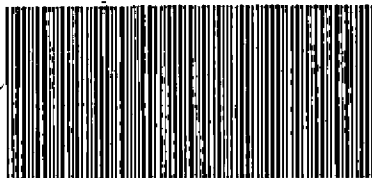


62- HQ-587-A

SECTION 4

SERIALS JUN9, 1968-JUN14, 1968



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SECTION 4

JUNE 9: 1968-JUNE 14: 1968

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Class / Case #	Sub	Vol.	Serial #
0062 587	A	4	JUNE 9, 1968 JUNE 14, 1968

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USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

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NEW FACTS IN

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.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Einstoss & Torgerso
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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79 JUN 25 1968

62-587 A-
NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 25 1968

KENNEDY SLAYING

Hit by Third Bullet, Grand Jury Informed

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, witnesses told a grand jury in testimony kept secret until Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, wit-

Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A half-hour before the crime, another said, Sirhan had been

waiting in the Ambassador kitchen—asking a kitchen porter nervously, three or four times, if Kennedy was expected to pass through the room.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employe right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing became public record Thursday when it was filed in the county clerk's office.

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan

was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

Episode at Range Described

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done . . ."

He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan identified his pistol as "an Iver Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

"This type of bullet," Carreon said,

"when it penetrates an object usually tears and splits out into different directions, where the regular bullet of a .22-caliber goes in a hole, and when it goes into an object, it will come out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied: "A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right arm pit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.

Q—"Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

A—"Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for

him to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of

my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Waiter Mentions Girl

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury which indicted Sirhan for murder a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays..."

He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there

was a very good-looking girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

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

"... I think it was Mr. Johnson who tried to get the gun."

Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of

lousy... It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute

the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

Short Nose Noted

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see her. He said he hadn't seen her before.

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to identify themselves as having worn polka-dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the killing. All were released after questioning. One officer said, "There may have been 20 girls

there in polka-dot dresses."

Kitchen Porter Heard

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour prior to the shooting. He identified Sirhan from photographs as a man who had been next to a kitchen steam table.

"He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy (was) coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

First Sight Told

Perez was asked when he saw Sirhan first. It was, he said, about 11:45 p.m. "He was there in the steam table," he said, "getting some picture, doing something, standing there."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several

others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't

want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

He said Unruh replied, "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia said, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 22 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.





PORTER — Jesus Perez, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan in hotel kitchen before shooting.



TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bullet Proof Shield Eyed For Sirhan

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

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

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

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

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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.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

KENSALT

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

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 BY JOAN SWEENEY
 LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN THE ROUTE TAKEN BY SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY AFTER HIS VICTORY SPEECH LED HIM TO THE PANTRY WHERE HE WAS FELLED BY AN ASSASSIN, GRAND JURY TESTIMONY REVEALED. SIRHAN B. SIRHAN PRACTICED FIRING A .22 CALIBER PISTOL AT A TARGET RANGE, LITTERING THE GROUND WITH HUNDREDS OF SHELL CASINGS, 12 HOURS BEFORE THE SLAYING, A WITNESS SAID.
 A DARK-HAIRED GIRL "WITH A VERY GOOD FIGURE" WEARING A POLKA DOT DRESS STOOD SMILING NEXT TO SIRHAN MOMENTS BEFORE HE AIMED A GUN INCHES AWAY FROM KENNEDY'S HEAD AND PULLED THE TRIGGER, ACCORDING TO ANOTHER WITNESS.
 A WAITER STANDING A FEW FEET AWAY FROM THE SENATOR WHEN HE WAS SHOT SAID SIRHAN HAD "A SICK-LOOKING SMILE ON HIS FACE" AS HE FIRED THE FIRST TWO SHOTS.
 THE 273-PAGE TRANSCRIPT OF THE SECRET GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS THAT ONE WEEK AGO RESULTED IN A FIRST-DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT WAS RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC THURSDAY. IT CONTAINED THE TESTIMONY OF 23 WITNESSES AND OTHER PERSONS INVESTIGATING THE SLAYING OF THE 42-YEAR-OLD SENATOR.
 THE TRANSCRIPT DISCLOSED:
 --KENNEDY WAS SHOT THREE TIMES, NOT TWICE AS BELIEVED EARLIER. THE FATAL BULLET PENETRATED HIS BRAIN. ANOTHER ENTERED HIS RIGHT ARMPIT, APPARENTLY AS HIS HANDS FLEW UP INSTINCTIVELY TO PROTECT HIS FACE. THE THIRD STRUCK A HALF INCH BELOW THE SECOND.
 --POWDER BURNS INDICATED THE WEAPON WAS FIRED NOT MORE THAN TWO OR THREE INCHES FROM KENNEDY'S RIGHT EAR.
 --THE CROWD AROUND THE MORTALLY WOUNDED SENATOR HIT AND CURSED AT THE ASSASSIN. "EVERYONE WAS TRYING TO KILL HIM."
 KARL BECKER, ASSISTANT MAITRE D' AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL, ESCORTED KENNEDY FROM THE STAGE OF THE EMBASSY ROOM EARLY THAT WEDNESDAY MORNING AFTER THE SENATOR HAD DELIVERED A SPEECH BEFORE CHEERING SUPPORTERS CLAIMING VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

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HE SAID PLANS WERE CHANGED AT THE LAST MINUTE AND KENNEDY WAS TO GO TO A NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE COLONIAL ROOM BY WAY OF THE PANTRY. "HE WAS SUPPOSED TO--THE FIRST PLAN--WAS THAT HE WAS SUPPOSED TO GO DOWNSTAIRS, THE NEXT FLOOR, AND HE WAS SUPPOSED TO MAKE A SPEECH OVER THERE AND THEIR MINDS WERE CHANGED AT THE LAST MINUTE."

"WHEN I CAME OUT I JUST REMEMBER THAT SOMEBODY TOLD ME, 'TURN TO YOUR RIGHT--BRING HIM TOWARD THE COLONIAL ROOM'."

UECKER SAID HE BELIEVED THE ORDER WAS GIVEN BY UNO TIMANSON, MANAGER OF THE HOTEL'S FOOD AND BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD MINASIAN, THE BANQUET CAPTAIN, SAID IT WAS DECIDED TO GO TO THE COLONIAL ROOM, WHERE PRESS HEADQUARTERS WERE SET UP.

"SO THE LAST MINUTE--IT COULDN'T HAVE LASTED MORE THAN 10 SECONDS OR SO--THE WHOLE PARTY DECIDED TO TURN RIGHT," HE TESTIFIED.

POLICE SAID AN ALL POINTS BULLETIN IS STILL OUT FOR THE MYSTERIOUS GIRL IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS REPORTED SEEN IN THE PANTRY BY SEVERAL WITNESSES TO THE SHOOTING.

VINCENT THOMAS DI PIERRO, A WAITER, TOLD THE GRAND JURY HE WAS FOUR TO SIX FEET AWAY FROM KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS SHOT. HE NOTICED SIRHAN AND THE GIRL STANDING ON A PLATFORM USED TO STACK OVAL TRAYS.

"HE LOOKED AS THOUGH HE EITHER TALKED TO HER OR FLIRTED WITH HER BECAUSE SHE SMILED," DI PIERRO SAID. "TOGETHER THEY WERE BOTH SMILING."

AS SIRHAN STEPPED DOWN THE FOUR INCHES FROM THE STAND TO THE FLOOR, "HE WAS SMILING. IN FACT, THE MINUTE THE FIRST TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED, HE STILL HAD A VERY SICK-LOOKING SMILE ON HIS FACE," THE WAITER SAID.

PRESSED FOR DETAILS ON THE GIRL, DI PIERRO SAID:

"I WOULD NEVER FORGET WHAT SHE LOOKED LIKE BECAUSE SHE HAD A VERY GOOD-LOOKING FIGURE--AND THE DRESS WAS KIND OF LOUSY...IT LOOKED LIKE IT WAS A WHITE DRESS AND IT HAD EITHER BLACK OR DARK PURPLE POLKA DOTS ON IT."

DI PIERRO DID NOT SEE THE GIRL AFTER THE SHOOTING.

DETECTIVES HAVE QUESTIONED THREE WOMEN WHO STEPPED FORWARD AND IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS BEING IN THE EMBASSY ROOM OF THE AMBASSADOR WEARING POLKA DOT DRESSES THE NIGHT OF THE VICTORY CELEBRATION. ALL WERE RELEASED.

HENRY A. CARREON, A PLAYGROUND DIRECTOR FOR THE LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS, SAID HE SAW SIRHAN THE DAY BEFORE THE SLAYING AT A TARGET PRACTICE RANGE IN SAN GABRIEL.

HE SAID SIRHAN WAS SHOOTING "VERY RAPIDLY" WITH A .22 CALIBER PISTOL. HE ESTIMATED 300 TO 400 BULLET CASINGS WERE ON THE GROUND AROUND SIRHAN.

CARREON HAD COME TO THE RANGE WITH A FRIEND, DAVID MONTELLANO, AN EXPERT ON GUNS, AND SAID SIRHAN ASKED HIM:

"HOW DO YOU HOLD YOUR GUN TO GET BETTER ACCURACY BECAUSE THIS GUN DOESN'T HAVE A SIGHT ON IT? DO YOU HOLD IT SO THE FRONT PART IS DEFINITELY STRAIGHT AHEAD WITH IT OR DO YOU HOLD IT UP?"

CARREON SAID SIRHAN HAD A BOX OF AMMUNITION SET ASIDE WHICH CONTAINED "MINI-MAGNUM" BULLETS, A TYPE THAT SPLITS OUT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS WHEN IT STRIKES AN OBJECT. 8.0.000 X 1949

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GRAND JURY TESTIMONY INCLUDED:

--IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, A YOUNG NEWSMAN WOUNDED BY THE EIGHT SHOTS FIRED FROM THE PISTOL, SAID HE ASKED ETHEL KENNEDY HOW KENNEDY WAS. "HOW DARE YOU TALK TO MY HUSBAND THAT WAY," SHE SAID, AND SLAPPED HIM ACROSS THE FACE. GOLDSTEIN SAID HE TOLD HER HE WAS SORRY, THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOT TOO. MRS. KENNEDY TOLD HIM, "OH, I'M SORRY, HONEY," AND KISSED HIM.

JESUS PEREZ, A KITCHEN HELPER IN THE AMBASSADOR, SAID SIRHAN WAS IN THE PANTRY FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE KENNEDY CAME IN. HE ASKED PEREZ THREE OR FOUR TIMES WHETHER KENNEDY WOULD COME THROUGH THE PANTRY.

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 Holmes _____
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L.A. Grand Jury Releases Details Of Sirhan's Role

Kennedy Was Hit by 3 Bullets

By Ron Einstoss
 and Dial Torgenson
 Los Angeles Times

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And when he fired, he hit the Senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

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Assailant Fired Rapidly

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 6-14-68

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"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

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and of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move.

It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

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"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up ... she had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty."

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to



United Press International

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
... had 'sick-looking smile'

identify themselves as having worn polka dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the shooting. All were released after questioning.

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour before the shooting. "He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it."

Other Sirhan Trips Reported

The State Department said yesterday it had no information that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, made two trips to the Middle East after he emigrated to the U.S. in 1957.

A story in the London Evening Standard yesterday said Sirhan had traveled to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966. This information varies from that obtained during the investigation into Sirhan's past after the Kennedy assassination.

"The information we presently have is that he came to the United States in 1957 with his family. So far as we have been able to check, there is no information he left or returned," a Department spokesman said.

[A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service seconded this by declaring: "Our records show Sirhan came here in 1957 and has been here ever since."

[However, resident aliens, such as Sirhan, are given the form 151 "green card" for identification and can use it to leave the United States for periods up to a year without need of a re-entry permit.

[The Immigration Service says returning resident aliens are listed on ship and plane passenger manifests and they are asked to fill out re-entry slips on returning. Those familiar with the Immigration Service's paper work say the files often leave something to be desired.]

The Standard's story said an Arab government, which it did not name, had uncovered "startling new evidence" on the background of Sirhan.

The story said the Arab government records showed that

Sirhan came to the U.S. in 1948 when he was four and returned to Jordan in 1957 where he was married at the age of 13.

He returned to the U.S. in 1957 and his wife followed him three months later, the story said.

In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus, Syria. The records do not show where he was for the remaining time, it was said.

He was reported to have spent even longer in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo, according to the story.

The story said the Arab government is convinced of the accuracy of its records and is sending its information to the FBI.

[The Los Angeles Times said the London paper story is "refuted" by personnel files

at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona, Calif., where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966 to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

[On Sept. 25, 1966, the Times reported, he fell from a horse he was exercising and sustained a head injury which later was the subject of court litigation in which he was awarded \$2000. Sirhan first sought medical treatment for the injury in early February, 1967.

[All these developments occurred during the time when the London report places Sirhan in the Middle East, the Times said.

[The Associated Press reported Mrs. John H. Weidner, wife of the owner of a health food store where Sirhan worked from September, 1967 to March, 1968, as saying Sirhan had told her he came to the United States as a baby.]



United Press International

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
... had 'sick-looking smile'

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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
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Date JUN 14 1968

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**Sirhan May Get
 Bulletproof Cage**

LOS ANGELES, June 13 — A bulletproof partition or cubicle may be built in a courtroom to protect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan if he stands trial here for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the Los Angeles Times learned today.

The plans involve the additional possibility of constructing a bulletproof corridor from the cell to the courtroom.

Bulletproof docks for defendants have been used before. Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann, during his 1961 trial in Jerusalem, was enclosed by a box in the courtroom.

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U.S. to Pay Expenses of RFK Burial

Associated Press

The Government will pay the normal funeral expenses of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy under a longstanding procedure applying to members who die in office, a Senate aide said yesterday.

The authority for payment is contained in a resolution adopted the day of Kennedy's death June 6. It provided for a committee to "arrange for and attend" the funeral.

The aide said major payments normally cover the cost of the casket and undertaking services. The aide said the committee does not anticipate submission of a bill for the expense of the special train that carried Sen. Kennedy's body from New York City to Washington.

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(KENNEDY)

LOS ANGELES--A HAND PICKED TEAM OF POLICEMEN ASSIGNED TO RUN DOWN EVERY LEAD IN THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. KENNEDY HAS BEEN ORDERED TO TREAT THE QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY WITH AN "OPEN MIND."

"WE MUST BE READY FOR WHATEVER DIRECTION IT MIGHT GO," SAID DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF ROBERT HOUGHTON, WHO ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF THE SPECIAL 23-MAN UNIT.

THE DETERMINATION OF LOS ANGELES' LAW ENFORCEMENT ESTABLISHMENT TO AVOID THE TYPE OF CRITICISM THAT SURROUNDED THE INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S \$3-5 ! PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH BY DALLAS AUTHORITIES WAS UNDERSCORED BY DIST. ATTY. EVELLE J. YOUNGER.

"IF THERE ARE 10,000 LEADS AND WE CHECKED OUT 9,999 AND LET THE OTHER ONE GO, SOMEONE WOULD WRITE A BOOK ACCUSING US OF COVERING UP SOMETHING," YOUNGER SAID.

"UNIMPORTANT LEADS THAT MIGHT BE IGNORED IN OTHER CASES WILL BE CHECKED OUT. WE PLAN TO PRESENT IN OPEN COURT EVERY PIECE OF EVIDENCE ABOUT THIS CASE."

YOUNGER DISCLOSED THAT SIRHAN SIRHAN, ACCUSED KILLER OF THE NEW YORK SENATOR, WILL BE PROSECUTED BY A THREE MAN TASK FORCE FROM HIS STAFF, HEADED BY LYNN D. COMPTON, CHIEF DEPUT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Labels Kennedy Slaying Mideast 'Import'

**Society Is 'Sick' Only With
Grief, Anger, Governor
Tells Indiana GOP Group**

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Gov. Reagan Thursday night attributed the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to "the violence of war in the Middle East imported by an alien."

The chief executive of the state where Kennedy was killed declared:

"I for one find it unacceptable and worst than no answer at all to be told that all of us collectively are to blame and that ours is a sick society."

"Perhaps we are sick," he added. "We are sick with grief, sick with anger and sick of what has been allowed to go on in this nation for too long a time. The senator had been speaking of unity among our people, of healing our wounds with respect for law and order, instead of the kind of violence that has beset us. Let us continue that talk."

Reagan, considered a contender for the Republican presidential nomination, though unannounced, made his remarks at an Indiana GOP fund-raising dinner.

Reference to Ancestry Seen

He did not elaborate on his view of the cause of the killing, but clearly referred to the Jordanian ancestry of the man accused of the killing, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, and his reported hatred of Jews.

"It is time to get angry" at violence and disrespect for law and order, Reagan declared. He said the assassination of Robert Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy, was done by one who embraced "the Godless philosophy of communism, and it was Communist violence he brought to our land."

Reagan referred there to the late Lee Harvey Oswald, identified by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's killer. Oswald once lived in the Soviet Union.

"The shattering sound of his shots were still ringing in our ears," Reagan continued without elaboration, "when a policy decision was made to play down his Communist attachment lest we provoke the Soviet Union."

Old-Fashioned Idea Urged

It is time to return to the old-fashioned idea of punishment for the criminal, instead of treating him as "a patient made ill by the failure of society" the governor said.

"Permissiveness from cradle to crime is our philosophy, and what were once considered privileges are now recognized as rights, and first and foremost is the right to adjust any grievance by the nearest means at hand, be it rock, club or fire bomb."

Turning briefly to foreign policy, Reagan criticized corruption in the South Vietnamese government, and remarked:

"It is time to tell friend and foe alike, we are in Vietnam because it is in our national interest to be there and whether it offends friend or foe, we are going to do what has to be done beginning now."

Fearfulness Decried

Reagan said America has survived many trials, has no reason to be fearful now and "we should dismiss those in high places who have sounded the uncertain note."

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Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
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Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

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He also talked of the "forgotten man" in America:

"He holds the whole bureaucratic structure of government on his tired back and he works two and a half hours of each day just to pay its cost. . . . This forgotten American is black, he is white . . . He wants leadership that will restore his faith in government and perhaps in himself . . . He loves peace, but not at any price."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

23-Man Task Force Selected to Probe Kennedy's Murder

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

A select team of Los Angeles policemen, each "handpicked for his specialized skills," has been created to carry the major burden of the Robert F. Kennedy murder investigation, it was disclosed Thursday.

Its members include officers with "wide connections in Europe and Asia, plus men who, in the past, have developed military connections on the two continents."

The 23-man task force, headed by Capt. Hugh Brown, police homicide chief, also includes specialists on the political underground.

An equally elite legal squad was named Thursday by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger to advise the investigative force, then later to prosecute the case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Younger's Aide Heads Team

Its boss is Younger's top aide, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. (Buck) Compton, onetime UCLA football hero and a conscientious prosecutor.

Creation of both special squads was announced at a press conference in the Police Building presided over by Younger, Dep. Police Chief Robert Houghton and U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne.

Later The Times obtained specific details about the nature and expectations of both units.

Selection of the police team, for instance, was unprecedented in departmental history, and its members were chosen from "the pick of the entire department."

An awareness of "the scope, magnitude and significance of this

case" dictated the precise selection process, said Houghton, who also is chief of detectives.

"Only those officers whose personal traits indicated complete dependability, ability to work with little supervision and flair for analyzing facts were chosen," he added.

"They were drawn from all police divisions. Five, in fact, are nondetectives, chosen for their specialized skills and experiences."

Preparedness Emphasized

The squad also includes a juvenile officer who specializes in narcotics—"because we simply don't know what we'll run into"—and a scientific investigation expert—"to correlate what we turn up in that area."

Houghton emphasized that inclusion of officers with European and Asian connections, plus political specialists, should not be misread by the public to indicate investigators now lean toward a conspiracy theory.

"We simply must be ready for whatever direction it might go," he said.

No Early Judgments

Since the fatal shooting nine days ago, investigators consistently have said that available evidence indicated it was the work of one man.

But Houghton said during the press conference that police will proceed with "an open mind" in that respect.

U.S. Atty. Byrne stressed, as he has before, that Justice Department agencies are not "preempting" the role of local law enforcement with their in-

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I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

File

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investigation.

Whatever they turn up, he said, will be designed to assist the LAPD in a cooperative venture.

For instance, he suggested, "if the investigation focuses on foreign travel, or activity outside

Los Angeles, it might well be local authorities will call on the FBI for that information.

"Or, if there is need to trace the four \$100 bills found in the suspect's possession when he was arrested, the Secret Service might be best equipped to do that."

Asked if Interpol is cooperating in the massive investigation, Houghton declined comment, but said:

"Any agency involved in worldwide situations is bound to be concerned."

He also suggested that the local investigation "will receive the benefit of any worldwide investigative effort" that might be made.

Compton, in outlining the "four areas" of concentration that now claim the attention of investigators and prosecutors, noted that one was the effort to establish premeditation.

This, he said, "interrelates with establishing motive and mental background of the defendant."

Background Traced

Establishing premeditation, motive and mental background naturally will require tracing as much of the suspect's past activities as humanly possible, he added.

This could be interpreted to mean that the pretrial investigation could reach into the Mideast, from whence Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, came to the United States when he was 12.

Reports from the Syrian village in which he lived indicate his early family life was stormy and that, on more than one occasion, his father punished him with unusual severity.

Though Compton declined to indulge in such speculation, this early background certainly would figure in evaluating the suspect's mental stability.

The other two areas of concentration outlined by Compton were "the facts of the shooting itself" and "the big open end—the suspect's relationship with other people."

The facts of the shooting, he said, would involve such matters as ballistics studies "testimony of witnesses as to who fired the fatal shot."

"All this," he said, "is less simple than it seems because of the great crowd present at the time of the shooting, the confusion and because it was such an unprecedented thing to happen. But all of it will have to be laid out for the jury."

Special Help

Working on the special district attorney's squad with Compton will be Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and David Fitts.

Howard is chief of the special investigations division and until recently was Younger's adviser to the grand jury. Fitts is considered one of the office's ablest prosecutors.

But, Compton pointed out, the squad will have the entire district attorney's staff to draw upon, and it is the largest such unit in the nation.

"That's quite significant, the tremendous backup resources we have, men, gifted in every prosecu-

tive and investigative area," Compton said.

Police at 'Core'

Houghton also stressed the police team will be the "core" of a total departmental investigative effort.

The team was formed, he explained, because the "size and scope of the case obviously is beyond the scope of normal organizational structure."

Since the assassination, "literally hundreds" of Los Angeles policemen have had a role in the investigation, Houghton said.

With the formation of the special squad, the headquarters for the investigation will be switched from the Rampart Division to downtown.

Leads received and explored, leads received and still awaiting examination, he characterized as "numerous," obviously a euphemism to indicate they have run into the hundreds, maybe the thousands.

"The life span of the special squad will be complete only when every possible lead is exhausted. If I had to hazard a guess," said Houghton, "that would be between four and six months."

Both he and Younger emphasized "no lead, no piece of evidence," no matter how kooky, "will be overlooked."

"If there are 10,000 leads and we checked out 9,999 and let the other one go, someone would write a book accusing us of covering up something. Unimportant leads that might be ignored in other cases will be checked out. Then we plan to present in open court, every piece of evidence about this case."

Compton said later that to do otherwise would

invite "someone like (New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim) Garrison to come in four years later and say we didn't do this or that."

Worldwide Interest

"We are aware," said Younger, "that this is not just another criminal case in which Los Angeles is interested. We are aware the whole nation, even the whole world, is watching."

The three aides he named to his squad, he noted, have tried more than 200 homicide cases among them.

Houghton observed that the special police team averages 15 years, four months, departmental experience.

Experienced Officers

Capt. Brown, its operational chief, has been a policeman 24 years, head of homicide six.

Houghton said he was unable to estimate how many police man-hours already had been devoted to the investigation, but declared:

"In my memory, more investigative hours have been devoted to it than any other."

Compton has been a deputy district attorney since 1951, Howard since 1952 and Pitts since 1954.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students for Kennedy Form Action Corps

BY DAVID ROE

Times Staff Writer

California Students for Kennedy has officially disbanded, organization officials announced Thursday.

Gary Townsend, co-chairman of Southern California Students for Kennedy, announced the formation of the Kennedy Action Corps, dedicated to "promoting the programs, policies, and ideas of Sen. Robert Kennedy."

The statement was issued simultaneously in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno.

The new group's first project will be a door-to-door campaign to collect 500,000 signatures on a petition calling for strong gun-control legislation.

The petition will be presented Tuesday to the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D.C.

The committee is meeting to reconsider its tie vote last Tuesday which blocked President Johnson's gun control bill from passing to the floor of the House.

The petition calls for a ban on all mail-order gun sales, registration of all guns in the United States, a ban on gun sales to persons younger than 18 and the requirement of a permit for all purchases of ammunition.

Townsend said that the new corps, which is open to all individuals interested in pursuing the late Sen. Kennedy's goals, will not now endorse any presidential candidate.

Townsend is a member of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

He did not rule out the possibility the corp's 10,000 members, formerly members of Students for Kennedy, might choose to support one of the Democratic candidates before the convention in August.

Students for Kennedy in Oregon also plans to disband and join the Kennedy Action Corps, Townsend said, and student organizations supporting Kennedy in Indiana and Nebraska are expected to follow suit.

Citizens for Gun Control, a Southern California group, will aid the corps in its campaign for strong gun control, Joel Tubenstein, its leader, said. It will conduct a statewide letter-writing campaign before Tuesday's meeting of the Judiciary Committee.

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

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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Denies Sirhan Visited Middle East

A report in London that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East for extended visits in 1964 and 1966, was described Thursday as without foundation.

Wire service dispatches from London quoted the Evening Standard as saying that an unidentified Arab government had evidence of the alleged trips and was submitting the findings to the United States.

The paper's account was written by a free-lance correspondent.

But in Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said this country has no evidence to support the contention that Sirhan ever left the country, even briefly, after immigrating here.

Stories Conflict

The story contended that the Arab government's investigation disclosed:

—He was brought to this country when he was 4, in 1948, and not when he was 12, in 1957, as earlier reported.

—He returned to his native Jordan in 1957 and was married, at the age of 13, to Leila Yusef Mihael on June 27 in the Greek Orthodox Church of Es Salt, 15 miles west of Amman.

—He returned to this country later in 1957 and his bride followed three months afterward.

—In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus and the other three at undisclosed locations.

—He went to Cairo five months in late 1966 and returned to the United States early in 1967.

This latter visit is refuted, however, by the personnel files at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona, where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966, to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Plotting by Sirhan Indicated in Testimony to Grand Jury

Transcript Made Public; 3 Bullets Struck Kennedy

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERTSON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, it was indicated by County Grand Jury testimony made public Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, witnesses told the grand jury.

Rapid Firing Practice Cited

"Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A fireman told of seeing Sirhan follow Kennedy when he walked through the Ambassador kitchen on his way to a rally in the hotel's Embassy Room.

And a kitchen porter, ~~told how~~ Sirhan had waited in the kitchen, nervously asking the porter, three or four times, if Kennedy planned to exit via the same route.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing, which resulted in Sirhan's indictment for the murder of Kennedy, became public record Thursday when the 273-page transcript was filed in the county clerk's office.

Identified at Gun Club

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done."

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He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan

identified his pistol as "an Ivor Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

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

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

Another witness, officer Albin S. Hegge, testified that in a car parked near the Ambassador—and registered to Sirhan—he found an ammunition box labeled ".22-caliber, long rifle, high velocity mini-magnum."

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied:

"A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Describes Wounds

(After the autopsy, Dr. Noguchi told newsmen that the examination disclosed two bullet wounds, one in the head, the other in the right armpit.)

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right armpit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.



TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

Times photo

Question — "Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

Answer — "Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound to the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q.—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A.—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

(Eyewitnesses testified, however, that the gunman opened fire from about a yard away from Kennedy.)

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maître d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for him to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays

He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there was a very good-looking girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

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

"... I think it was Mr. Johnson who tried to get the gun."

"Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

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

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see

to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

Shot Somebody

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

He said Unruh replied: "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia went on, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 23 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.

Fireman Harold Burba said that he was seated in the Ambassador kitchen late June 4 when the senator and his party arrived for Kennedy's victory speech in the hotel's Embassy Room. Following Kennedy was Sirhan, he said.

Took Picture

" . . . This person (Sirhan) followed the senator in when he arrived," testified Burba. "I couldn't say how far back. But he was in the group that walked in with the senator."

Sirhan seemed to be carrying a rolled-up poster, possibly a campaign poster, as he passed, Burba added.

Burba, a photographer assigned to fire-prevention duties, was still in the kitchen a half-hour later when the shots were fired. He took a picture of a struggle, not realizing until later that the suspect being subdued by Kennedy aides was the bushy-haired man he had seen earlier.

Edward Minasian, a banquet captain at the Ambassador, said that he thought that after Kennedy

left the Embassy Room stage he was going to go downstairs to the Ambassador Ballroom to address another throng of campaign workers who hadn't been able to get into the Embassy Room.

"Instead," he told the jurors, "it seemed to me there was a suggestion with several other people about going into the newsroom (the Colonial Room, set up election night as a facility for the press) for an interview."

Film Wanted in East

"Because of the lateness of the hour, they wanted to get some film back to the East.

"So at the last minute it (the discussion of the change in plans) couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—it was decided to turn right. The whole party, the Kennedy party, decided to go to the Colonial Room at this time."

Another witness, Irwin Neal Stroll, a 17-year-old Kennedy volunteer worker, who testified from a wheelchair, told how he "got in front of Mrs. Kennedy by accident" going into the kitchen—and was hit by a bullet as he pushed her to safety.

"We went in the door," he testified, "and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop all over the place—and smoke—and, well, I did this, I pushed Mrs. Kennedy, just a reaction."

Saw Mrs. Kennedy

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier covering her."

"It was like a ~~swarm~~ of people pushing me out of the room. I went out the podium door. I said, 'God, I'm shot!'"

The blow of the bullet striking him in the left leg was "like someone kicking me in the shins," he said.

Ira Goldstein, 19, a newsman, who was also wounded, said he thought the sound of the shots were "balloons popping." Goldstein testified:

"I stepped over Irwin

Stroll, who was just hit. Next, I was barely skinned by a bullet. I was just barely skinned by the third or fourth bullet. I could feel the air go through. It didn't hit me. (The bullet put a hole in his pants.)

"Then the fifth or sixth bullet did make contact . . . in the left thigh . . . Then I staggered over to a chair . . .

"And the first thing I said, was, 'How is Sen. Kennedy? What happened to him?'"

"And this woman walked by, and she said to me, 'How dare you talk about my husband that way,' and she slapped me across the face.

"And I said, 'I am sorry, lady, but I was shot, too. I'd like to know how the senator was—or, is.'"

"And she said, 'Oh, I am sorry, honey,' and kissed me. This was Mrs. Ethel Kennedy.

"At that time she was not in tears. She was a little hysterical, though. But she wasn't crying."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PLAN STUDIED TO USE BULLETPROOF DOCK FOR SIRHAN

A bulletproof defendant's dock may be built in a courtroom to protect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan if he stands trial in Los Angeles for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, The Times learned Thursday.

Plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding along the corridor from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

These are some of the extra security measures officials believe are needed to prevent any emotionally upset person from trying to avenge Kennedy's slaying as Jack Ruby did after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's slayer, as he was being transferred from the city jail to the county jail in Dallas.

A precedent for building a courtroom cubicle was set in the 1961 trial in Jerusalem of Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann. He sat in a partially enclosed dock constructed of bulletproof glass and steel.

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I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: Home
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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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Submitting Office: LA

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Demands Council Probe of Receiving Hospital

A City Council investigation of Central Receiving Hospital operating procedures, based upon "imperfections" reportedly "exposed" in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was demanded Thursday by Councilman Thomas Bradley.

Bradley, in a motion, called for an inquiry by the Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare Committees as the council debated transferring the hospital's ambulance service to the fire department.

Bradley said the investigation should determine "what charges can be made to insure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

Charges Imperfections

"The tragic assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures at the receiving hospital," the councilman declared.

The New York senator, who was fatally wounded at the Ambassador early on the morning of June 5, was taken to Central Receiving Hospital as a routine matter although gravely wounded, Bradley declared.

This was done, as it is for other patients in similar conditions, the councilman said, "even though it is obvious that the hospital did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

Wanted Better Facilities

The effect, Bradley said, was to have Kennedy moved to another hospital "where a full range of medical facilities was available."

But, he noted, the transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital resulted "in a delay of one hour or more."

Meanwhile, Dr. M. X. Anderson, superintendent of the receiving hospitals, made public a telegram from the Hospital Council of Southern California commending him and his staff for the "exemplary manner in which the city ambulance and receiving hospital personnel responded in the recent crisis involving Sen Kennedy."

Dr. Anderson said the wire from John B. Brewer, council executive director, noted that the council has "reported with pride the amazing speed of the action of your department to the American Hospital Assn."

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

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
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or 56-156

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CARL T. ROWAN

A-13

Grief Masks Realities in

Kennedy Assassination

In his moving eulogy to his brother, Senator Edward (Ted) Kennedy urged mourners not to make Sen. Robert F. Kennedy larger in death than he was in life.

But Arthur Schlesinger and a few others seem determined to do just that — and in a way that could deepen the very malaise that has caused so much violence and death in this country.

Schlesinger would have the nation believe that, with Robert Kennedy dead, there is no one on the political scene worthy of his support (and thus, he implies, no one worthy of the public's support).

Schlesinger sees Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as lacking the "strength" and Sen. Eugene McCarthy as lacking the "generosity" to make a worthy president — thus Schlesinger's feeling that he might have to forgo politics and sit in lonely despair for the nation.

A columnist who in early April saw Humphrey as having "the most creative mind to come out of the Senate in a generation" now sees him as part of the old guard of American politics and laments the likelihood that the country may have to choose between Nixon and Humphrey.

There are many legitimate reasons to feel depressed over Sen. Kennedy's death. We deplore the fact that he fell victim to a political assassination. We agonize over the loss of his influence on his party. We feel robbed that a gunman has silenced a voice that articulated clearly and beautifully the hopes and aspirations of America's hungry and harassed.

But we cannot afford to let grief and emotionalism blind us to reality and cause us to talk as though it had been written in the stars that Kennedy was the last best hope of this nation.

The reality is that even had he lived Kennedy probably would have lost the nomination to Humphrey.

The reality is that there was no overwhelmingly popular mandate that was certain to sweep Kennedy into the White House next January. He had recently lost the Oregon primary. He did win California by only a narrow margin over McCarthy — 46 percent to 42 percent.

Kennedy clearly had the admiration and trust of the poor people, the Negroes, the other minorities, to an extent unapproached by the other candidates. Yet, he was not the only voice speaking in behalf of those who bear the burdens of poverty and discrimination. Lyndon Johnson has spoken with equal fervor and conviction, and has turned his words into effective deeds, but Johnson's "image" is shadowed by a Southern drawl and an inability of part of the population to think of anything but Vietnam when his name is mentioned. Humphrey's record as a friend of the Negro and the poor is unexcelled by that of any man in public life, but he is handicapped by the fact that as vice-president he has been

in political eclipse, and by not entering the primaries he denied himself the highly-publicized platforms from which to renew his liberal, humanitarian credentials.

Perhaps Robert Kennedy was far more generous than his detractors ever let the public understand. But there is no shortage of generous men in America. It is hard, indeed, to understand why Schlesinger accused McCarthy of lack of generosity — unless he was thinking of the Minnesota Senator's refusal to bow out of the Presidential race and throw his support to Senator Kennedy.

The removal of Kennedy as a candidate does not mean, as some people suggest, that "Nixon is now certain to win." The fact is that the polls showed Humphrey running better against Nixon than Kennedy.

However deep our sadness over the murder of Senator Kennedy, it is not right to seek to glorify him by demeaning the qualities of good, faithful, courageous men whom he has left behind.

There can be no doubt that

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Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Kennedy's presence would have meant added challenge this summer, added vibrancy and excitement in the Democratic convention.

But all yearnings for peace, in Vietnam or elsewhere, and all fervent concern for brightening the lives of America's pitiful and poor, did not die with Kennedy.

American public life is grievously diminished by the senator's death. But the machinery of government will go on, oiled by an abundant measure of wisdom and idealism. It does not deepen the nation's tribute to the senator, nor does it serve the nation, for his political allies to suggest otherwise.

The Washington Post

Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington) A-13

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Sun (Baltimore)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

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Claim Disputed

Unrecorded Travel By Sirhan Reported

Reuters

The State Department said yesterday it had no information that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, made two trips to the Middle East after he emigrated to the U.S. in 1957.

A story in the London Evening Standard yesterday said Sirhan had traveled to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966. This information varies from that obtained during the investigation into Sirhan's past after the Kennedy assassination.

"The information we presently have is that he came to the United States in 1957 with his family. So far as we have been able to check, there is no information he left or returned," a Department spokesman said.

A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service seconded this by declaring: "Our records show Sirhan came here in 1957 and has been here ever since."

[However, resident aliens, such as Sirhan, are given the form 151 "green card" for identification and can use it to leave the United States for periods up to a year without need of a re-entry permit.

[The Immigration Service says returning resident aliens are listed on ship and plane passenger manifests and they are asked to fill out re-entry slips on returning. Those familiar with the Immigration Service's paper work say

the files often leave something to be desired.]

The Standard's story said an Arab government, which it did not name, had uncovered "startling new evidence" on the background of Sirhan.

The story said the Arab government records showed that Sirhan came to the U.S. in 1948 when he was four and returned to Jordan in 1957 where he was married at the age of 13.

He returned to the U.S. in 1957 and his wife followed him three months later, the story said.

In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus, Syria. The records do not show where he was for the remainder where he was for the remainder.

He was reported to have spent even longer in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo, according to the story.

The story said the Arab government is convinced of the accuracy of its records and is sending its information to the FBI.

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UPI-132

ADD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, LOS ANGELES (UPI-115)
 KAREL UECKER TOLD THE GRAND JURY HE WAS HOLDING KENNEDY BY THE HAND, ESCORTING HIM FROM THE HOTEL, WHEN THE SHOTS WERE FIRED. SHE SAID HE FELT "SOMETHING RUSHED BY MY RIGHT SIDE..."

"THEN I HEARD THE FIRST SHOT FIRED AND THE SECOND SHOT RIGHT AFTER THAT, AND MR. KENNEDY FELL OUT OF MY HAND. I LOST HIS HAND. I LOOKED FOR HIM AND I SAW HIM FALLING DOWN. AND I TURNED AROUND AGAIN, AND I SAW THE MAN-RIGHT, STANDING NEXT TO ME."

UECKER GRABBED THE GUNMAN'S ARM.

"WHILE I WAS HOLDING THE HAND WHERE HE HAD THE GUN IN, I WAS TRYING TO GET THE POINT OF THE GUN AS FAR AS I COULD AWAY FROM THE PART WHERE MR. KENNEDY WAS LYING. FROM THE LEFT SIDE, I WAS TRYING TO PUSH THE GUN AWAY TO THE RIGHT SIDE WHERE I DIDN'T SEE TOO MANY PEOPLE, WHILE HE WAS STILL SHOOTING."

UECKER WAS SHOWN PICTURES OF SIRHAN AND ASKED IF HE WAS THE MAN UECKER GRABBED.

THE WITNESS REPLIED, "DEFINITELY IS."

ASKED IF HE WAS THE ONLY ONE THAT WAS DOING THE SHOOTING, UECKER REPLIED, "RIGHT."

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UPI-138

ADD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, LOS ANGELES

THE TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN IN SECRET LAST FRIDAY PRIOR TO THE GRAND JURY'S RETURNING OF A INDICTMENT AGAINST SIRHAN CHARGING HIM WITH KENNEDY'S MURDER AND FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

THE 275-PAGE TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN FROM THE 22 WITNESSES WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE JURY WAS NOT RELEASED UNTIL TODAY.
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The Sirhans: A Lonely Family

By Yuval Elizur **A-3**

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM—The family of Sirhan Sirhan, the man accused of assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was a lonely one with few intimate friends, according to Anton Jasir, a family friend.

In an interview, Jasir, a prominent East Jerusalem attorney, said he had handled several legal actions that the father, Beshara Salameh Sirhan, brought against his neighbors. These mainly concerned property in the village of Taibeh, where the elder Sirhan lives.

Beshara Sirhan is a man always ready to fight for his rights, the lawyer said. He was the sole heir of his father and now owns two houses in the village, and some large olive groves. The house he lives in now was built only recently, when Sirhan came back from America the second time. The rest of the family has lived in the United States since 1957.

Jasir recalled that the Sirhan family was secretive and that visitors to their home

were not welcome, unless invited.

Sirhan, Sirhan, the suspect in the Kennedy slaying, was a quiet boy, according to Jasir. The elder Sirhan also is gentle and courteous, the lawyer said, but he can fly into a rage when he feels his rights are being violated.

Meanwhile, the elder Sirhan has asked Israeli authorities to help him prepare for his forthcoming trip to the United States. No difficulties are expected.

However, some Israeli officials have expressed apprehension lest Sirhan's trip be exploited by Arab groups for propaganda purposes.

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OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GRAND JURY TESTIMONY INCLUDED:

--JESUS PEREZ, A KITCHEN HELPER IN THE AMBASSADOR, SAID SIRHAN WAS IN THE KITCHEN FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE KENNEDY ENTERED AND THAT HE ASKED PEREZ THREE OR FOUR TIMES WHETHER KENNEDY WAS COMING THAT DAY. PEREZ SAID HE TOLD HIM HE DID NOT KNOW.

--IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, A YOUNG REPORTER WHO WAS WOUNDED BY THE SAME FUSILLADE, SAID THAT WHEN HE ASKED HOW KENNEDY WAS, ETHEL KENNEDY SAID "HOW DARE YOU TALK ABOUT MY HUSBAND THAT WAY" AND SLAPPED HIM ACROSS THE FACE. GOLDSTEIN SAID HE TOLD HER HE WAS SORRY, THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOT, TOO, AND MRS. KENNEDY SAID "OH I'M SORRY, HONEY" AND KISSED HIM."

--TWO POLICE OFFICERS WHO DRAGGED SIRHAN TO THEIR PATROL CAR LOOKED UP TO FIND CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER JESSE UNRUH IN THE CAR WITH THEM. UNRUH WAS SAID TO HAVE "KEPT HOLLERING 'WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER OSWALD, WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER OSWALD.'"

THE OFFICER SAID HE ASKED UNRUH, "BY THE WAY, WHO DID HE SHOOT?" UNRUH SAID "BOBBY KENNEDY" AND THE OFFICER SAID "OH."

--IN SIRHAN'S POCKETS OFFICERS FOUND FOUR \$100 BILLS, ONE \$5 BILL, FOUR \$1 BILLS, SOME CHANGE, TWO NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, A KEY, TWO UNUSED .22 CALIBER BULLETS AND A PIECE OF PAPER ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN A KENNEDY CHEER.

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RFK Family Asked Thorough Autopsy^{AN}

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (UPI)—More than 12 hours before Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died, family told officials here they wanted a thorough autopsy performed to avoid the kind of controversy that surrounded the death of President John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Evelle J. Younger revealed today that members of the Kennedy family knew he was dying and met with Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the County Coroner for more than two hours shortly after the Senator underwent surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital June 5.

"The Kennedy family wanted it made clear that a complete autopsy be made," Younger said.

"They did not want a recur-

rence of the muddled investigation in Dallas when President John F. Kennedy was slain in 1963," Younger said. He added, "They knew, and we know, that there will be magazine articles and books written on what happened here. We want to prevent all the inaccuracies that we can."

Younger said attorney Paul Ziffren, former Kennedy aide Edwin Guthman, and former Assistant Attorney General Norbert Schlei represented the Kennedys at an autopsy discussion in Younger's office.

Younger said as a result of the meeting the seven-hour autopsy was probably the most complete and meticulous ever performed here.

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Date JUN 13 1968

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Story of THE Gun

How RFK Death Weapon Was Traced

By MARY ELLEN LEARY

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 13 — Luck and California's gun-registration law are credited by California authorities for the quick trace made on the gun that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last week in Los Angeles.

It took just 75 seconds after a policeman gave the gun's serial number to his district office for Los Angeles police headquarters to learn who first bought the .22 caliber eight-shot Iver Johnson revolver Aug. 10, 1965 during the panic that followed the Watts riots.

Nine hours later, by mid-day June 3, police had the complete history of the gun. The trace began with Alhambra resident Albert Leslie Hertz who bought it at a Pasadena sporting goods store for his wife's protection. A year ago, she gave it to her married daughter, Mrs. Dana Westlake. Last Christmas Mrs. Westlake decided she "didn't want it around the house" and gave it to a mechanically minded young neighbor, George Erhard. And only a few weeks ago, Mr. Erhard sold it to a fellow worker at a Pasadena department store. That fellow worker, known as "Joe," was Munir Sirhan, older brother of Sirhan Sirhan.

MORE THAN LUCK

But more than luck concocted the system which made the record available.

This lies in police reliance on California's famed CII — Criminal Identification and Investigation Bureau. This central state information agency, part of the attorney general's office, is next only to the FBI in extensive record-keeping.

It is so heavily used that Los Angeles maintains a "hot line" to its computer center at Sacramento and averages 250 to 300 requests daily to identify guns, criminals, stolen property or "M.O." (mode of operation).

The query concerning the gun used in the Kennedy assassination was fed into the computer at 3 a.m. and the answer reported seconds later to the waiting policeman.

Among all the files this office

Who's to Choose Sirhan's Lawyer?

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (UP)—Sirhan B. Sirhan, awaiting trial on charges he assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, pored over books on occultism in his heavily guarded jail cell while outside controversy whirled over who would represent him in court.

The 24 year-old native of Jordan was scheduled to enter a plea June 28 in the courtroom of Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon to charges he killed Sen. Kennedy and tried to kill five other persons.

Sirhan told A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, that he wanted two "big name" lawyers to defend him rather than Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield, whom the court appointed.

Mr. Wirin said "a number of attorneys" had agreed to serve without fee, but declined to name them. He also said Sirhan did not want the services of famed attorneys, Melvin Belli and F. Lee Bailey, neither of whom had volunteered.

The bearded ACLU attorney said Sirhan agreed to let the Los Angeles County Bar Association select his attorney, but the Bar Association said it had not agreed to do so and indicated it would not do so unless requested to by the court.

Mr. Wirin also said Sirhan had asked him to serve as his lawyer. But the attorney said the ACLU's interest in the case was only to see that his constitutional right to counsel was upheld.

handles, its most complete are the three million computer-tape records it has on concealable guns.

IN TRIPLICATE

California licenses all persons who sell handguns and requires each merchant to fill out in triplicate a "register" form for every sale, with one copy to local police and another to the CII. The purchaser may not take possession of the gun for five days after. Within that time police and the CII check out the purchaser's name, address and general description, including age and color. No fingerprinting or documented proof of identity is required prior to purchase, however.

No similar registry is kept for shotguns or rifles. Anyone over 18 may walk out of a store carrying these the moment after purchase.

"Post facto — after the crime — California has one of the best systems in existence," said Chief Deputy Attorney General Charles O'Brien. "But even this has big holes in it.

"If this gun had come from out-of-state or had been bought by mail order we'd have had no record. If it had been bought or-

iginally under a false name, we could never have traced it.

"But before the fact — before the crime — when it comes to limiting gun traffic or effective registration of gun ownership California laws are pathetically weak."

Mr. O'Brien said California law lags behind nine states which require fingerprinted registration and far behind New York's Sullivan Act.

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 6-13-68

EX-105 REC-7

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26 —UPI Photo

LINKS SIRHAN & CASTRO —

Jose Duarte, a former major in Fidel Castro's army, said in Miami, that he had attended a pro-Castro meeting in Los Angeles May 21 and there met the accused slayer of Robert F. Kennedy, Sirhan Sirhan. Mr. Duarte said he asked permission to speak to the meeting in favor of the U. S., but Sirhan (whom Mr. Duarte didn't know by name at the time), violently objected, called him a CIA agent, shouted obscenities, and added "what this country needs is another Castro." (See stories on Page 47.)

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Girl Near Sirhan During Shooting



SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Sirhan Sirhan, the man accused of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was standing next to a girl and had a "very sick-looking smile on his face" when he opened fire on the senator, grand jury testimony disclosed today.

The testimony said Sirhan was standing next to "a very good looking girl" on a tray stacker about four to six inches off the floor in a pantry area of the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot early June 5.

"As he (Sirhan) got down, he was smiling," hotel waiter Vincent Thomas Di Pierro testified. "In fact the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

"The only reason I noticed him (Sirhan) was because there was a very good looking girl next to him. After the shooting I did not see her," Di Pierro said.

White Dress and Polka Dots

The witness said the girl was wearing a "white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it. She had dark hair, that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders. She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too-facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty and like I say, she had a very good figure."

Di Pierro said he noticed Sirhan and the girl when he had walked up with Kennedy to an ice machine. Di Pierro said he was within five feet of Kennedy at that moment.

"I saw him (Sirhan) get down off the tray stand and when I went to turn, the next thing I saw was him holding the gun. He kind of moved around Mr. (Karl) Uecker (assistant banquet manager of the hotel) and he kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out and nobody could move."

"It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do and then I saw the first powdering or plastering (gun discharge). When he pulled the trigger, the first shot Mr. Kennedy fell down."

Police had been seeking a girl in a polka dot dress for questioning in the case after a Kennedy campaign worker, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she saw a woman in a polka dot dress run from the hotel shouting, "We shot him. We shot him."

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Date 6-13-68

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Three Turn Selves In

Three women who thought they might possibly be the woman ~~have~~ turned themselves in to police but all three have been cleared.

Another of the 22 grand jury witnesses, Irwin Neal Stroll, 17, one of those wounded, said, according to the Associated Press:

Kennedy passed him going from the podium to the kitchen en route to a press room. "I shook his hand and said, 'Congratulations, Senator.' He said 'Thank you.' Then he went through the door and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke.

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

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

"I went out of the podium door. I said, 'God, I'm shot,' and then my friends carried me off. I noted I was shot because of the blood, when the shooting started, it felt like a kick in the knee. . . .

"Right before going in, and Roosevelt Grier was behind her because I remember her face, she got crushed like, and she went like this . . . and they came down and said, 'Are you all right?'

Grier's Role Is Told

"Roosevelt Grier pushed the people away from her."

"Then the procession went through—then we went through the door, Mrs. Kennedy and I and Roosevelt Grier, and then the procession stopped again, and then like firecrackers went off like six."

Di Piero described what happened after Kennedy was felled:

"The suspect turned almost immediately and after all the shots were fired he was trying to escape. He tried very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson—and by this time Mr. Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater. And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

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FATHER 6/13 NX
 JERUSALEM (UPI)--BISHARA SIRHAN, THE FATHER OF THE ACCUSED
 ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, SAID THURSDAY HE INTENDS
 TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK.

HIS SON, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AT
 PRELIMINARY COURT HEARINGS IN LOS ANGELES JUNE 28. THE ELDER
 SIRHAN SAID HE WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER HE WOULD LEAVE HIS
 VILLAGE IN THE ISRAELI OCCUPIED PART OF JORDAN BEFORE THAT
 DATE.

BISHARA SIRHAN THURSDAY ASKED THE ISRAELI MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 FOR PERMISSION TO TRAVEL TO AMMAN TO DRAW MONEY FROM A PRIVATE
 BANK ACCOUNT FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARAB BANKS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER JORDAN MOVED THEIR
 FUNDS TO AMMAN AFTER THE AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL DURING
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SIRHAN PAST UNFOLDS Mideast Trips, Marriage at 13 Told

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A-1 Herald-Examiner
 —Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
 Edition: 8 Star
 Author:
 Editor: Donald Goodenow
 Title: KENSALT

Character:

Classification: LA 56-156
 Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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Findings Forwarded To America

LONDON (AP) — A British newspaper said today an Arab government has evidence that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966.

The Evening Standard said this evidence could open a new line of investigation in the Kennedy shooting in Los Angeles.

The paper said the Arab government, which was not identified, was forwarding its findings to the United States.

The story was written by Jon Kimche, a free-lance journalist and former editor of the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, a weekly published in London. He did not give his source.

In 1964, the Standard said, Sirhan returned to the Middle East for seven months, including four in Damascus, Syria. It said there was no indication where he spent the other three months.

He spent a longer period in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo. This time he returned to the United States at the beginning of 1967, the paper said.

The Standard said the investigation had also uncovered a number of other facts on Sirhan's background which vary with earlier accounts.

His full name was given as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Abu Khatar. It said he was first brought to the United States as a four-year-old in 1948, not in 1957 as earlier reported.

These records, the paper said, show that Sirhan returned to Jordan in 1957 and, at the age of 13, married Leila Yusef Mikhael in Salt, 15 miles west of Amman, on June 27, 1957.

It said he returned to the United States that same year and his wife joined him three

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Grand Jury Data On Shooting Revealed

Dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the slaying, were made public today.

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

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

The fatal shooting in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, which occurred early the morning of June 5 as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration, sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

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

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

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

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

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

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
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 Author:
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Classification: LA 56-156
 Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

Assassin's Pathologic Trail

By JUDITH RANDAL

Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, despite their apparent differences, are brothers under the skin.

What matters more than that one was born in New Orleans and the other in Jerusalem—or that one fleetingly admired Russia, while the other is fanatically pro-Arab—is their underlying psychological parallels.

Strip away the variables of heritage and education; they are largely irrelevant. Focus instead on the constants—the unremitting blows to the spirit and marginal gratifications from society that both young men experienced from early infancy. Either man could have been the other—almost as if they had been given interchangeable names.

David Rothstein, a psychiatrist who served as consultant to the Warren Commission, has studied many men who have threatened the lives of presidents. He traces the evolution of the mind of an assassin to family situations where the father is either weak or absent and the mother has emotional disabilities that deny the child both male identity and the opportunity to mature. Most such women have severe feelings of inadequacy and rejection which they displace in some fashion and pass along to their sons.

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This, of course, describes many youths. But with Oswald and Sirhan, the description is particularly germane.

Oswald's father died before his son's birth. Marguerite, his mother, never could admit that anything was wrong either with herself or Lee. He was, she insisted, "a good boy" led astray by a hitch in

the Marine Corps and his temporary defection to Russia where he married a Russian girl.

Sirhan's life story is a variation on the theme. His father is still living, but is said to be a volatile man who beat his children when they were small. He has been separated from his family for many years.

Mary Sirhan, the mother, has managed to keep the children together, but in pillar-to-post circumstances and an atmosphere of religious fanaticism that has brewed constant discord. At least two of Sirhan's brothers have been in trouble with the law.

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Furthermore, the crime of which Sirhan is accused stems almost inevitably from a tangled network of causes. Yet his mother claims he is "a good boy" and insists that if he has changed, it is because of having injured his head in a fall from a horse.

Much has been made of the part rebellion against authority plays in assassination attempts. On looking over the evidence, the rebellion is of a very special kind. John Fitzgerald Kennedy and his brother, Robert Francis, were, as president and presidential candidate, symbols of command and power. Still, neither had a style that was harsh or repressive. Indeed, their identification with the underprivileged was a mainspring of their appeal.

Why, then, should they be the target of assassins? Perhaps because of these very qualities of compassion and concern.

Although lodged in the person of the president, these are

largely motherly attributes. Any man who has grown up dependent on an emotionally unhealthy woman unconsciously both hates and loves her. A president or would-be-president may represent the mother-figure an assassin longed for, but never had. It should not be surprising if he despises "her" as well.

At the same time, the Kennedys represented all that many youths want to be themselves. Oswald, according to the testimony of his wife, Marina, dabbled in fantasies of gaining importance on the international scene and becoming "A prime minister." Sirhan, who was in fact an able student, dreamed of a brilliant university career, but was forced instead to settle for menial jobs. Both Jack and Bobby were known to be loving fathers, a status neither Sirhan nor Oswald knew anything about. This embarrassment of masculine riches may have been more than either of them could bear.

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Some will dismiss this discussion as dangerous armchair psychoanalysis. In the sense that it stresses the pathology of individuals and ignores the responsibility of society, their criticism is just.

It really is only happenstance that Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan seem to have been caught in the act. Given the conspiracy of forces abroad today—the hatred, the violence, the self-righteousness, the callousness, the confusions of identity and loyalty, the refusal to see the other fellow's point of view—the names of potential assassins are legion.

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Cuban Exile Reports Scuffling With Sirhan

MIAMI, Fla., June 12 (AP) —An exiled former Fidel Castro army officer said today that Sirhan Sirhan, accused of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told him before Kennedy's death, "What we need in the United States is another Fidel Castro."

The exiles, Jose Duarte, said he had argued with Sirhan and scuffled with him.

Duarte told a news conference the incident occurred about three weeks ago in a house in Hollywood, Calif. He said he recognized Sirhan as the man he scuffled with when Sirhan's picture appeared in newspapers after Sen. Kennedy's death.

He said he reported the incident to Hollywood authorities and identified a police photo of Sirhan.

Duarte said the man he fought with told him he was an Arab.

"He said what we (Cuban exiles) are doing is just what the Israelites are doing and that we are getting the same help from the CIA that Israel is getting," Duarte said.

The scuffling began, Duarte said, "When he accused me of being an agent of the CIA."

Duarte said: "He made some derogatory remarks about Cuba and about me and we came to grips. Somebody separated us. He left."

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Talked of Sirhan to Avert Rioting, Yorty Contends

Mayor Says Rumors Had
Called Suspect Member
of Two Innocent Groups

BY DICK WEST
Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty said Tuesday he disclosed certain evidence against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the alleged slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, to prevent riots such as those which followed the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

"I think it should be pointed out that after the (Kennedy) assassination the whole world wanted to know who the suspect was," Yorty told a City Hall news conference.

Rumors were going around that the crime was committed by a Mexican-American or a Cuban, the mayor said, and "I think it was a public service to identify the suspect as not coming from those groups."

"I think we had to get the facts to the people to prevent violence."

Would Protect City

Yorty said it was necessary to release the information which he did "to protect the image and reputation of the City of Los Angeles."

The mayor added that he had a right to do this because "I am in a sense the chief law enforcement officer" of the city.

"I didn't reveal all the information I had at the time—only a small part of it to prevent rumors," Yorty said.

Yorty has been criticized for his statements about the case by State Atty Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger and other legal officials.

They were particularly upset over Yorty revealing that Sirhan had assertedly written a memo to himself that "Kennedy must be assassinated by June 5, 1968" and for calling Sirhan pro-Arab and pro-Communist.

Judge Prohibits Talk

Then on Monday Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon issued an order prohibiting Yorty and certain other persons from publicly discussing the case. News media were not included in the order.

Yorty said Tuesday he would abide by the order but that he was not interested in discussing the case anymore anyway.

"It wasn't necessary for the judge to issue the order as far as I'm concerned," the mayor said.

Yorty complained, however, that in being served with the order "I was not accorded due process as I was not given notice of a hearing."

"He (Judge Alarcon) has limited my right of free speech by not giving notice of a hearing."

Yorty said he would have been glad to "sit down with the judge" and go over the matter with him.

News Media Omitted

Anyway, Yorty said, the order "cannot be very effective if it doesn't apply to news media. It is a very limited order in view of the extent of its coverage."

Yorty's assertion Wednesday that he had revealed the Sirhan evidence to prevent violence marked the first time he had given that reason for his disclosures.

In previous statements he said that the public had a right to know the facts of the case and that he had revealed nothing that would prejudice Sirhan's trial.

Yorty said Wednesday that the case against James Earl Ray, the captured suspect in the Dr. King murder, has been widely discussed and that the suspect has even been referred to as a "white racist."

No one has called this publicity unfair, the mayor said.

Criminal law, he said, has become a "jungleland of technicalities" because of recent Supreme Court decisions, making it difficult to decide what information about a crime the public can be given and "what you can't say."

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

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Cali

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Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Dick West

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

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Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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"We have reached the point . . . where the main purpose of a trial is lost—the truth," Yorty said. "We are constantly having to try people over again."

Yorty was to leave for Chicago later in the day to attend a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He is scheduled to return to Los Angeles Friday.

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

Guilt Theories on Slaying Flawed

By FRANK GETLEIN

The victim had not been lowered into earth before we began splitting up the guilt and passing around portions for all to share. In defiance of the few facts early known about the suspect and his motives, wild theories sprang up like weeds and grew as elaborately and as harmfully.

The death in Los Angeles, for some, was linked to the death in Dallas and also to the deaths of Medgar Evers and Martin Luther King. There was a conspiracy of "faceless men" who dealt out death to those four and perhaps to others.

In the capital there appeared the assumption that somehow Robert Kennedy had been murdered by the National Rifle Association, which was duly picketed.

The most exotic of all the early theories came from the exotic Middle East. Arab spokesmen seriously concluded that the slaying was the work of the hated "Zionists," who would stop at nothing to give the Arabs a bad name.

In general, though, the division of guilt went in two broad directions, as follows:

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Theory one: American society is sick, sick, sick and we are all guilty of the death of Robert Kennedy because we imported slaves some four centuries ago, because we have poor people in the midst of our affluence, because we have allowed our universities to become so large and impersonal, because we tolerate violence on television, because we are fighting in Vietnam, because we do not have rigid laws of gun control, because we draft young men, because universities do research for

the Pentagon, because there is a Pentagon and because there is a J. Edgar Hoover.

Theory two: American society is sick, sick, sick and we are all guilty of the death of Robert Kennedy because we allow the Poor People to camp out alongside the Reflecting Pool, because we no longer shoot rioters and looters, because we do not discipline our children, either when they throw their cereal on the floor or when they wreck the dean's office and burn his papers, because we destroy draft cards or flee to Canada, because the poor are unwilling to work their way up, because the streets are not safe from muggers and demonstrators, because there is a New Left and because there is a Dr. Spock.

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These two lists are by no means complete, but they do give a rough idea of the main split on the issue of guilt for the horrible event in Los Angeles. There would seem to be enough guilt there for everybody, but actually there isn't enough for anybody. Here's why:

First, the reasons for guilt are all rather remote from the crime in question; second, the guilt all belongs to somebody else. That isn't the way guilt works, either according to the Bible or according to Freud.

Guilt as a feeling is something you feel about yourself, not about somebody else.

But these two mutually exclusive lists of guilt sources, although couched in the first person plural, really mean the third person plural or even the second person plural.

Thus the crusty old codger who complains that "we Americans" are soft on civil rights demonstrations and

that's why Kennedy was shot does not mean "we crusty old codgers." He means you mushy-headed bleeding heart liberals. You're the ones. You did it. He isn't soft on demonstrators—whom he invariably confuses with muggers and looters. You are.

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Likewise the mushy-headed bleeding heart liberal, who complains that "we Americans" are guilty of Kennedy's death because we have visited so much violence and napalm upon the peasants of Vietnam, certainly does not mean that "we mushy-headed bleeding heart liberals" have done those horrible things. He means you hideous officials in Defense and State and the White House, he means the American Legion and you members of the military-academic - industrial cartel. You're the ones. You did it. He isn't making money out of murder, a word he regards as a synonym for national defense. You are.

So there really hasn't been much of a guilt trauma settling over the country. There has been, instead, the widespread imputation of guilt, which is a different, even an opposite, thing. It is even more appalling to realize that this imputation of guilt is merely the carrying on of business at the same old stand by both sides. The assassination has become grist for the mills of propaganda in both directions.

President Johnson said a wise thing when he said that 200 million Americans did not shoot Robert Kennedy.

Even worse than believing that 200 million of us did the deed is the belief that any large section of social or political opinion did it.

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

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) P-2C
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date JUN 12 1968

54 JUN 19 1968

Tolson _____
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UPI-215

(SIRHAN).

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES HE ASSASSINATED SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TODAY PORED OVER BOOKS ON OCCULTISM IN HIS HEAVILY-GUARDED JAIL CELL WHILE OUTSIDE CONTROVERSY SWIRLED OVER WHO WOULD REPRESENT HIM IN COURT.

SIRHAN WAS REPORTED TO BE SPENDING MUCH OF HIS TIME READING BOOKS ON OCCULTISM, THE THEORY OF MYSTERIOUS POWERS WHICH CAN BE SUBJECT TO HUMAN CONTROL.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF JORDAN WAS SCHEDULED TO ENTER A PLEA JUNE 28 IN THE COURTROOM OF SUPERIOR JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON TO CHARGES HE KILLED KENNEDY AND TRIED TO KILL FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

SIRHAN TOLD A. L. WIRIN, ATTORNEY FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, THAT HE WANTED TWO "BIG NAME" LAWYERS TO DEFEND HIM RATHER THAN PUBLIC DEFENDER WILBUR LITTLEFIELD, WHOM THE COURT APPOINTED.

WIRIN TOLD NEWSMEN TUESDAY THAT "A NUMBER OF ATTORNEYS" HAD AGREED TO SERVE WITHOUT FEE, BUT DECLINED TO NAME THEM. HE ALSO SAID SIRHAN DID NOT WANT THE SERVICES OF FAMED ATTORNEYS, MELVIN BELLI AND F. LEE BAILEY, NEITHER OF WHOM HAD VOLUNTEERED.

THE BEARDED ACLU ATTORNEY SAID SIRHAN AGREED TO LET THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION SELECT HIS ATTORNEY, BUT THE BAR ASSOCIATION SAID IT HAD NOT AGREED TO DO SO AND INDICATED IT WOULD NOT DO SO UNLESS REQUESTED TO BY THE COURT.

WIRIN ALSO SAID SIRHAN HAD ASKED HIM TO SERVE AS HIS LAWYER. BUT THE ATTORNEY SAID THE ACLU'S INTEREST IN THE CASE WAS ONLY TO SEE THAT SIRHAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL WAS UPHELD.

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✓ Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Bishop ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
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UPI-96

(ARABS)

WASHINGTON--REP. JOEL T. BROYHILL, R-VA., SAID TODAY THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. KENNEDY MAY HAVE BEEN AN ACT OF COMMUNIST-ARAB TERRORISM EXPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

BROYHILL, IN REMARKS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, SAID HE HAS ASKED ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK TO INVESTIGATE THE "FOREIGN DIRECTION OF COMMUNIST AND ARAB PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES" AMONG U.S. YOUTHS, "ESPECIALLY COLLEGE STUDENTS."

"THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN...WAS REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN EXTREMIST AGITATION OF ARAB AND SO-CALLED 'NEW LEFT' STUDENT CIRCLES AT PASADENA STATE COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA," BROYHILL TOLD THE HOUSE.

"THE ASSASSINATION WAS IN OBVIOUS CONFORMITY WITH THE STATED AIMS OF THE PRO-COMMUNIST ARAB TERRORIST ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE 'EL FATAH,'" BROYHILL SAID.

BROYHILL SAID UAR PRESIDENT NASSER AND OTHER ARAB LEADERS URGED ARABS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR WRATH ON JUNE 5, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF LAST YEAR'S MIDDLE EAST WAR," HE SAID. THAT WAS THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT, HE POINTED OUT.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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