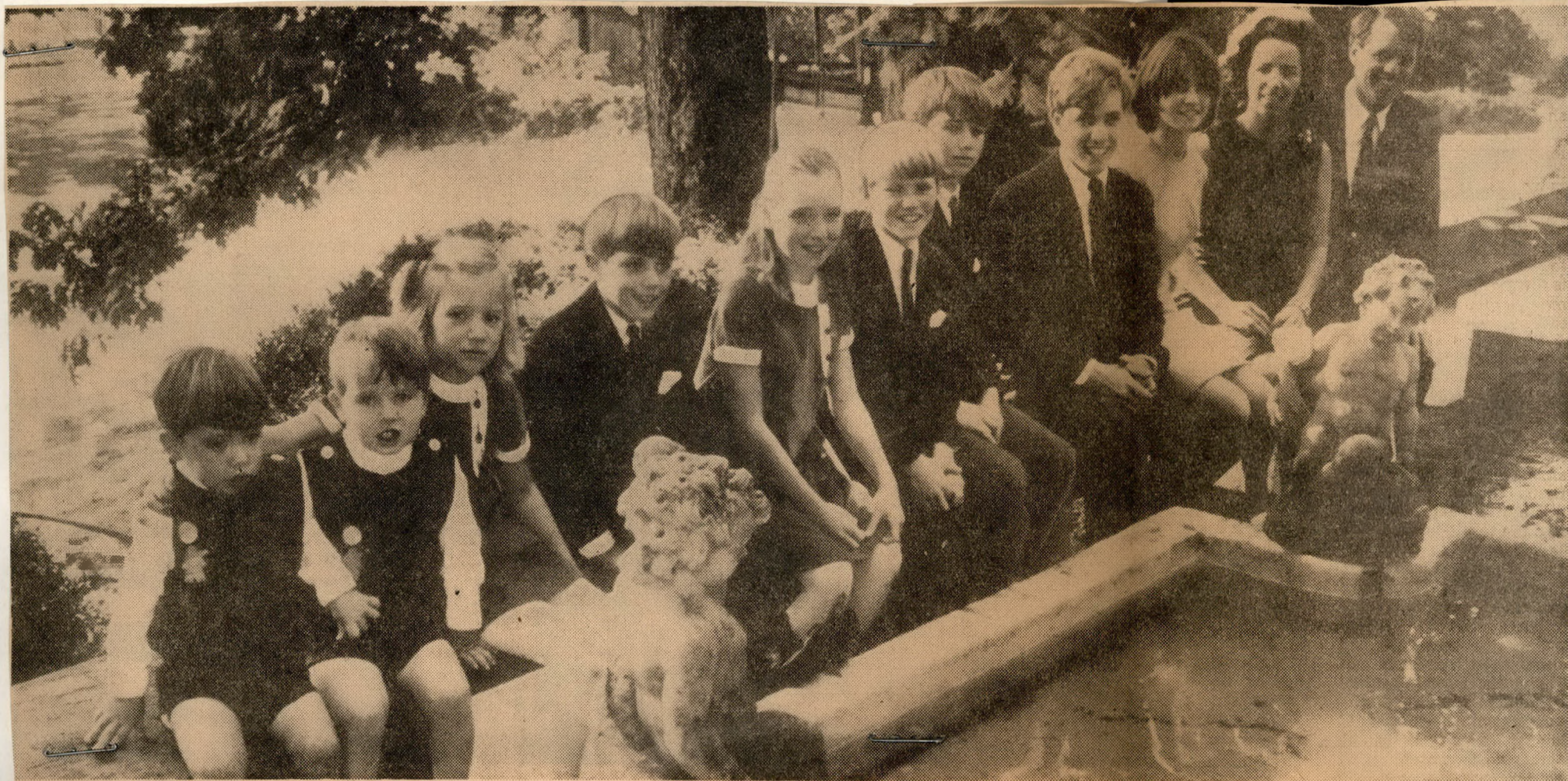


United Press International

At right, Senator Kennedy huddles with New York leaders as campaign chief for JFK's 1960 nomination.



In a kayak, Senator Robert Kennedy ran the rapids at Dinosaur Quarry, Utah, in 1965 while members of his family were on a rubber raft trip down the Green River.



1967—The last family portrait. From left, Matthew 8; Michael LeMoyne, 10; Mary Courtney, 11; David Kathleen Harrington, 17; Mrs. Kennedy and the Sen-
Maxwell Taylor, 3; Christopher George, 4; Mary Kerry, Anthony, 13; Robert Jr., 14; Joseph Patrick, 15; ator. Missing is Douglas Harriman, fourteen months.



Photos by Associated Press and United Press International

In 1960, outside the family's summer home at Hyannis Port, Mass., Robert F. Kennedy is flanked by his brothers, John, then the Democratic presidential nominee, and Edward.

Worldwide Tributes Flow to the Family of Sen. Kennedy Day of Mourning Set for Sunday

A-14

From News Dispatches

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday a day of national mourning to honor the memory of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

In a proclamation issued yesterday from the White House, the President said, "The tragedy and the senseless violence of Robert F. Kennedy's death casts a deep shadow of grief across America and across the world."

He urged Americans "to walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity."

From the humble and the great, from political disciples and enemies of yesterday, outpourings of tribute flowed toward Washington and the Kennedy family compound in Hyannisport, Mass.

The House of Representatives devoted almost three hours to eulogizing the late Senator. Repeatedly, members asked a common question: Why did it have to happen, why this resort to violence again?

On the opposite side of the Capitol, Vice President Humphrey asked special permission to express from the floor of the Senate his affection for Sen. Kennedy. His voice grave, at times unsteady, the Vice President urged an end to the "unreason and hate, extremism and violence in our midst."

Remembering the man he opposed for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Mr. Humphrey said "We have lost a great American, a man whose deep concern

and compassion for mankind have inspired all of us in this chamber and millions throughout the world."

In Los Angeles, where she had flown to comfort Sen. Kennedy's widow, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. asked: "How many husbands, how many fathers and how many sons must die before we as men, women, youths and children — before we as a Nation — will rise up in righteous indignation and demand an end to senseless violence?"

From the Kingdom of Jordan — where the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy was born — came a statement expressing grief and shock. Its Washington embassy said Jordanians are "horried at the senseless crime which led to the termination of his (Sen. Kennedy's) brilliant and dedicated public service."

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who lost to Kennedy in the California primary, said words would provide little solace to the Kennedy family.

"Let us seek to comfort them by our quiet mourning, our rejection of violence and reprisal, and by offering renewed dedication to the cause of peace and reconciliation which Kennedy served," the Wisconsin Democrat said.

Leading the Senate in mourning, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield read a poem he himself composed. At the time, the galleries were half-filled with tourists. He said:

"What in the name of God has happened to us?"

"What does it take to awaken us from our deep sleep?"

"Are we so blind that we cannot see?"

"Are we so deaf that we cannot hear"

"Are we so dumb that we cannot understand?"

In Paris, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, chief American negotiator in the Vietnamese peace talks, eulogized the late senator in extemporaneous remarks to the American College in Paris. "He was willing to accept people's hatreds . . . he was fearless in tackling the

The Washington Post A-14
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issues he considered important . . . he was one of the few people who accepted no excuses for his own defeats," Harriman told the graduating class.

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, wired Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy that "her husband's life is gone but the fires he ignited on behalf of the poor . . . can never be extinguished."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, leading contender for the Republican Presidential nomination, called Sen. Kennedy "one of the great popular leaders in American history." He said the Kennedy children will know as they grow up "their father was a young man of great courage who already had left his mark on history."

Barry Goldwater, former senator and 1964 Republican presidential nominee, said, "It is a time for sober reflection and thoughts by all Americans as to what each of us as individuals can do to reverse the stormy and dangerous course which our nation is following."

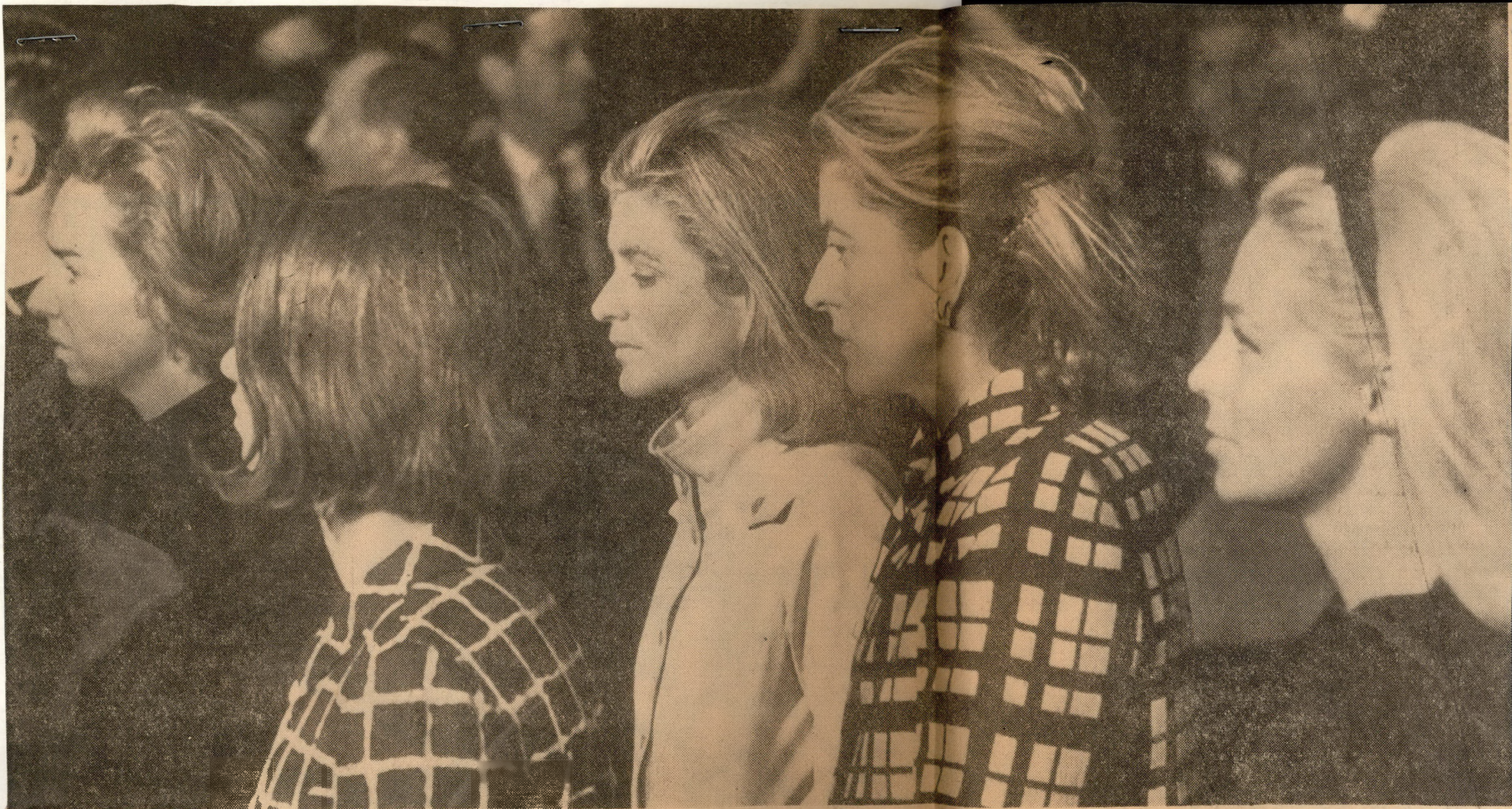
Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Nixon's rival for the GOP nomination, called the assassination "an unspeakable tragedy and a terrible loss to the Nation."

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, canceled a proposed visit to the Far East and returned from Europe to Washington. Leaving West Germany, he told newsmen that "Robert Kennedy was the wisest, most intelligent, most compassionate political leader of the West."



By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post

Flags at base of Washington Monument fly at half-staff in honor of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.



By Stephen Northrup—The Washington Post

Kennedy women arrive at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York with the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. From left are Ethel Kennedy, her daughter Kathleen, Jean Smith, Patricia Lawford and Joan Kennedy.

Lookout for Woman in Polka Dots

Indictment Is Sought for

Suspect

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (UPI) — A California grand jury assembled today to consider a request for a murder indictment against Sirhan Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sheriff's officers tightened security at the Los Angeles County jail in response to phoned threats to storm the jail and kill the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant. They said the callers said they would risk anything — even death — to eliminate the man they believe killed Sen. Kennedy.

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said Sirhan, captured Wednesday morning at the Ambassador hotel after Sen. Kennedy was felled by a bullet in the brain, remained outwardly calm and unconcerned. The slight, swarthy race track exercise boy and health store stock clerk was confined to a 12-by-12 windowless cell in the remote hospital wing of the downtown jail.

CONSTANT WATCH

A dim ceiling light illuminated the gray walls of the cell and the prison bunk he slept upon. A wash basin and toilet were the only other furnishings. An unarmed, uniformed deputy sat on a stool outside the cell and watched Sirhan's every move. A second armed deputy outside kept his eyes glued on the suspect thru an unbreakable glass porthole.

Four guards paced up and down a narrow corridor outside. Other deputies patrolled every nook and cranny of the jail complex.

The extreme concern over keeping Sirhan alive convinced Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger to go to the grand jury for the indictment, rather than following the normal procedure of filing a formal murder complaint.

Filing a complaint necessitates a preliminary hearing, a courtroom proceeding that would have required Sirhan to be present. The grand jury method carries no such equipment.

No law enforcement official here wants to transfer Sirhan from his tightly guarded jail cell

and risk the possibility that, like Lee Harvey Oswald, Sirhan might himself fall victim to an assassin before coming to trial.

The grand jury hearing may shed some light on growing speculation that the man who shot Kennedy may not have gone to the Ambassador Hotel election party alone.

WOMAN SOUGHT

An all-points bulletin was in effect for a young woman in a polka dot dress who ran from the primary victory celebration shortly after Sen. Kennedy was killed.

"We shot him," a campaign worker said, the woman told her.

"Prior to the shooting," according to the police report, "suspect (Sirhan) was observed with a female Caucasian described as 23 to 27 years, 5 feet 6 inches tall, wearing a white voile dress with three-quarter sleeves and with small black polka dots."

The woman wore dark shoes and "bouffant type hair."

"We don't think it was a conspiracy at this time," a police investigator said, "but we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."

Altho the grand jury proceedings are officially secret, it was learned the DA's office planned to call 17 witnesses, including Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, Sen. Kennedy's California campaign manager, and Olympic champion Rafer Johnson and football player Roosevelt Grier, the two men who disarmed and immobilized the suspect.

No members of Sen. Kennedy's immediate family were scheduled to appear.

Mr. Younger said the evidence should be presented by tonight, but he said it "might be a long day."

TRIAL IN 60 DAYS

After arraignment, Sirhan has 10 days in which to file a plea. California law requires the DA's office to bring the defendant to trial within 60

days of his pleading, but the defense frequently wins delays.

Sirhan, a few hours after the shooting, was arraigned on six counts of assault with the intent to commit murder and bail was set at \$250,000. But the Senator's death automatically made it a capital case, which is not bailable.

Strict precautions were taken to make certain that Sirhan's right to a fair trial would not be prejudiced by any misstep by the police or prosecutors. He was repeatedly warned that he was not required to make a statement, and that if he did make a statement voluntarily, it would be used in evidence against him. Whether due to the warnings or to a desire to protect other possible conspirators, Sirhan remained silent regarding the case, altho he is reported to have talked freely on other subjects.

MAYOR YORTY

The ironclad, multiple-eyewitnessed case against the Jordanian gunman might have become a model of restraint on the part of police, district attorney and news media if it had not been for mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, one of the nation's most volatile politicians.

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Mr. Yorty, a man for whom TV cameras exercise a deadly fascination, appeared twice in press conferences after the shooting, and both times disclosed information that legal purists might hold transgressed the newly defined rights of accused criminals. Mr. Yorty's indiscretions, if that is what they were, hinged on the disclosure of some of the contents of a journal Sirhan had kept. Mr. Yorty also extrapolated the conclusion that Sirhan had been subject to communist influence because a car to which the suspect had access had been seen parked in front of a place where the communist-front W.E.B. DuBois club held meetings. Subsequently, Mr. Yorty admitted that he did not know whether Sirhan was using the car or not at the time, but insisted that contents of the man's notebook showed unmistakable communist influence.

The Attorney General of California rebuked Mr. Yorty for his comments on the case, and the California American Civil Liberties Union — while applauding DA Younger and Police Chief Tom Reddin for their handling of the case — pointedly omitted Mr. Yorty from its praise.

In spite of what many Californians regard as the typical Yortyisms, however, the case against Sirhan seemed to be unshakable. Perhaps as many as a dozen eyewitnesses watched his rampage of murder and assault. His own writing (if it is admitted against him) shows he was determined to kill Sen. Kennedy, and the murder weapon was forcibly taken from his hand after the shooting. One of the bullets that struck Sen. Kennedy remained intact and was removed at the autopsy. It will undoubtedly be compared to test shots fired from Sirhan's .22, and thus will forge another link in the chain of evidence that may send him to California's gas chamber.



—UPI Photo

Worker at the Kennedy campaign headquarters in New York sobs on learning of his death.



Bishara Sirhan, 52, father of Sirhan Sirhan, the suspect in the slaying of Robert F. Kennedy, tells reporters in Telbē, Israeli-

occupied Jordan, that if the report is true, "this is blackest day of my life."

—UPI Photo

Football Continues at McLean

A Kennedy Friend Keeps Boys Busy

By Dave Brady
Washington Post Staff Writer

The legacy of the "vigah" of the New Frontier helped to distract David Kennedy, 12, Michael, 10, and a neighbor friend at Hickory Hill yesterday.

Col. John Glenn, the former astronaut, played touch football with them at the McLean, Va., residence of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

It was the boys' father who popularized touch football in the high councils of government at the outset of President Kennedy's administration.

Security at the estate was set up by Jim McShane, Chief U.S. Marshall, former Golden Gloves boxer who first worked for the former Attorney General when he was chief counsel for the Senate anti-rackets committee.

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. (Whizzer) White, the one-time All-America halfback at the University of Colorado and All-Pro selection with the then Pittsburgh Pirates and Detroit Lions, kept his hand in at Hickory Hill when he was Deputy Attorney General to Mr. Kennedy. They tossed a football about in the Justice Department.

Professional Talent

Through their social relationship with Carroll Rosenbloom, owner of the Baltimore Colts, the Kennedys attracted professional talent to the touch football games.

On the day before the inauguration of President Kennedy, Bob and brother Ted got in a big game before the heavy snowfall.

Suspecting that the Attorney General had arranged to have quarterback Johnny Unitas of the Colts on his team, Ted smuggled in fullback Billy Pricer of the Colts to play with his less professional teammates.

Mischievously, Ted introduced Pricer as an Oklahoma politician and the ruse worked. The result of the game was leaked as a victory for Ted's forces.

But later, Bob admitted that although he was unaware of Pricer's identity he was well aware of the score and insisted that his team won, even without Unitas who did not play after all.

"Senator Kennedy's death was a great shock," Unitas said in Baltimore. "To think that could happen in this kind of country. I first met him in New York in 1959, when we were both selected as fathers-of-the-year. He was quite a fan. He came to several Colts' games as guest of Carroll Rosenbloom."

Sam Huff, Bobby Mitchell, and Vince Promuto of the Washington Redskins were favorites of the New York Senator.

Mr. Kennedy brought sons Michael, David, and Joseph to watch the Redskins practice on Dec. 11, 1965, the day before a game with the New York Giants. Coach Bill McPeak noted the Senator on the sidelines and assembled the Redskins and introduced them to Mr. Kennedy.

Huff Helped Campaign

The Senator tossed passes to his sons and then reminisced with Huff, who had helped him to campaign for the President in West Virginia.

Huff said in Chicago, "This is a terrible thing, like the death of a member of the family. I had been to the Senator's house a couple times before he announced he would seek the nomination. He talked to me about running for Congress in West Virginia. After he announced, his staff called me and asked him if I would campaign for him if he got the nomination, and I said I would be glad to. The Kennedys were dedicated people. That is what 20 years of release under E.O. 14176 pions."

Played for Howard

Mr. Kennedy, former Harvard end, and his brothers were friends of Vince Lombardi, general manager and former coach of the Green Bay Packers. President Kennedy once paid Lombardi the high compliment of urging him to take the head coaching job at West Point, where he had been an assistant under Red Blaik before joining the Packers.

The New York Senator liked to talk sports with the writers, and so did his wife, Ethel. They had as their houseguests last summer a number of Washington sports writers.

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Justice White showed up in a sport shirt. Ethel wanted to know all about quarterback Fran Tarkenton, who had been recently traded to the New York Giants.

Curbed Sports Activities

Aware that he was at age 35 the youngest Attorney General since the Madison administration, Mr. Kennedy, out of concern for an image of seriousness and dignity, began curbing his athletic activities publicly, except for an occasional participation in volleyball at the FBI gymnasium.

But he sat a horse with the aplomb of Civil War Gen. George B. (Little Mac) McClellan, who was said to have made his temporary headquarters in the 100-year-old home purchased by the Attorney General, and would ride there in the mornings with his wife and/or children before going to the office.

The family took vacations that involved skiing, shooting rapids, and climbing mountains. There was always the temptation of the famous pool at home, and yesterday the younger children took a plunge under the supervision of Col. Glenn and his wife.



Associated Press

Former astronaut John Glenn plays touch football at the McLean home of the Kennedys with two of the Senator's sons, Michael, 10, left, and David, 12. James Boland, a friend, holds the football. Col. Glenn and his wife have been taking care of the younger Kennedys. This game was formed to distract the boys. Story, Page D2.

Yorty Claims Red Groups Inflamed Assassin

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6—

Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, disregarding legal advice to cease talking publicly about the case, claimed today that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassin had been a Communist sympathizer and was inflamed by Communist and pro-Arab agitation.

"Evil Communist organizations played a part in inflaming the assassination of Kennedy," Yorty declared in a press conference.

His public statements today and yesterday provoked rising controversy and fears that his comments would damage the case against the 24-year-old suspect, Sirhan B. Sirhan.

California Attorney General Thomas Lynch cautioned Yorty to limit the information he divulges. He also praised the Los Angeles Police Department for its discretion in discussing the suspect.

Lynch warned that Yorty's comments could result in certain evidence being ruled inadmissible at Sirhan's trial.

Yorty acknowledged Lynch had criticized him during a telephone conversation, but added: "I told him that I'm in a situation where I have to make a judgment about the public's right to know."

Yorty stirred the controversy yesterday by disclosing some contents of two notebooks found by police in Sirhan's home. According to Yorty, one notation said that "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968"—the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

Police and other law officials were visibly disturbed today at Yorty's comments, fearing they would raise a difficult and unnecessary legal

Sirhan, a native of Jordan, came to this country 11 years ago but never has applied for U.S. citizenship. He has been described by friends as bitterly opposed to the State of Israel, and was said to be critical of Mr. Kennedy's support of Israel's case against the Arab countries.

Yorty got Sirhan's notebooks from officers at the Rampart Police Station Wednesday before Police Chief Thomas Reddin had seen them. Reddin, who declined to appear with the Mayor at the press conference

this morning, has said the release of such information could be prejudicial and could damage the case against Sirhan.

In another development, police put out a bulletin seeking information on a woman in a white polka dot dress who, according to a witness, left the scene of Wednesday's shooting shouting, "We shot him!"

One of Mr. Kennedy's campaign workers, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she heard the cry and asked who had been shot. "We shot Kennedy," she said the woman called back.

[Some other eyewitnesses at the hotel told of seeing the suspect with a girl in a white dress earlier in the evening, the Los Angeles Times reported. Some said there was a third person, a dark young man, with them.]

[A spokesman at police headquarters stressed, however, that "we don't think it was a conspiracy at this time."

"I would calculate there must have been 20 women there with polka dot dresses," he said. But, he added "we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."]

hurdle in what seemed to them an open-and-shut case. After Yorty continued divulging information on the suspect, a police official declined to comment, saying, "We've got to save something—at least something—for the jury."

The national legal profession has displayed mounting concern over the pre-trial release of information on a criminal suspect, and Los Angeles police have been careful to limit their comments to a few bare facts on Sirhan.

The American Bar Association's new rules now warn prosecutors to release only such essential information as a suspect's name, the charges against him, and limited

amounts of identification material. Reddin generally has followed that rule.

The most celebrated case involving pretrial publicity was when the Supreme Court ordered a retrial for Dr. Samuel Sheppard, the Cleveland physician convicted of murdering his wife. The publicity in Cleveland newspapers prejudiced the Sheppard jury, the Court held. Sheppard was acquitted in his retrial.

Under questioning at his press conference, Yorty claimed the notebooks showed that Sirhan was a "Communist sympathizer." But the Mayor acknowledged he had no proof the suspect had been affiliated with any sort of subversive organization.

Al Wirin, chief counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, said today that Sirhan has denied affiliation with any Communist-oriented organizations. Wirin has interviewed him twice in the Los Angeles County jail while offering him legal aid.

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Police said Sirhan ~~has not~~ been ~~known~~ to any subversive organization.

Yorty also revived a prominent local rumor in saying that Sirhan's car once was spotted parked near a building where the local W.E.B. DuBois Club was holding a meeting. The DuBois clubs have been cited as subversive by the U.S. Attorney General's office.

Yesterday, Chief Reddin said that a car to which Sirhan once "had access" was spotted near the building on a night when the club was meeting.

Yorty, under questioning by reporters, agreed that it is not known whether the car was Sirhan's. The Mayor had no evidence that the suspect was using the car that night or whether he was in the building. "We have no evidence placing him at the meeting," Yorty said.

Yorty contended that the notebooks contained writings showing that Sirhan was sympathetic to communism, "whether Russian or Chinese."

Asked how he thought Sirhan could have been "inflamed" by both Arab nationalism and communism, Yorty replied, "Both the Communists and Arabs are anti-Israel." He also cited reports of Union.

With the exception of Yorty's remarks, civil libertarians here have been generally complimentary of the police work in Sirhan's case. He was carefully advised of his legal rights and was permitted to be interviewed by the ACLU although he had said he did not want a lawyer, ACLU attorneys said today.

However, the ACLU has raised a question about the procedure used by police in searching the Pasadena home

where Sirhan lived with his mother and two brothers. No search warrant was obtained, the ACLU maintained.

Police officials said no warrant is needed if someone in the family gave permission for the search and said permission had been received from the suspect's brother, Abel.

Reddin has said yesterday that a warrant would be obtained in this extraordinary case, regardless of whether permission was obtained in advance.

Sirhan remained in the Los Angeles County jail today. He has been scheduled to appear at a pre-trial hearing Monday morning.

However, the County grand jury has agreed to hear evidence in the case Friday morning. District Attorney Evelle J. Younger said he will seek a murder indictment. He will call 17 witnesses and present "every bit of evidence on the autopsy," he said.

The suspect is being held under \$250,000 bond and is being represented by a County public defender, Richard Buckley. The ACLU was making arrangements to retain a private attorney. The ACLU also arranged police protection for Sirhan's family.

Sirhan is being held in a remote, windowless 9-by-12-foot cell in the jail's medical ward. He is guarded constantly by six deputies — one in the cell, one watching through a porthole and four patrolling the corridor outside.

Sheriff Peter Pitchess said eight to 12 telephone callers have threatened to kill Sirhan or his guards.

Sirhan is under treatment for a broken left index finger

and a sprained left ankle, both suffered, Pitchess said, in the course of his arrest. He is under care of Dr. Marcus Crahan, the jail psychiatrist, who "possibly" is also giving him psychiatric examinations, Pitchess said.

Sirhan, who was told of Kennedy's death today, has access to newspapers and books and gets occasional exercise in the corridor, accompanied by two guards.

When Sirhan was arrested he had \$400 in his pocket and a key to a Chrysler automobile. Yorty has speculated this suggests the suspect may have been "thinking of leaving" the Los Angeles area after the shooting. There also was speculation the \$400 may have been a payment by someone else for the shooting.

Later it was confirmed Sirhan had recently won a court judgment from Hollywood Park race track in connection with a suit filed after he fell

from a horse while working as an exercise boy.

Police said the automobile key fit the ignition of a car that belonged to an employee in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen. But, police said, the employee was at a hospital with his wife when the shooting took place. Chief Reddin said the employee had been eliminated as a suspect. Another police official said the key may actually belong to another automobile.

She Faces Memory

THE SAN FRANCISCO mother-of-two who last December gave away her gun because she didn't want it in the house, has described as "horrible" the realization that this very same gun was used to kill Sen. Robert Kennedy.

"I will always have to live with it. It's tied to me," Mrs. Robert F. Westlake said during a telephone interview from her home in the suburb of Woodacre, Calif., yesterday.

The 22-caliber pistol was first purchased from a sporting goods store during the Watts riots by Mrs. Westlake's father, Albert L. Hertz, 72, of Alhambra, a Los Angeles suburb.

According to Mrs. Westlake, her mother was upset when he brought it home, and decided to give it to her. "I didn't want it either. I didn't want it around the house because I was afraid, having two little boys." Her sons are aged 10 and 6.

MRS. WESTLAKE gave the pistol to a family friend, George C. Erhard, 18. She describes him as "a nice boy who collects things." It was Erhard who sold the gun to one of the brothers of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the assassination suspect.

Mrs. Westlake said she was against the right of private citizens to have handguns. "Frankly I don't think anybody, unless he is a law officer should be allowed to carry a handgun - period."

Although she is a registered Republican, she said that she admired and respected both President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. "They were wonderful men. I couldn't vote for Kennedy in the primary, but I think I would have voted for him in the election."

Mrs. Westlake was suddenly silent. Then, in a voice very near to breaking: "It is a horrible, horrible thing. I'm sick. I'm sick."



Associated Press
MRS. ROBERT WESTLAKE
... a horrible thing

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Funeral List Being Compiled

NEW YORK—Friends of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy worked through the night yesterday, assembling lists of people to be invited to his funeral here on Saturday.

At the Joseph P. Kennedy Agency on Park Avenue and elsewhere, files were being combed and names gathered.

The lists will be presented to the widow and members of the family at the Carlyle Hotel today so that final decisions can be made by them. Only 2250 people can be accommodated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the preliminary lists must be whittled down.

Invitations are in the form of telegrams which will also serve as credentials to admit the invited guests to St. Patrick's Cathedral and to Arlington National Cemetery.

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Suppose He Had Lived . . . ?**Bullet Shattered
Kennedy's Brain**

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (UPI) — The bullet wound in the brain of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was so severe that even if he had lived there would have been "extensive damage," Coroner Thomas Noguchi said yesterday.

"Scattered fragments of the bullet and bone tissue damaged the main portion of the right side of the brain," said the Coroner. He refused to comment specifically on whether there might have been impairment of eyesight, speech and movement but said "the injury was so severe as to cause extensive damage."

Another bullet entered the back portion of the right arm pit and traveled upward. It lodged just beneath the flesh of Sen. Kennedy's neck. That bullet was removed and turned over to the police. It tore thru layers of muscle tissue but did not penetrate any vital organs.

Dr. Noguchi said all the vital organs were removed from Sen. Kennedy's body, including the entire brain, and retained here for further pathological examination.

The complete autopsy report will not be completed for a few weeks, said Dr. Noguchi. "It must be thoro. Let me emphasize that we have the very best of facilities," he said.

Dr. Noguchi, two pathologists on his staff and three medical consultants from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D. C., completed the autopsy in 6 hours and 15 minutes.

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The Washington Post

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For Another Kennedy, Triumph and Tragedy

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

Robert Francis Kennedy, 42 at his death, was the controversial Kennedy. He was the second member of his family in a decade to run for the presidency, the second to die at an assassin's hand.

His public career spanned sixteen years, from campaign manager for his brother's successful run against Henry Cabot Lodge for the U.S. Senate in 1952 to his own race for the presidency in 1968.

His own race for the Nation's highest office was in many ways the least satisfactory enterprise of an astonishingly successful career. He entered late, and only in California—with the results firm minutes before his death—was he finding decisive support for the broad themes that could propel him past his opponents. Celebrated for his boldness, he was uncharacteristically hesitant in 1968.

He was born in Boston, Mass., November 20, 1925, the seventh of nine children and third son of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose Kennedy. The eldest brother, Joseph P. Jr., was killed in an air crash in World War II, the second eldest, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963. Only Edward M. Kennedy, senior senator from Massachusetts, survives.

Like all the Kennedy men, Robert Kennedy was educated at Harvard and, again typically, was not an especially distinguished scholar—either there, or at the University of Virginia Law School. Years later, when he was Attorney General, a critic said: "Like adversity, he knows no law. But he works very hard, he's very honest, and he's a damned good administrator."

On June 17, 1950, he married Ethel Skakel, the daughter of an industrialist from Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy expects her eleventh child in December. Ten children survive.

Young Attorney General

When his brother won the presidency, he named Robert to be attorney general—at 35 one of the youngest ever. There was criticism then, as there would be later, but the President shrugged it off. "Bobby," he said jokingly, "needed a little legal experience."

As chief legal officer for the government, Kennedy gathered some of the most impressive talent in the Nation to run bureaus in the department—Nicholas Katzenbach, Burke Marshall, and John Doar, to name only three primarily associated with civil rights.

It was the White House and Kennedy's Justice Department which, by executive action, began to support the youthful Freedom Riders and demonstrators who instituted the civil rights demonstrations in the South.

Senator Kennedy entered public life in 1951, as a lawyer in the criminal division of the Justice Department. He became assistant counsel of the Hoover Commission in 1953, but quickly moved on to become assistant counsel of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the U.S. Senate, better known as the McCarthy Committee for its chairman, the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin (R.).

Kennedy served under lawyer Roy Cohn in the heyday of the committee. He and Cohn clashed almost from the beginning, and in 1955, after Cohn's—and McCarthy's—departure, Kennedy got the top job as chief counsel under the new Democratic Chairman, John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

"Mr. Kennedy often didn't like Mr. Cohn's methods and said so—to Mr. Cohn and others," wrote a reporter at the time. "The two feuded bitterly behind subcommittee scenes."

Kennedy's years with the Senate Investigations subcommittee included the time of the turbulent open hearings between McCarthy and the U.S. Army.

Later the committee became known as the Senate Rackets Committee and Kennedy came face to face with Dave Beck, boss of the Teamsters Union, and Beck's successor, James R. Hoffa.

Robert Kennedy's fight with Hoffa began in those days and was to continue through the 1960s, when the Federal government finally made a charge of jury tampering stick.

It was during his relentless pursuit of Hoffa that Kennedy was to be called "ruthless." The charge would stick, despite persistent attempts to shake it; Robert Kennedy became the bad Kennedy, who to critics was self-righteous and implacable in combat with enemies.

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Those who knew Kennedy well would insist that his moral fervor came not from self-righteousness but from deep compassion. Those who were his friends said that far from being tough, he was a romantic; they would say that his excesses resulted from a deep idealism to remake an imperfect world. His favorite quotation on the campaign trail was from George Bernard Shaw: "Some men dream the dream that was and ask 'Why?' I dream the dream that never was and ask, 'Why not?'"

In 1960, Kennedy became official campaign manager for his brother.

Throughout his Washington career, Robert Kennedy showed a special concern about problems of the youth of the city—from obtaining family funds to build an institute for the retarded 10 years ago to holding a recent telethon with celebrities to raise funds for Junior Village.

He frequently made unannounced visits to schools to urge students to complete their education. Later, as a new senator, he sought assignment to the usually-shunned District of Columbia Committee to work for

better housing, schools and other aid to the poor. After his brother's death, Senator Kennedy turned a vacant lot at 7th and O sts. nw. into a model play area named for the late President.

But increasingly in his brother's administration, Kennedy began to concern himself with foreign affairs. According to the testimony of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Kennedy's was the principal voice for restraint in the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962.

Together with McNamara and other civilian and military advisers, Kennedy developed the theory of counter-insurgency whereby the United States could contain wars of national libera-

tion. It was on the basis of counter-insurgency that the Administration—his brother the President as well as virtually every senior official—thought that the war in Vietnam could be won.

When John F. Kennedy was assassinated November 22, 1963, Robert Kennedy was devastated. He volunteered to President Johnson to resign his post as attorney general and go to Saigon as ambassador. The President refused, and refused again to consider him as a running mate.

The President and Robert Kennedy had never been close, and in the months following John Kennedy's death the chill grew deeper. It was a result of different generations, different temperaments, different political styles and similar ambitions.

In 1964, Kennedy formally moved to New York and sought the Democratic nomination for senator. He won it, and went on to easily defeat incumbent Republican Kenneth B. Keating.

Both the Senate, with its leisurely ways and old boy net of senior Southerners, was clearly not a permanent solution. "They only take about one vote a week here, and they never can tell you in advance when it is going to be so you can schedule other things," he told one biographer. The "other things" were numerous Kennedy enthusiasms—the Bedford Stuyvesant project in New York City, sailing at Hyannis Port, traveling to places like South Africa, being with his children, talking seriously with men who knew more than he did about the crisis of race and conscience in America.

But the Senate was a platform for dissent, and gradually his views began to crystallize around misgivings on the course and changing nature of the Vietnam war for which he bore partial responsibility as a persuasive advocate of counter-insurgency. The decisive escalation of the war occurred in March, 1965, with the dispatch of American combat troops to South Vietnam. If the time of Robert Kennedy's dissent from the war can be fixed, it is probably at that point, 1965, when the war became an Ameri-

can, not a South Vietnamese war.

By mid-1965, Kennedy was clearly disillusioned with the course of that and other events in America. He spoke out in statements and in speeches on the Senate floor. He became a spokesman for the dissenters in America, from white middle-class college students to poor Negroes to American Indians.

His hair grew long and appearances at colleges and universities was enough to cause near-riots. The youth of America, attracted by him as well as fascinated by the tragedy of the family, was his. It was Kennedy's absolutely until the eruption of Eugene J. McCarthy, the Minnesota Democrat, in December of 1967.

Slowly at first, then with gathering force, McCarthy began to attract the young. He did it principally through force of character, and his oft-repeated claim to be the man with the courage to stand up to an unpopular Administration. McCarthy had bitten the bullet, and Kennedy had not.

This was not in Sen. Kennedy's character. His wife once told an interviewer: "Good things, in (Bobby's) eyes, are virility, courage, movement and anger. He has no patience with the weak and the hesitant." But meanwhile, as the McCarthy campaign gathered velocity, he stonewalled. His own instincts, friends say now, were to take the plunge and fight the President for the nomination. But senior advisers said no. And he hung back.

The claim was later made that if Kennedy had gone in the American people would have thought the motivation was personal pique at President Johnson, not a profoundly differing vision of America and the policy of the Administration. In any event Kennedy, with everything to lose by premature announcement, said nothing, did not support McCarthy, hung back in the Senate, and watched the support of the young—and the intellectuals—drift to the senator from Minnesota.

He entered the race for the Presidency this year four days after the New Hampshire primary election, in which Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy narrowly missed defeating President Johnson. Kennedy carried his fight through five primaries, winning all but Oregon.

Kennedy's campaign was haunted by memories of his brother. Every phrase, every gesture, was reminiscent of the late President. The campaign staff was divided into two groups, the old war-horses of 1960—Sorensen, Lawrence O'Brien, Kenneth O'Donnell, Pierre Salinger, Fred Dutton—and the new men—Adam Walinsky, Peter Edelman, Joseph Dolan, Frank Mankiewicz.

Finds Own Style

"He is, after all, his brother's brother," they said when the opposition taunted him for trying to capitalize on Jack Kennedy's martyred

memory. But after the Indiana primary, Robert Kennedy began to find his own style. It was a style which could recite, unself-consciously, one of Albert Camus's most touching lines, to the effect that there are tortured children in the world; the only good a man can do is to help stop the torturing of children.

He would find, in Nebraska, the most spontaneously witty political style of any presidential candidate in this century, specifically including Adlai Stevenson. "Well, now," he told the crowd at Wahoo, Nebraska. "When I asked my family whether I should run for President, they said, 'Of course.' And I asked 'Why?', and they said: 'then you can run in the Nebraska primary.' And my mother said: 'And if you run in the Nebraska primary, why, why, then you can come to WAHOO!' The crowds loved it.

And when he was serious, he could be very serious.

~~At Creighton University~~
in Omaha he took on a white, middle class college audience who favored student draft deferments and an army—to judge by the by the questions — drafted from the ghetto and shamed them into a red-faced silence with an eloquent plea for equality in the face of death. He thought that it was “unacceptable” for the Vietnam war, much as he hated it, to be fought by poor black and white boys—while the rich boys stayed at college, well out of it.

When defeat came finally to the Kennedys (in Oregon), the first in twenty-six straight elections, Robert Kennedy took it without tears. “I got my face kicked in,” he told one reporter. He resolved to go on to California, and if defeat came there as well—apparently was resigned to losing his ~~first~~ lunge at the Presidency.

~~Fatalistic View~~

Haunted by the almost unbelievable series of tragedies which have struck his family, Robert Kennedy was said to be a fatalist. Asked often in 1964 and 1965 and 1966 and 1967 whether and when he would run for the presidency, he would reply that men could never chart events; events happened, and sometimes they worked out and sometimes they did not. The future could not be foretold.

The family had attracted violent death as a magnet attracts filings. So he, Robert Kennedy, shot the treacherous Rogue River in Oregon, and climbed Mt. Kennedy. He sailed in squalls, swam far out beyond the shore in the Pacific Ocean at Oregon. If America had been a country where bullfighting, instead of football, had been the national sport, Kennedy would have tried that.

He is the author of four books. The first was “The Enemy Within,” published in 1960. The last was “To Seek A Newer World,” published ~~this year~~.



Associated Press

Sen. Kennedy's entry into the presidential race brought comparison with his late brother, President Kennedy.

Burial Will Be

Near Brother

By Jean M. White

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy will be buried near his slain brother on an open grassy slope in Arlington National Cemetery late Saturday afternoon.

Tentative arrangements call for the body of the Senator to be carried to Washington by train after a Roman Catholic funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City at 10 a.m. Saturday.

On the way from Union Station to the cemetery, the funeral procession will pass the New Senate Office Building and the Justice Department, where Mr. Kennedy served his Nation in two high Government posts.

The body of the slain presidential candidate—accompanied by his widow, three of his children and friends — was flown to New York City yesterday on an Air Force jet.

From 5:30 a.m. to at least 10 p.m. today, the body will lie in state for public viewing in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The plans for the funeral had to await final approval from members of the family.

Former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, a close friend of the Kennedy family, will take charge of arrangements for the funeral. McNamara, now World Bank president, was en route to Indonesia but turned back in West Germany when the Senator died.

City officials said arrangements for the motorcade here are being coordinated by the family through Chief U.S. Marshal John P. McShane, another close friend of the Senator.

Late yesterday Alfred B. Fitt, who is serving as the Defense Department's liaison man with the family, flew to New York with photographs of several sites of 2.3-acre gravesite of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Fitt, who is Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, was expected to talk to the family and others on the decision for the location of the grave.

Pierre Salinger, a campaign aide to the late Senator and White House press secretary for President Kennedy, said yesterday that plans still are being formulated, but the Senator probably will be buried on his brother's grave site.

It lies across the Potomac River from the marble memorial to Abraham Lincoln, also assassinated in the public service of his country.

Buried with the late President on the plot are two of his children, an infant daughter and a son, Patrick, who died soon after birth.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said yesterday that a large delegation of Senators is expected to fly to New York City early Saturday morning to attend the funeral mass for their slain colleague.

The Senators and their wives will be taken to New York aboard an Air Force plane. Many are expected to return in a special car on the funeral train that will bring

the body to the Nation's capital for burial.

The Senators will form a part of the funeral procession to Arlington Cemetery.

It is expected to be a motorcade, moving down Delaware ave. from the train station to Constitution ave. and across Memorial Bridge to the cemetery.

The funeral train is expected to arrive about 4:40 p.m. Saturday with burial services expected to begin at 5:30 p.m.

Tentative plans call for only limited participation of the military at the cemetery. District police will handle the movement of the funeral procession through the streets of the Capital.

Patrick V. Murphy, public safety director for the District, said yesterday that National Guardsmen "probably" would be used for traffic control.

Extended tours of duty for policemen and firemen have been extended through the weekend. National Guardsmen will continue to report for training sessions at the D.C. Armory.

These "precautionary measures" were ordered after the shooting of Senator Kennedy.

State Department officials were making arrangements yesterday for any foreign dignitaries arriving in the United States for either the New York funeral or Washington burial of Mr. Kennedy.

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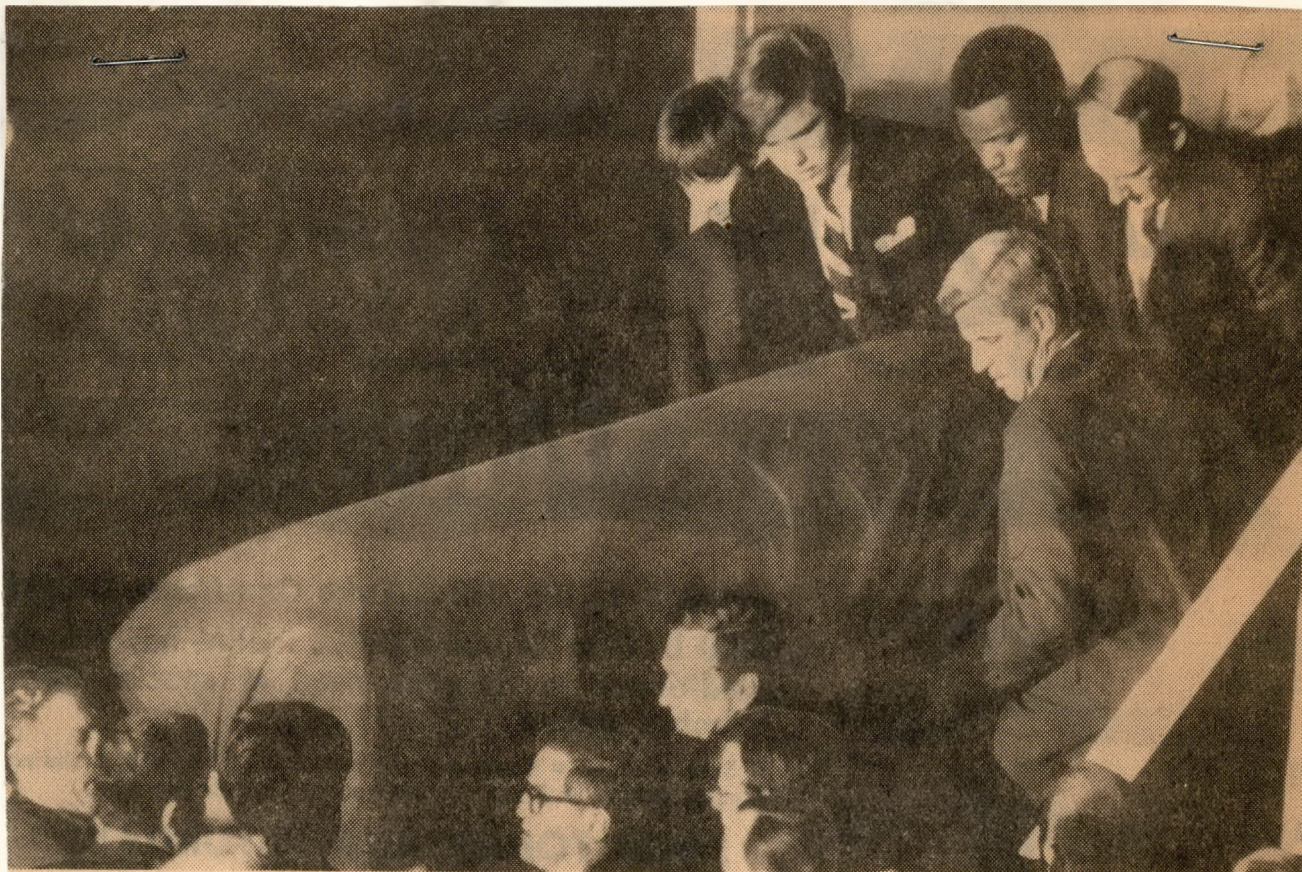
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Sen. Kennedy's sons, Robert Jr., 14, left, and Joseph, 15, help lift their father's casket from lift truck at La Guardia Airport in New York. Decathlon champion Rafer

Johnson, third from left at top, also helps lift the casket, and third from left at bottom is Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The body will lie in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

He Is... the Most

Compassionate of All the

Kennedys'

By Richard Harwood

Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—A few days after Robert Kennedy became a presidential candidate, the people traveling with him noticed that late at night, slouched in an airplane seat, his hands would sometimes tremble.

It took a while to figure out that it was not fatigue but the emotions that churned around inside him in those early days. He had then a very simple and a very plebian problem. It was stage fright. He wasn't sure of himself as a performer.

His voice was often too shrill. His words were often ill-chosen. He talked too long and got argumentative in question-and-answer sessions with his audiences.

The reason, one of his oldest social friends said, was that Robert Kennedy "lives too close to the surface. He is a very emotional man, the most compassionate of all the Kennedys. He's got more heart than mind."

In the ten weeks that followed and took him through the primaries in Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon and California the tremor in the hands disappeared, the shrillness left his voice and he became the happiest of warriors. He kidded himself constantly for being "ruthless" when the common judgment was that he was far too soft-hearted for his own good.

That may have been an oversimplification. One of his staff members said before Indiana that there really was a "good Bobby and a bad Bobby," and that the "bad Bobby" was like the petulant baseball player who strikes out in the clutch and then kicks the batboy.

Just a few days ago he complained angrily that there were "too many guitar players" hanging around on his staff doing nothing.

But that side of him rarely surfaced. What came out most in the bull sessions with reporters late at night, in his public appearances, and in his private behavior was his gentleness.

His capacity for affection was striking. Children appealed to him most. He admired athletes and heroes and seemed most comfortable with people like John Glenn, the astronaut, and Roosevelt Grier, the professional football player.

There was a special affection for his cocker spaniel, Freckles, who traveled everywhere with him and often slept by his side.

What moved him most, though, was life in the ghetto, in eastern Kentucky, in the Delta of Mississippi and on the Indian reservations.

The poor outsiders of this world became an obsession with him. He saw himself as their only authentic cham-

...And from the hysterical way they greeted him and from the enormous vote majorities they gave him, it was fairly obvious that the blacks and the Indians and the Mexican-Americans saw him that way, too.

Talking about them in an Indiana speech one day, he got so choked up he had to sit down. Many people in

the audience were crying because of his passion and eloquence.

He wasted none of it on himself. There were no tears and no self-pity after his defeat in Oregon by Eugene McCarthy. Instead, he joked about Freckles costing him the election. In every discussion of his political future he was fatalistic and not at all cock-sure. His estimation of himself was that "maybe we can do something." That was about all he ever said on that subject.

One thing that impressed itself on his crowds, wherever he went, was his size. People were always saying how "tiny" he was, but that was a relative thing. Although only 5 feet 9

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and weighing only about 150 or 160 pounds, he had powerful shoulders and forearms and was a very physical man — mountain climbing, football, swimming. His stamina in this campaign was enormous; 18- to 20-hour days were common. But he kept himself in good shape — no heavy drinking, only an occasional cigar and a capacity for instant sleep.

If he had any premonitions of disaster, he never showed it. In Salt Lake City, early in the campaign, the police warned him of a bomb threat in an auditorium in which he was to speak. He showed up and joked about the anxiety. He joked about an abortive takeoff in a chartered airplane one day and in a little town in West Virginia a few weeks ago, showed not a flicker of emotion when a rifle shot rang out from the nearby hills.

His wife was less sanguine. In San Francisco's Chinatown on Monday, the Kennedys were riding in an open car when a string of firecrackers was set off. The Senator called to a reporter running behind his car and asked him to get aboard. What he wanted was someone to hold Ethel's hand. She had been frightened.

An hour or so later he was racing down a freeway to the airport. His old friend, John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, was in the car. They began singing a song in Japanese at the top of their voices. Ethel joined in. They sang and sang and no one would ever have known that he was 24 hours away from a primary election that could make or break him or that he was only 30 hours away from a rendezvous with a man with a gun.



By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post

Youngsters run alongside Sen. Kennedy's car in Indianapolis as he campaigned there for the Indiana primary election.

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RFK-to Be Buried in Arlington

Funeral Saturday; Body Flown Back For N.Y. Service

A-1

Robert Kennedy: His Pursuit of Life—A12-13

By Chalmers M. Roberts
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Robert Francis Kennedy will be buried Saturday in Arlington National Cemetery close to the grave of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The body of the 42-year-old Senator, who died early yesterday of an assassin's bullet, arrived in New York last night from Los Angeles aboard an Air Force jet ordered by President Johnson.

Aboard the plane were Sen. Kennedy's widow, three of his ten children, and the widows of two other men who also were assassinated, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.

Sen. Kennedy's body was taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, where less than three months earlier he had marched in New York's St. Patrick's Day parade on the day he announced his candidacy for President. Unlike that day in March, the crowds last night were silent, somber and tearful.

The cathedral will be open today from 5:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. and perhaps later to accommodate mourners. A private service was held last night for the family and close friends.

A Requiem High Mass will be sung on Saturday at 10 a.m., a service his fellow Senators and other public officials, probably including President Johnson, will attend.

The casket will be placed on a train leaving New York at 12:30 and arriving in Washington at 4:30 p.m. Details for the Arlington burial were being worked out yesterday.

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Sen. Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. PDT (4:44 a.m. EDT) yesterday at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles without regaining consciousness. He had been struck down by three bullets 25 hours earlier and the bullet that lodged in his brain proved fatal. Most of it had been extracted in a delicate three-hour and 40-minute operation.

Press Secretary Breaks News

A drawn and weary Frank Mankiewicz, the Senator's press secretary, broke the news at a 2 a.m. meeting with reporters. He 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 Sen. Kennedy at the time of his death were his wife, Ethel; his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Patricia Lawford; brother-in-law Stephen Smith and Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

"He was 42 years old."

Mankiewicz later reported that brother Edward M. Kennedy also was present.

When Mankiewicz was asked the specific cause of death, he looked up numbly and replied: "The gunfire attack." He said that "the bullet that went into the head near the right ear" was the fatal shot.

"It was not a question of his sinking," Mankiewicz explained, "but of not rising. He needed a rally and steady improvement in his condition, and that did not develop."

Early yesterday, President Johnson said of the Senator's death: "This is a time of tragedy and loss. During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America."

Mr. Johnson proclaimed Sunday to be a national day of mourning. Vice President Humphrey, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, whom Kennedy had just defeated in the California Democratic primary, and a host of other American and world leaders issued statements of sympathy and expressions of personal loss.

Flags were lowered to half staff on all American buildings by presidential order and on other buildings by order of governors and mayors.

Before the Senator's body left the steel-framed bed in the intensive care unit of the hospital a six-hour autopsy was performed both to satisfy California legal requirements and to avoid any repetition of the controversy over the death on Nov. 22, 1963, of President Kennedy in Dallas.

Suspect's Bond Is Revoked

The man charged with the shooting, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant, was in Los Angeles County jail, his \$250,000 bond revoked. Authorities announced that a county grand jury would consider a murder indictment against him.

Los Angeles police were seeking information during the day about a woman who allegedly left the shooting scene shouting "We shot him!" A spokesman stressed that "we don't think there is a conspiracy" but that "we are not going to throw anything into the wastebasket."

After the autopsy, the body was placed in the casket and the casket in a blue-gray hearse for a 30-minute ride to the Los Angeles airport. The Senator's widow and his brother rode in the front seat.

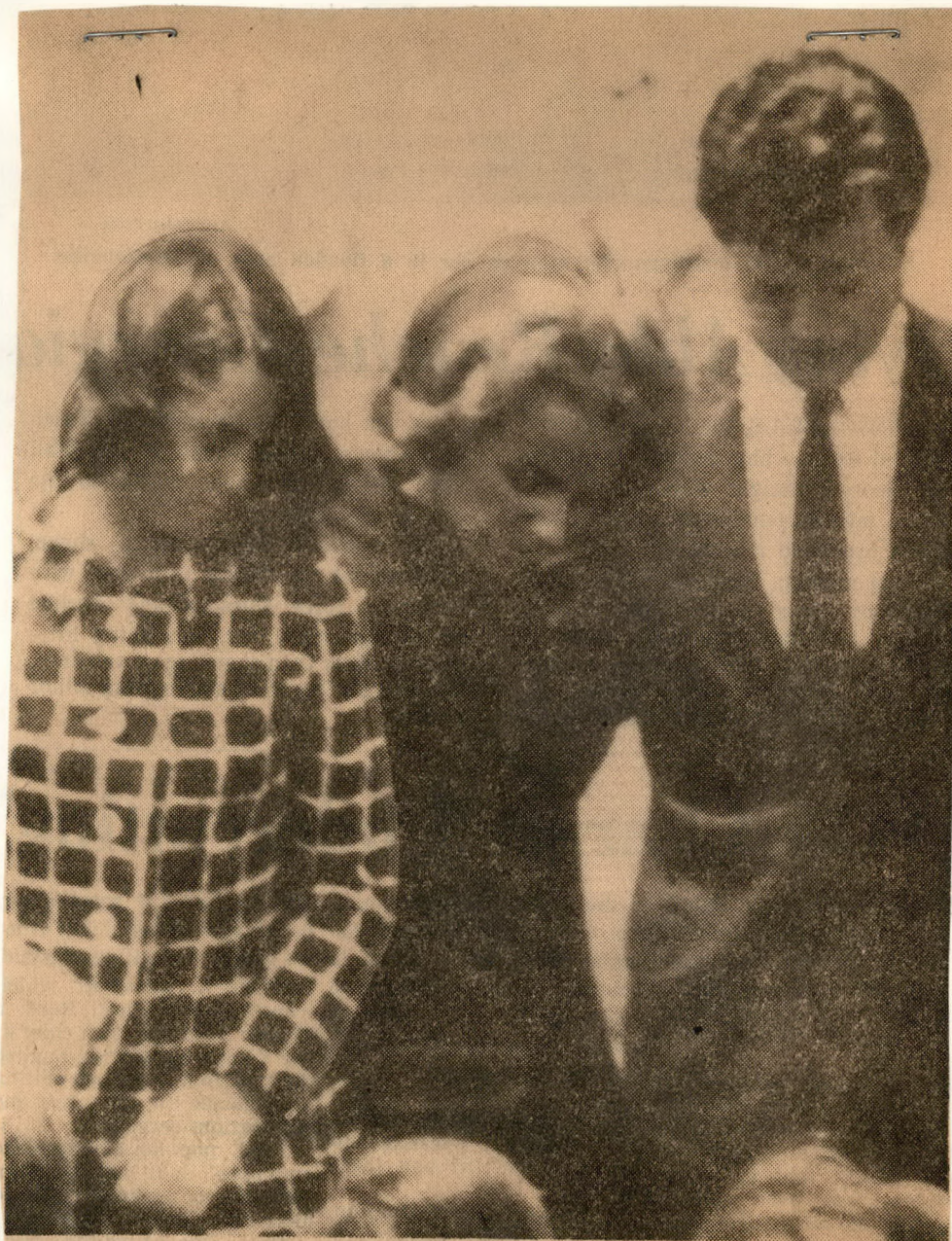
Nearly 5000 persons stood outside the hospital and at least as many were at the airport. Many were weeping. Flowers were tossed at the passing motorcade and some placed near the ramp leading into the plane.

An airport lift truck raised the casket, covered with a purple cloth, to the front door of the jet. Mrs. Kennedy, brother Edward and three of the Kennedy children rode to the doorway with the casket.

Other members of the family, friends and aides entered through the plane's rear door with Mrs. John F. Kennedy leading the way.

Among those aboard the plane, 71 in all, were Roosevelt Grier, the 300-pound Los Angeles Rams tackle, and Rafer Johnson, the former Olympic decathlon star, who had been at Sen. Kennedy's side at the moment the assassin fired.

The three children aboard were the Senator's eldest: Kathleen, 17, Joseph 16, and Robert, 14.



Associated Press

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy comforts Mrs. Air Force jet at Los Angeles. In Robert F. Kennedy as the body of her checkered coat is one of Robert Kennedy's daughters, 17-year-old Kathleen.



Associated Press

A friend comforts Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, left, after

he told reporters of the Senator's death early yesterday morning in Los Angeles.

Numbness Yields to Mood of Desolation Here

By Robert L. Asher

Washington Post Staff Writer

Somehow, the second shock of the Robert F. Kennedy tragedy—the report that he had died—did not jolt the people of Washington so much as the horror of the shooting. Yesterday, numbness gave way to desolation.

As churches and synagogues held services and officialdom poured forth with eulogies and cancellations of events, the community that had suffered a special loss went to work, to school and household chores with emptiness.

At 14th and U Streets nw., always a hub of the city, people were calm but now more embittered as the impact began to sink in. There were the ever-present radios and much more talk than the morning before.

On the door of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headquarters there, the hand-written sign next to the photographs of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said simply, "SCLC Mourns for Senator Kennedy."

Inside, Hosea Williams was saying that Kennedy's death "proves without a shadow of a doubt that there is an organized conspiracy in this country to eliminate even all the

would-be revolutionaries—those who show enraged concern for an economic revolution."

Members of the Negro community—who shared a special, deep affection for Kennedy and his active role on behalf of the District—did not all share this view, however. A true leader was gone, and the theories were many and varied.

The assassin was "a kook," the society "racist," the killing a continuation of all the other killings, and so on. But mainly, it was the loss of the "blue-eyed soul brother."

In St. Matthews Cathedral, where funeral services were held for President John F. Kennedy, several hundred mourners gathered for a

noon-hour low mass, many of them weeping. In the 80-degree sun at Arlington Cemetery, long lines of visitors filed past the Eternal Flame at President Kennedy's grave.

At Washington Cathedral, a small group attended a communion service celebrated by the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the Cathedral, personal friend of the Kennedy family and participant in the 1963 funeral.

The Jewish community was called to special memorial services by the Rabbinical Council of Greater Wash-

ington and the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle observed that the prayers for Kennedy's survival were not all in vain if Americans "can find the resolution to rid our hearts of the cancer of hate and fill its place with the spirit of Christian tolerance and charity for which the

young Senator had so often pleaded."

At the National Rifle Association headquarters, small groups, including four faculty members from Glassboro (N.J.) State Teachers College, picketed periodically to protest the NRA's stand against gun-control legislation.

Mayor Walter E. Washing-

ton, proclaiming Sunday a day of mourning here, told how Kennedy "demonstrated a deep concern for the people of this community." The Mayor urged citizens to "rededicate to his concerns for justice, peace and a good life for all."

The Rev. Channing E. Phillips and Flaxie M. Pinkett, leaders of the victorious Ken-

nedy ticket in the May primary here, said their slate had no immediate political plans.

Today, Cardinal O'Boyle will say a Mass for Kennedy in St. Matthew's at 12:10 p.m. There will be noon Holy Communion in the Washington Cathedral, a Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, 313 2d st. ne., at 12:10 p.m., and Jewish services throughout the city.

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KENSALT

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

Date JUN 7 1968

62-587-A-
NOT RECORDED
23 JUN 10 1968

File

70 JUN 11 1968

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SIRHAN 6-7 NX

DAY LD

BY PAUL R. JESCHKE

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A CALIFORNIA GRAND JURY ASSEMBLED TODAY TO CONSIDER A REQUEST FOR A MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST SIRHAN SIRHAN, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

SHERIFF'S OFFICERS TIGHTENED SECURITY AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL IN RESPONSE TO TELEPHONED THREATS TO STORM THE JAIL AND KILL THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT. THEY SAID THE CALLERS SAID THEY WOULD RISK ANYTHING--EVEN DEATH--TO ELIMINATE THE MAN THEY BELIEVE KILLED KENNEDY.

SHERIFF PETER J. PITCHESS SAID SIRHAN, CAPTURED WEDNESDAY MORNING AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL AFTER KENNEDY WAS FELLED BY A BULLET IN THE BRAIN, REMAINED OUTWARDLY CALM AND UNCONCERNED. THE SLIGHT, SWARTHY RACE TRACK EXERCISE BOY AND HEALTH STORE STOCK CLERK WAS CONFINED TO A 12-BY-12 WINDOWLESS CELL IN THE REMOTE HOSPITAL WING OF THE DOWNTOWN JAIL.

A DIM CEILING LIGHT ILLUMINATED THE GRAY WALLS OF THE CELL AND THE PRISON BUNK HE SLEPT UPON. A WASH BASIN AND TOILET WERE THE ONLY OTHER FURNISHINGS. AN UNARMED, UNIFORMED DEPUTY SAT ON A STOOL INSIDE THE CELL AND WATCHED SIRHAN'S EVERY MOVE.

A SECOND ARMED DEPUTY OUTSIDE KEPT HIS EYES GLUED ON THE SUSPECT THROUGH AN UNBREAKABLE GLASS PORTHOLE.

FOUR GUARDS PACED UP AND DOWN A NARROW CORRIDOR OUTSIDE. OTHER DEPUTIES PATROLLED EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY OF THE JAIL COMPLEX.

THE EXTREME CONCERN OVER KEEPING SIRHAN ALIVE CONVINCED DIST. ATTY. EVELLE J. YOUNGER TO GO TO THE GRAND JURY FOR THE INDICTMENT, RATHER THAN FOLLOWING THE NORMAL PROCEDURE OF FILING A FORMAL MURDER COMPLAINT.

FILING A COMPLAINT NECESSITATES A PRELIMINARY HEARING, A COURTROOM PROCEEDING THAT WOULD HAVE REQUIRED SIRHAN TO BE PRESENT. THE GRAND JURY METHOD CARRIES NO SUCH REQUIREMENT.

NOW LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL HERE WANTS TO TRANSFER SIRHAN FROM HIS TIGHTLY GUARDED JAIL CELL AND RISK THE POSSIBILITY THAT, LIKE LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SIRHAN MIGHT HIMSELF FALL VICTIM TO AN ASSASSIN BEFORE COMING TO TRIAL.

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62-352-4-
NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 12 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

THE GRAND JURY HEARING MAY SHED SOME LIGHT ON GROWING SPECULATION THAT THE MAN WHO SHOT KENNEDY MAY NOT HAVE GONE TO THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL ELECTION PARTY ALONE.

AN ALL-POINTS BULLETIN WAS IN EFFECT FOR A YOUNG WOMAN IN A POLKA DOT DRESS WHO RAN FROM THE PRIMARY VICTORY CELEBRATION SHORTLY AFTER KENNEDY WAS KILLED.

"WE SHOT HIM," A CAMPAIGN WORKER SAID THE WOMAN TOLD HER.

"PRIOR TO THE SHOOTING," ACCORDING TO THE POLICE REPORT,

"SUSPECT (SIRHAN) WAS OBSERVED WITH A FEMALE CAUCASIAN DESCRIBED AS 23 TO 27 YEARS, 5 FEET 6 INCHES TALL, WEARING A WHITE VOILE DRESS WITH THREE-QUARTER SLEEVES AND WITH SMALL BLACK POLKA DOTS."

THE WOMAN WORE DARK SHOES AND "BOUFFANT TYPE HAIR."

"WE DON'T THINK IT WAS A CONSPIRACY AT THIS TIME," A POLICE INVESTIGATOR SAID, "BUT WE ARE NOT GOING TO THROW ANYTHING INTO THE WASTEBASKET."

ALTHOUGH THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDING ARE OFFICIALLY SECRET, IT WAS LEARNED THE DA'S OFFICE PLANNED TO CALL 17 WITNESSES, INCLUDING ASSEMBLY SPEAKER JESSE UNRUH, KENNEDY'S CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN MANAGER, AND OLYMPIC CHAMPION RAFER JOHNSON AND FOOTBALL PLAYER ROOSEVELT GRIER, THE TWO MEN WHO DISARMED AND IMMOBILIZED THE SUSPECT.

THE REMAINING WITNESSES WILL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF KENNEDY'S CAMPAIGN STAFF, HOTEL EMPLOYEES AND CELEBRANTS AT THE VICTORY PARTY WHO WITNESSED THE SHOOTING.

NO MEMBERS OF KENNEDY'S IMMEDIATE FAMILY WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR.

YOUNGER SAID THE EVIDENCE SHOULD BE PRESENTED BY TONIGHT, BUT HE SAID IT "MIGHT BE A LONG DAY."

AFTER ARRAIGNMENT, SIRHAN HAS 10 DAYS IN WHICH TO FILE A PLEA. CALIFORNIA LAW REQUIRES THE DA'S OFFICE TO BRING THE DEFENDANT TO TRIAL WITHIN 60 DAYS OF HIS PLEADING, BUT THE DEFENSE FREQUENTLY WINS DELAYS.

SIRHAN, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE SHOOTING, WAS ARRAIGNED ON SIX COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER AND BAIL WAS SET AT \$250,000. BUT THE SENATOR'S DEATH AUTOMATICALLY MADE IT A CAPITAL CASE, WHICH IS NOT BAILABLE.

OFFICERS WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GUARDS AT THE JAIL.

"THAT WOULD MAKE IT TOO EASY FOR SOMEONE TO STACK THE DECK IF THEY TRIED TO BREAK IN HERE," SAID SGT. JACK WALKER.

SIRHAN WAS MOVED TO THE MEDICAL WARD, THE SHERIFF SAID, BECAUSE HE BROKE HIS LEFT INDEX FINGER AND SPRAINED HIS LEFT ANKLE WHEN WRESTLED TO THE FLOOR FOLLOWING THE KENNEDY SHOOTING.

~~THE SHERIFF SAID SIRHAN, WHO CONSIDERS HIMSELF AN INTELLECTUAL,~~

THE SHERIFF SAID SIRHAN, WHO CONSIDERS HIMSELF AN INTELLECTUAL, HAS BEEN READING NEWSPAPERS AND REQUESTED TWO BOOKS FROM THE JAIL LIBRARY---"THE SECRET DOCTRINE" BY H.P. BLAVATSKY, AND "TALKS AT THE FEET OF THE MASTER" BY C.W. LEADBEATER.

WHILE HE ENJOYS TALKING WITH HIS GUARDS ABOUT MANY SUBJECTS, HE WILL NOT DISCUSS THE CRIME HE ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED NOR SAY ANYTHING ABOUT KENNEDY.

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The International Aspect *A-21*

That Senator Kennedy's suspected assassin was born in Jordan, belonged to the Organization of Arab Students and is evidently deeply stirred by pro-Arab anti-Israel sentiments, may lead some Americans to wonder whether there was an official Arab or other conspiratorial hand in his deed. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that there is not now the slightest shred of evidence to indicate so. On the contrary, the evidence suggests the murderer was a man acting only upon his own intense grievances and warped impulses. We say this in the expectation that all available information bearing on the question will in time become known.

Meanwhile, those who are attempting to exploit the Arab link for a political purpose—either to demean the Arabs or to demonstrate the folly of American support for Israel—are guilty of a mischievous cynicism. They serve neither the memory of Senator Kennedy nor the continuing American interest in peace in the Middle East.

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The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____ *A-21*
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
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 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **JUN 7 1968**

File 62-587-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 12 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Get Hundreds of Tips That Slaying Was Conspiracy

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles police have received "literally hundreds of tips" that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy, not a lone assassin, it was learned Friday.

"We're running down every scrap of this information," said a top police spokesman. "We'd be silly if we didn't."

But, he added, police have not retreated an iota from their earlier conviction that Sirhan Sirhan, the man in custody, acted alone.

"All evidence, despite the host of tips we're receiving, points to a lone assassin," he said.

However, investigators are discarding no leads, no matter how frivolous they appear on the surface.

Some they are pursuing with a vigor that embellishes them with a credibility they may not deserve.

One of these, for instance, concerns a story told by a water geologist just returned to the United States after working 5½ years for

the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture.

W. J. Wood, 43, said he overheard three men speaking in Arabic in Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. last Sunday night, and he told police the conversation struck him as suspicious—especially since one of the three, he believes, was Sirhan.

At first the trio spoke in English, said Wood, who identified himself as a volunteer campaign worker for the senator.

When they switched to Arabic, using a Jordanian dialect, said Wood, he overheard one say:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he speaks and understands five Arabic dialects, including the one in which the trio talked.

He said the three reappeared at the headquarters Monday night, but that he dismissed the conversation until he saw a photograph of Sirhan on Wednesday after the fatal shooting.

Irrelevancy Possible

Police Inspector Peter Hagen confirmed that Wood had been questioned about the conversation.

He said officers had no reason to doubt Wood's sincerity, but "put no credence" in the story as far as its being an indicator of a conspiracy.

"The statements could have been made, but interpreted out of context and totally irrelevant to the murder," Hagen said.

Meanwhile, said the inspector, an all-points bulletin for "the girl in the white polka-dot dress" still stands as an active alert, even though she may be mythical—or if real, her remarks misinterpreted.

The bulletin was issued, primarily, as the result of information supplied by Sandy Serrano, 20-year-old Youth for Kennedy worker.

She said that just after the gunfire she had seen a woman, between 23 and 27, run jubilantly from the hotel and exclaim: "We shot him."

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

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

1-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Jerry Cohen

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A
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145 JUL 1 1968

"We shot him."
"Who did you shoot?"
Miss Serrano said she asked the woman.

"We shot Kennedy," she said the woman replied.

Miss Serrano claimed the woman, a Caucasian, wore a blue voile dress with white polka dots.

Files Available

Reports from the volunteers at the Kennedy campaign headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. that Sirhan appeared there Monday and perhaps Tuesday also were being screened.

Workers, in the process of closing up the headquarters, informed officers that files there were available for inspection, on the chance Sirhan might have signed up as a volunteer.

Both police and FBI agents revisited the Ambassador shooting scene Friday, reportedly conducting an informal "walk through" of what happened during those fateful moments after midnight Wednesday.

It also was understood that investigators viewed all television tapes and films taken Tuesday night and early Wednesday at the hotel.

Meanwhile, at least one mystery appeared clarified Friday: how the suspect, a Pasadena resident, got to the hotel.

Impounded at a police lot was a pink and white 1956 Desoto belonging to Sirhan.

The car was found earlier in the week on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. and 200 feet south of Wilshire—close by the Ambassador.

The windshield wiper held down an overtime parking ticket.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Trotter _____
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 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

MAN TELLS OF SHOOTING

'I Was Shaking His Hand, Then He Fell'

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, sound men and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth-floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let go and fell to the floor."

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noises to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting."

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room), I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reporter asked,

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with a woman bailiff.

For much of the day the

marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the grand jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stroll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Grand Jury Foreman L. E. McKee allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 22 witnesses.

OKENSALT

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

14-I Los Angeles Times
 Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Paul Houston

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A-

JUN 11 1968



DESCRIBES SHOOTING—Jesus Perez, right, dishwasher at the Ambassador who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy when he was shot, appears at the hearing with Karl Uecker, hotel assistant maitre d'.
Times photos by **Reuben Oliver**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
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 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
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 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
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 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Corona doctor tells of threat by Sirhan

By IRIS HAYWARD

Press-Enterprise Staff Writer

CORONA — An eye specialist who practices here two days a week said yesterday that he was threatened on Dec. 20, 1966, by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Dr. Milton Miller had two office visits here with the suspected slayer of Senator Robert Kennedy. Sirhan complained of an eye problem following a fall from a horse at an Eastvale ranch.

WHEN HE couldn't find a real problem, Miller said, the patient became belligerent.

The first visit was Nov. 22, 1966. After the last visit, Dec. 20, "he left the office but from half an hour to an hour later he called back.

"The reason he was hostile was because he wanted me to write a letter, I believe it was to his lawyer, to indicate how badly disabled he was.

"He was trying to make a big settlement over his injury. When he called back he told me if I didn't do what he wanted, I would be sorry. I asked what he had in mind and he hung up. That was the end of it."

DID THE THREAT scare the doctor?

"It did frighten me a bit for a cou-

ple of days but then I got over it. I could tell by the way he spoke to me over the phone that he really meant what he said.

"He was really quite hostile but didn't indicate any action he was intending to take."

Sirhan's medical problems began when he fell from a horse at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch Sept. 25, 1966.

HE SPENT two days in Corona Community Hospital for treatment and observation. He was treated first by Dr. Richard Nelson, who has offices at 760 Washburn.

His original injuries appear to have involved a cut chin, cut under one eye and abrasions. Dr. Nelson said there was no evidence of internal injuries.

There is some question now as to whether Sirhan might have struck his head on a fence during the fall from the horse.

In 1966, though, his attention seemed to be riveted on possible eye trouble as the result of the fall.

AFTER A SERIES of visits with Dr. Richard Nelson, Sirhan was referred to Dr. Paul Nilsson of 824 South Main, an eye specialist who has offices at the same address as Dr. Miller. Dr.

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

B-1 Press-Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
 Edition: City
 Author: Iris Hayward
 Editor: Howard Hays, Jr.
 Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
 Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

Nilsson was unavailable yesterday for comment on his part of the medical case.

Finally, on Nov. 22, Sirhan had his first visit with Dr. Miller on referral from Nilsson.

"This was two months after the injury and by that time things were pretty well healed up," Miller said. "He just had vague complaints that couldn't be substantiated on physical examination.

"He had rather vague complaints about his eyes, but there was meager physical evidence. The only finding was a small scar over his nose, under the left eye. It was a little bit contracted and slightly tender but I couldn't get too excited about it.

"HIS EYESIGHT was normal. He had 20-20 vision in both eyes.

"It was my impression that he was trying to build up some sort of law case. That was the reason he got mad at me.

"He was hostile and there was no warmth. There was not a good rapport between us. There wasn't a good physician-patient relationship."

Miller has been practicing in the Corona area four years. He spends one or two days a week here, and the rest of the time at an office in Upland.

He was reached by the Press-Enterprise at his Upland office.

SIRHAN IS INDICTED ON MURDER COUNT

**Jury Acts in Kennedy Death
—Girl Denies to the Police
She Said, 'We Shot Him'**

By **GLADWIN HILL**
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, June 7 — The Los Angeles County grand jury late today indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan on a charge of murder in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The murder charge was accompanied by a five-count charge of assault with intent to kill five other persons at the Ambassador Hotel early Wednesday.

The indictment was handed down by the grand jury shortly after a woman who identified herself as Kathy Fulmer, 19 years old, surrendered to the police, saying she believed she was the woman in a white polka dot dress whom the police had been seeking.

A woman so attired had been quoted as shouting soon after Mr. Kennedy was shot, "We shot him! We shot him!"

Today she said she had not said this, but merely had screamed that Mr. Kennedy had been shot. The police said her description closely answered that of the woman they had been seeking.

Says She Was Hysterical

She explained that she was hysterical as a result of the shooting and ran screaming from the scene. She said she had no connection with Sirhan.

"I was scared," she said. "The guy next to me got shot. I was running and on the way out somebody yelled 'What happened?' I yelled, 'Kennedy was shot.'"

The murder charge was in the first degree, involving a possible death penalty. The charge of assault with intent to murder carries a penalty of one to 14 years' imprisonment.

The grand jury heard testimony that Sirhan loitered in a Los Angeles hotel corridor at least half an hour before Mr. Kennedy was shot there shortly after midnight Wednesday.

After appearing before the grand jury, Jesus Perez, a dishwasher at the Ambassador Hotel, told newsmen that a man he identified as Sirhan had lingered in the pantry corridor nervously shuffling papers, and had asked him "three or four times" if Senator Kennedy would be going through the corridor.

Mr. Perez said he himself was shaking hands with the Senator at the moment the bullets struck him.

He did not see the shots fired, he said, and in the crush their sound was so drowned out that he realized something had happened only when Senator Kennedy's hand suddenly pulled from his grasp and the victim slumped to the floor.

The dishwasher was the first of a score of witnesses presented to the grand jury.

Another witness, Henry Carreon, told reporters that he encountered Sirhan at a shooting range in San Gabriel, a suburb adjoining Pasadena, Tuesday afternoon.

He said Sirhan attracted his notice and they had a conversation because of Sirhan's rapid-fire shooting, which was against range rules.

Sirhan, he said, was firing a .22-caliber revolver—the same type of weapon that killed Senator Kennedy.

Sirhan, seized at the shooting scene, was an unemployed clerk, a resident alien for 11 years and an ardent Arab nationalist.

Tells of Conversation

Police Inspector Peter Hagen today confirmed a report that W. J. Wood, a geologist and Arabic linguist, had told investigators of overhearing a conversation among three men who seemed to be Arabs last Sunday night at Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard.

Mr. Wood, 43, who recently spent five years in Saudi Arabia, was quoted by The Los Angeles Herald Examiner as saying:

"They began speaking in a distinct Jordanese dialect. One of them said: 'He won't be in the hotel tomorrow night, but we can get him there the next night.'"

The "next night" was Tuesday when Senator Kennedy was fatally wounded shortly after midnight.

Inspector Hagen pointed out that the phrase "we can get him" could have had an innocuous meaning. He suggested the police did not attach major importance to it, among scores of leads being pursued. But he acknowledged that the identity and whereabouts of the three were being investigated.

M. Wood, who did some volunteer work in Senator Kennedy's Democratic presidential primary campaign, could not be reached for comment.

The witness list included seven police officers, four hotel employees, eight ambulance attendants, two doctors who treated the stricken Senator, County Coroner Thomas Noguchi, an acquaintance of Sirhan, a friend of Senator Kennedy, and two others shot in the hail of bullets.

The friend was Paul Ziffren, Los Angeles lawyer and a former Democratic national committeeman.

One of the shooting victims, Irwin Stroll, 19, testified from a wheelchair, with his wounded leg propped up. The other victim was Ira Goldstein, 19, a radio newsman.

The district attorney's office and the sheriff arranged for an unusual arraignment proceeding in the infirmary section of the county's central jail, a mile south of the city's center.

Sheriff Peter Pitchess said the jail arraignment was occasioned by the fact that the defendant was in the infirmary with a sprained ankle and broken finger, along with "the obvious need for total security."

Daily since Wednesday the prisoner has been visited by A. L. Wirin, chief of counsel for the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Each meeting has lasted about an hour and a half.

Sirhan's counsel is now Public Defender Richard S. Buckley, a county employee.

But the A.C.L.U. said its proposal that private counsel be selected by a judge from a list of nominees had received favorable reaction from Superior Judge Arthur Alarcon. Judge Alarcon is filling in for the presiding judge of the Criminal Courts, Richard Shauer, whom the A.C.L.U. suggested to select counsel for Sirhan.

It was suggested that the list might be prepared by the county bar association and the criminal courts bar association, in collaboration with the public defender and the A.C.L.U.

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The Washington Daily News _____
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The Worker _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 8 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

District Attorney Evelle Younger said personnel of his office as well as police investigators had questioned Sirhan, but "in a sense it was like talking to the man in the moon."

"It was a one-sided conversation—he wouldn't even answer to what his weight was," Mr. Younger said.

The District Attorney told reporters he was "uneasy about anything" connected with the case, because of possible international repercussions.

"Everything that is done or said will be scrutinized by politicians all over the world," he said. "Some will want our country and our system of justice

to look as bad as they can make it look."

The police reported today that they had discovered a car belonging to Sirhan only about a block from the Ambassador Hotel, where it had apparently been since Tuesday night.

The car is a 1956 DeSoto painted pink and white.

Officers said a key found in Sirhan's pocket Tuesday night fitted both the car door and ignition switch.

3 Arabic-Speaking Men Sought in Case

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 7

Los Angeles detectives are searching for three Arabic-speaking men who reportedly were seen in Robert F. Kennedy's political headquarters two days before he was assassinated; it was disclosed today.

Police also said that a pretty 19-year-old brunette, who claims she was the woman in the polka dot dress wanted in connection with Sen. Kennedy's assassination, had been questioned and released.

The girl Kary Fulmer of Los Angeles, told police her grief stricken cries after witnessing the slaying had been misunderstood by observers.

Shortly after Miss Fulmer, described as a former exotic belly dancer, contacted police, it was disclosed that two other girls had been questioned and released. They were not identified.

Earlier today it was disclosed that Los Angeles detectives were searching for three Arabic-speaking men who reportedly were seen in Kennedy's political headquarters two days before he was assassinated.

The men were overheard by a Kennedy campaign worker who happens to speak Arabic and who told police he heard one man say:

"If we can't catch him today (Monday) we can catch him to-night."

The witness was identified as W. J. Wood, 43, a geologist who had spent five and a half years in Saudi Arabia and who had been working in the Kennedy campaign at the Wilshire Boulevard headquarters.

According to Inspector Peter Hagan of the Los Angeles Police Department, Wood

said none of the three appeared to be Sirhan B. Sirhan, the Arabic-speaking Jordanian nationalist accused of murdering Sen. Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel early Wednesday morning.

Police spokesmen would acknowledge only that they regarded Wood's story as "interesting."

They were quick to point out that Sirhan was not identified as one of the three men and that there was no more than the cryptic comment to suggest any complicity in the shooting.

Hagan said today that police would continue to regard the assassination as the act of one man until more solid evidence turned up. He said that the Police Department is checking out literally hundreds of rumors and stories that the assassin may have had accomplices.

Wood, who could not be reached for comment today, gave the police a description of the three men yesterday and detectives began a search for them this morning.

According to police, Wood did not attribute much importance to the conversation he overheard until he learned that the suspect seized was a Jordanian who spoke both English and Arabic. Sirhan has been in this country since 1957.

Police said they "had taken home" and had "no hold on" Miss Fulmer, who claimed she was a Kennedy campaign worker and that she was wearing a green suit and a polka dot scarf at the victory celebration.

The girl had called the sheriff's department and was

picked up by two deputies near Chinatown. She was later transferred to police headquarters, where she said she had no connection with Sirhan.

"I was scared. The guy next to me got shot. I was running and on the way out somebody yelled; 'what happened?' I yelled that Kennedy was shot."

A Kennedy campaign worker said early Wednesday that she had seen a dark-haired woman in a polka dot dress run from the hotel after the assassination shouting, "We shot him." Police at that time put out an all-points bulletin for the woman.

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The Washington Post _____
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The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 8 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

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Associated Press

Kathy Fulmer, who wore a polka-dot scarf to Sen. Kennedy's victory celebration, talks to newsmen after surrendering to the Los Angeles sheriff's office. Miss

Fulmer said she was the woman in the polka-dot dress who was reported by witnesses to have shouted, "We shot him," after the Senator was struck down.

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UPI-21

(INJURY)

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, THE ONETIME EXERCISE BOY INDICATED FOR THE MURDER OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, RECEIVED A \$2,000 SETTLEMENT FOR HEAD INJURIES SUFFERED IN A FALL FROM A HORSE IN 1966.

ATTORNEY JOHN F. MCLAUGHLIN REPRESENTED ARGONAUT INSURANCE CO. IN THE CASE HEARD BY THE STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD.

HE SAID SIRHAN WAS "SURLY" AND HAD ARGUED THAT THE SETTLEMENT WAS TOO SMALL.

"AS I RECALL, MY IMPRESSION OF THE MAN WAS THAT HE WAS SOMEWHAT SURLY, BUT DEFINITELY SANE," MCLAUGHLIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH UPI.

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79 JUN 17 1968

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UPI-113

(SIRHAN)

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. KENNEDY, WAS HELD TODAY UNDER SECURITY SO SEVERE THAT HE HAD NOT RECEIVED A VISIT FROM A SINGLE MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDIAN IMMIGRANT WAS UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE IN A BULLET-PROOF SECOND FLOOR CELL OF THE HOSPITAL SECTION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL.

AN UNARMED DEPUTY WAS CONSTANTLY IN THE ROOM WITH HIM AND AN ARMED GUARD WATCHED THROUGH A PLASTIC DOOR PEEPHOLE.

AFTER A BRIEF APPEARANCE AT ARRAIGNMENT FRIDAY WHEN HE WAS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH KENNEDY'S MURDER, SIRHAN WAS WHISKED OFF UNDER MAXIMUM POLICE PROTECTION AND UNDER A MANDATORY ORDER FROM SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR A. ALARCON THAT NO WITNESSES, OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS OR PUBLIC OFFICIALS COMMENT PUBLICLY ON THE CASE.

MRS. MARY SIRHAN, THE SUSPECT'S MOTHER, HAD BEEN INVITED BY A. L. WIRIN, THE HEAD OF THE LOS ANGELES BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, TO ATTEND THE ARRAIGNMENT BUT SHE DID NOT APPEAR.

AN INQUIRY AT THE LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S OFFICE AS TO WHETHER THE MOTHER OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OR FRIENDS HAD SEEN SIRHAN IN HIS CELL BROUGHT A CRYPTIC RESPONSE THAT NO FAMILY MEMBERS HAD VISITED HIM.

SIRHAN PREVIOUSLY BEEN VISITED BY WIRIN AND SIRHAN WAVED TO THE ATTORNEY AT THE ARRAIGNMENT. HE ASKED WIRIN TO BRING HIM SOME MONEY.

SIRHAN WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC UNTIL JUNE 28 WHEN A PLEA IS TO BE ENTERED ON HIS BEHALF BY THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE.

JUDGE ALARCON ALSO APPOINTED TWO PSYCHIATRISTS TO EXAMINE THE DEFENDANT AND ADVISE THE DEFENSE IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO ENTER AN INSANITY PLEA WHICH COULD SAVE SIRHAN FROM THE GAS CHAMBER. ALARCON STRESSED THAT HE WAS MAKING NO HINT OF JUDGMENT ON SIRHAN'S SANITY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
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BY MYRAM BORDERS

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--FOR THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, THE DEFENSE MAY BE AN INSANITY PLEA TO ESCAPE THE GAS CHAMBER.

SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, A LUMPY-FACED FORMER RACETRACK EXERCISE BOY, WAS INDICTED FOR KENNEDY'S MURDER FRIDAY. HE THEN MADE A BRIEF, BUT DRAMATIC APPEARANCE AT A JAILHOUSE CHAPEL ARRAIGNMENT UNDER SUPER SECURITY MEASURES.

SIRHAN WAS WHEELED IN AND OUT OF THE HALF-HOUR PROCEEDING IN A COLLAPSABLE WHEELCHAIR. THE SWARTHY JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT ASKED FOR, AND WAS GRANTED A DELAY UNTIL JUNE 28 IN FORMALLY ANSWERING THE CHARGE.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON, AT A DEFENSE REQUEST, NAMED TWO PSYCHIATRISTS EXAMINE THE 24-YEAR-OLD DEFENDANT.

"THE DOCTORS ARE TO ACT AS AGENTS OF THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE," ALARCON SAID.

HE SAID THE PSYCHIATRISTS WERE ONLY TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING THE PLEA. HE ALSO STRESSED HE WAS NOT MAKING A DECISION AT THIS TIME ON SIRHAN'S SANITY.

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SIRHAN, DRESSED IN A WHITE, OPEN-NECK SHIRT AND BLUE PRISON TROUSERS, STARED IMPASSIVELY AT THE 200 NEWSMEN WHO JAMMED THE MAKESHIFT COURTROOM. HE HAD A BANDAGE ON HIS LEFT ANKLE, A SPLINT ON HIS BROKEN LEFT INDEX FINGER AND A BRUISE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF HIS FACE--ALL INCURRED IN HIS CAPTURE SECONDS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

FLANKED BY THREE DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND PUSHED BY A FOURTH, THE WHEELCHAIR WAS MANEUVERED TO THREE STEPS WHICH LED TO THE CHAPEL ALTAR. SIRHAN WALKED A FEW STEPS TO A STRAIGHT-BACKED CHAIR JUST BELOW THE MARBLE-TOPPED ALTAR, BEHIND WHICH JUDGE ALARCON PRESIDED.

"DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS NOW IN SESSION," THE JUDGE INTONED. "THE RECORD WILL SHOW THAT DEPARTMENT 100 OF SUPERIOR COURT IS SITTING AT THIS TIME IN A TEMPORARY COURTROOM PROVIDED BY THE SHERIFF BECAUSE OF THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO AVOID THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY INCIDENT MIGHT OCCUR THAT WOULD DENY THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL."

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE SO INTENSE THAT EVEN JUDGE ALARCON WAS SEARCHED BEFORE ENTERING THE ROOM. POLICEMEN, INCLUDING A CAPTAIN, HAD THEIR GUNS CONFISCATED AND A PLATOON OF 16 DEPUTIES RINGED THE COURTROOM.

THE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS PROBABLY WERE THE STRICTEST EVER IMPOSED IN AN AMERICAN COURT PROCEEDING.

FOUR BEEFY DEPUTIES STOOD DIRECTLY BEHIND SIRHAN. HAD AN ASSASSIN SOMEHOW SMUGGLED A WEAPON INTO THE CHAPEL HE WOULD HAVE HAD TO DISPOSE OF THE LAWYERS BEFORE GETTING TO THE ACCUSED.

SPECTATORS WERE UNABLE TO SEE SIRHAN'S FACE DURING MUCH OF THE PROCEEDING, BUT UPI REPORTER JOAN SWEENEY, SEATED IN THE FIRST ROW, NOTED SIRHAN OCCASIONALLY TAPPED HIS SLIPPED FOOT NERVOUSLY.

THE DEFENDANT CORRECTED ALARCON WHEN THE JUDGE PRONOUNCED HIS NAME AS "SIR-HAHN." "NO, YOUR HONOR," SIRHAN INTERRUPTED, "IT IS SIR-HAN."

THE SLENDER 5 FOOT 3 INCH JORDANIAN NATIVE SAID "YES, SIR," WHEN ASKED IF HE UNDERSTOOD HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND "YES, YOUR HONOR," WHEN THE JURIST ASKED IF SIRHAN AGREED TO THE TEMPORARY COURTROOM FACILITIES.

"NO," SIRHAN SAID FIRMLY WHEN ASKED IF HE HAD FUNDS TO RETAIN A LAWYER. ALARCON APPOINTED WILBUR LITTLEFIELD, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER, AS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

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