

Department of Justice

REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

BUREAU

## FBI - CENTRAL RECORDS CENTER

CG - CHICAGO

CG-0089-0001B: CG

| Class / Case # | Sub | Vol. | Serial # |
|----------------|-----|------|----------|
| 0089 61        | A   | 1    | 1 40     |

12/05/50976



RRP00014MI

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number *62-2-2-68*Volume Number *I*

Serials

*1 thru 40**Rec 12-2-68**Done 6-5-68*

SHAW-WALKER 18-31713

See also Nos.

*C-6*

# Kennedy is shot!

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head at 2:15 a.m. Wednesday, moments after he had thanked his campaign workers for his California primary victory. Kennedy's condition is reported by doctors to be critical. The New York senator was leaving the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles when he was shot twice by an unidentified assailant who was immediately subdued and taken into custody. One of the shots struck Kennedy behind the right ear.

Open  
Sub A  
6-5-68

Q) 89-61-1

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

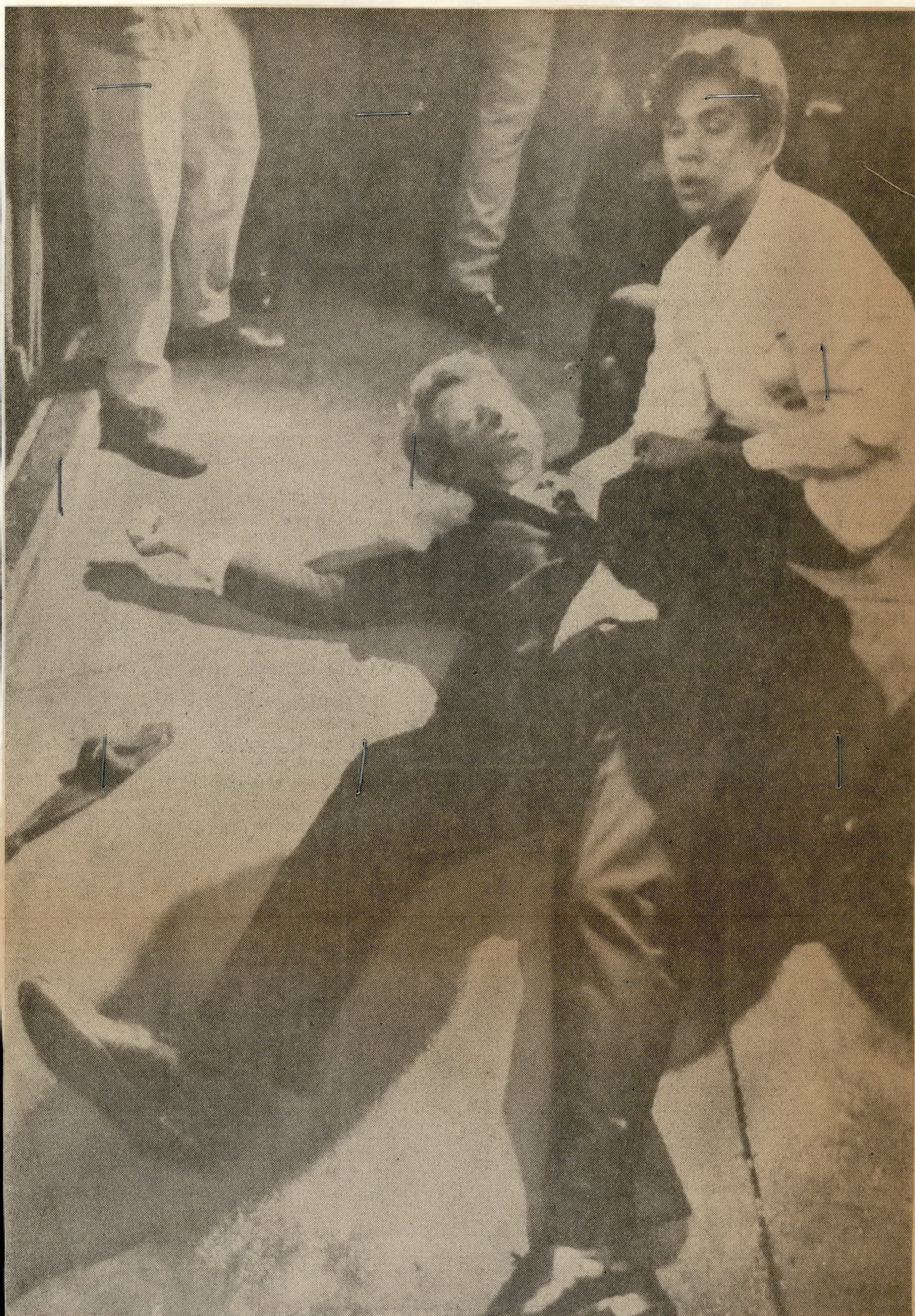
PAGE: 62 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |





Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies sprawled on the floor at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles moments after being shot by an unidentified assailant. (AP—Copyright, 1968, Los Angeles Times)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176





Mrs. Ethel Kennedy in the ambulance that took her husband to hospital after he was shot early Wednesday. (UPI)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176





Sen. Kennedy lies on the floor, surrounded by workers who he earlier had thanked for helping him in his California primary victory. (UPI)





Shooting suspect is quickly moved out of the Ambassador Hotel after being subdued. He is unidentified. (UPI)



## FBI ENTERS PROBE UNDER NEW LAW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said today he ordered the FBI to investigate the Los Angeles shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"We have jurisdiction under both the voting rights act and the new civil rights act" of 1968 to investigate the crime, Clark said.

He said, however, the primary role in the investigation is being handled by local law enforcement agencies.

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 5 COL: 2

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

2) 89-61-2

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5, 1968   |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

# A Fateful Night in Los Angeles!

## Fourth Recent Blow to Clan

BY GEORGE MURRAY

THE SHOTS that felled Robert F. Kennedy brought to four the series of tragedies that has struck this famous family in recent years.

Two years before President Kennedy was assassinated, the head of the clan, Joseph P. Kennedy, was paralyzed by a stroke Dec. 19, 1961.

The elder Kennedy, a power in American business and political life, has had a series of heart seizures since. Last Feb. 4 he suffered "a slight spasm of a blood vessel in the brain" at Palm Beach. He is 79.

The late President was in the prime of life on Nov. 22, 1963, when shot to death by an assassin in Dallas.

Seven months later, on June 19, 1964, Sen. Edward F. [Ted] Kennedy suffered a broken back in a Massachusetts plane crash.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS ago the eldest son of the family, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., was killed during World War II on a navy flying mission.

The Kennedy family has its critics as well as its admirers, but no one questions that all its members have devoted themselves to careers of public and private service even tho' all are millionaires.

For the first time in history, from the Kennedy clan three brothers have been elected to the United States Senate. Bobby Kennedy, 42, served as a senator even while seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination.

ROBERT KENNEDY has been known to friends and foes alike as "Bobby," but any application of the diminutive other than in his nickname is an error.

The tall young man with the undisciplined forelock screening his brow had full grown talents, political skill, and determined drive.

When only 34, Bobby was given a large share of the credit for the planning, groundwork, and precision that won the Democratic nomination for his brother, then Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Bobby was Jack's closest confidant and adviser in every step of the campaign that led to the White House. As a

strategist, Bobby was capable of ruthlessness when genteel persuasion failed. He did not mind making enemies and he never backed down.

BOBBY, born Nov. 20, 1925, in Brookline, Mass., was a product of Harvard university, as was John. He interrupted his education in 1944 after his eldest brother, Joseph Jr., was killed on a navy flying mission.

The navy announced that a destroyer would be named after the eldest Kennedy. Without his family's knowledge, Bobby went to Washington and persuaded navy secretary James F. Forrestal to assign him to the ship as a seaman.

The younger Kennedy spent his naval career in the Caribbean with no sign of the enemy, emerging as a full lieutenant in the naval reserve. He returned to Harvard, received his degree in 1948. Marraige to Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., and a law degree from Virginia law school followed.

S-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 8 COL: 1

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-3

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

For a year after his admission to the Massachusetts bar in 1951, Bobby worked as an attorney in the criminal division of the United States department of justice. Then he became a member of the staff of the investigative subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy [R., Wis.].

McCarthy's chief of staff was Roy Cohn. Kennedy and Cohn shared a personal dislike and clashed repeatedly, often coming close to battling with their fists. Kennedy finally quit the post.

**WHEN THE DEMOCRATS** gained control of Congress, chairmanship of the rackets subcommittee passed from McCarthy to Sen. John McClellan [D., Ark.]. Bobby Kennedy became chief counsel. He gained prominence when the committee set out after labor racketeers.

Kennedy was relentless in dealing with those who refused to answer questions, pleading the 5th amendment. His natural manner was suave, but he could abandon his reserve and make tough, slashing attacks on hoodlums coming before him on the witness stand.

Kennedy headed a staff of 30. But he did much of the important legwork himself, traveling across the country to get information needed to make a case before the committee. He left that Senate job in 1959 to write a book, "The Enemy Within," dealing with labor racketeers he had exposed.

James Hoffa, head of the Teamster union, became one of Bobby's enemies as a result of the Senate investigation and sued the author over material in the book. Hoffa called Kennedy "a young, dim-witted, curly headed smart aleck."

Hoffa is now in prison for misuse of union funds.

**BOBBY EMERGED** from the grief of his brother's assassination to begin a new political career. In 1964 he won election to the United States Senate from New York state despite charges from within his own Democratic party that he was only seeking a base from which to further his Presidential aspirations.

Altho only 39 at the time, Bobby brought to the Senate political experience that took many party leaders a lifetime to accumulate.

At 26 he had run his brother's campaign for the Senate. At 30 he almost won the Vice Presidential nomination for Jack Kennedy. At 34 he directed his brother's successful Presidential race, and then he became attorney general in his brother's cabinet.

Bobby brought to the Senate the reputation of having been the second most important man in Washington during his brother's brief occupancy of the White House. His foes called him ruthless and overly ambitious. His admirers found him charming and brilliant.

**FRIEND AND FOE** alike acknowledged his deep devotion to his brother. None could forget his grief-lined face as he escorted his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, thru the funeral rites that followed President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Bobby's ~~tousled~~ brown hair, his Boston accent, and his speech-making gesture ~~of~~ chopping the air with his right

hand reminded many of his martyred brother. His personality drew crowds and his appearance evoked an emotional response similar to that accorded his brother.

Kennedy's record as attorney general touched a broad

span of the nation's life: Civil rights, organized crime and racketeering, immigration, labor legislation, economic concentration, defense of the poor. He drew criticism, too.

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

**BOBBY BECAME** unpopular in the south for enforcement of civil rights legislation, at the same time that he was being criticized by many Negroes for supposedly going too slowly in advancing racial equality.

The attorney general was lunching at his 10-bedroom home in McLean, Va., when his brother was assassinated. He was at the airport when the Presidential plane landed in Washington with the late President's body, the blood-smeared widow, and the newly sworn President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson.

Bobby never left his sister-in-law's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, Edward M. [Ted] Kennedy, walked on either side of Jackie Kennedy as the funeral procession followed the coffin on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews.

At Arlington cemetery, both brothers helped Jackie Kennedy light the eternal flame over the grave.

**THE ASSASSINATION** plunged Bobby Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure, and he and President Johnson became increasingly disenchanted with each other.

At Johnson's request, Bobby flew to the far east in January, 1964, to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia. In June, Bobby traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to the notorious wall.

On June 19, a few days before Bobby left for Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again. His brother, "Ted," who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in a plane crash in Massachusetts. The young senator had a broken back, but his recovery was assured.

There had been some spring talk of Bobby Kennedy becoming Johnson's Vice Presidential running mate in the 1964 election, and some New York state political leaders were urging Bobby to seek a Senate seat. Bobby on June 23, 1964, announced, "I will not be a candidate for the Senate from New York."

**SIX WEEKS LATER**, Johnson put him back in the race by eliminating Kennedy and all other cabinet members from consideration as a running mate. Kennedy resigned his post as attorney general and successfully ran for the Senate, defeating the incumbent Republican by 800,000 votes.



Last Jan. 30, Bobby Kennedy gathered political reporters for a breakfast at which he expressed grave concern over the course of the nation, especially in Viet Nam. On Feb. 8, in a speech in Chicago, Kennedy charged Johnson's policy was based on illusions.

Bobby Kennedy was the seventh of nine children born to Joseph P. and Rose [Fitzgerald] Kennedy. His father is a multimillionaire and a former ambassador to Britain.

**BOBBY WAS ALMOST** overshadowed by his older brothers and sisters, but he compensated for this—plus his physical slightness and lack of academic brilliance—by a grim determination to succeed. He prepared for Harvard at Milton academy. A classmate there said;

"It was much tougher in school for Bobby than for others—socially, in football, and with his studies."

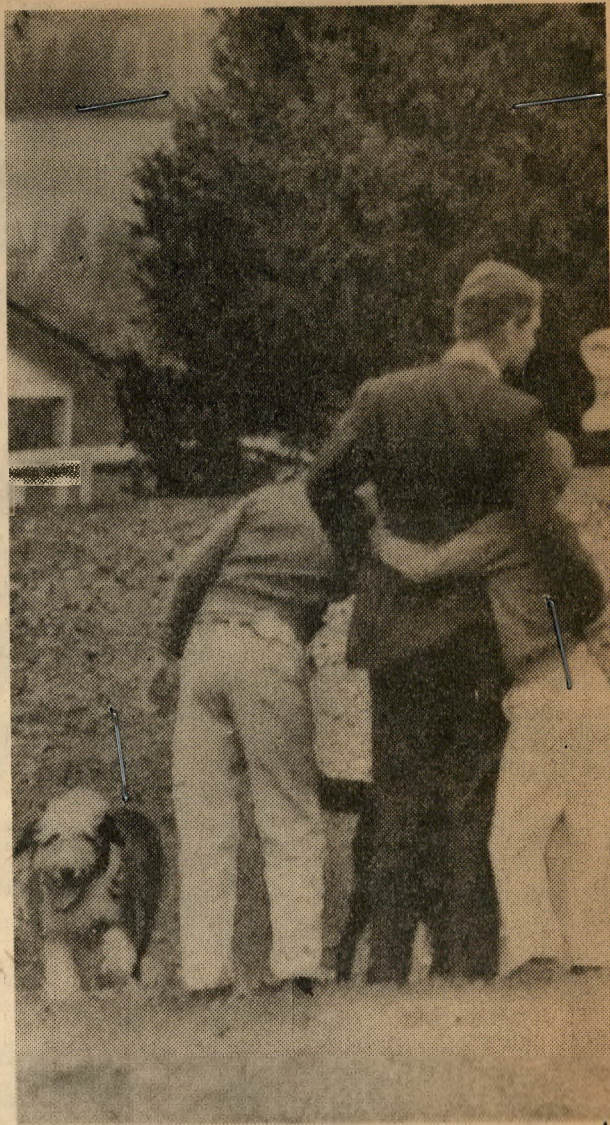
Kennedy's driving energy and tenacity won him a place on the Harvard football team altho he was only 5 feet 10 and weighed only 160 pounds. His father recognized his drive. The elder Kennedy once said:

"Jack [the President] works as hard as any mortal man can — but Bobby goes a little further."

**THE BOBBY KENNEDY HOME** is in the middle of a 5-acre estate. He and Ethel have seven boys and 3 girls, the eldest 16 and the youngest born March 24, 1967. A month ago, Kennedy's aids said he and his wife were expecting their 11th child next January.

Their children are Kathleen, Joseph, Robert, David, Mary Courtney, Michael, Mary K., Christopher, Matthew, and Douglas.

Besides his book on labor racketeers, Kennedy is the author of "Just Friends and Brave Enemies," and "Pursuit of Justice."



**TIME WAS** Nov. 23, 1963, the day after President Kennedy was assassinated. Bobby Kennedy, bowed with grief from his brother's death, is consoled by two of his children as their pet dog stands near them.





**VIRTUALLY HIS** constant companion on the campaign trail, Freckles, Sen. Kennedy's pet dog, lounges on the seat of his car as Kennedy obliges an autograph hunter. Photo was taken on May 13 in Watertown, S. D.



[AP Wirephoto]

**A KENNEDY girl**, one of those who aided the senator in his quest for the California primary victory, breaks down and cries when she hears that he had been shot.



# Tragedy an Unseen Member of Kennedy Family



HYANNIS PORT, Mass.—Joseph P. Kennedy [on arm of chair] is surrounded by his happy family on Nov. 9, 1960, after John F. Kennedy [hands in pockets] was elected

President. Next to Kennedy is Robert F. Kennedy who was shot last night in Los Angeles. Others [standing, from left] Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Stephen Smith, present when

Kennedy was wounded, and his wife, a sister of Kennedy; Mrs. Peter Lawford, another sister; R. Sargent Shriver; Mrs. Edward Kennedy, and Lawford. Seated [from left]

Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver, a sister; Mrs. Rose Kennedy; Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, and Edward Kennedy, a brother. Lawford, an actor has since been divorced.

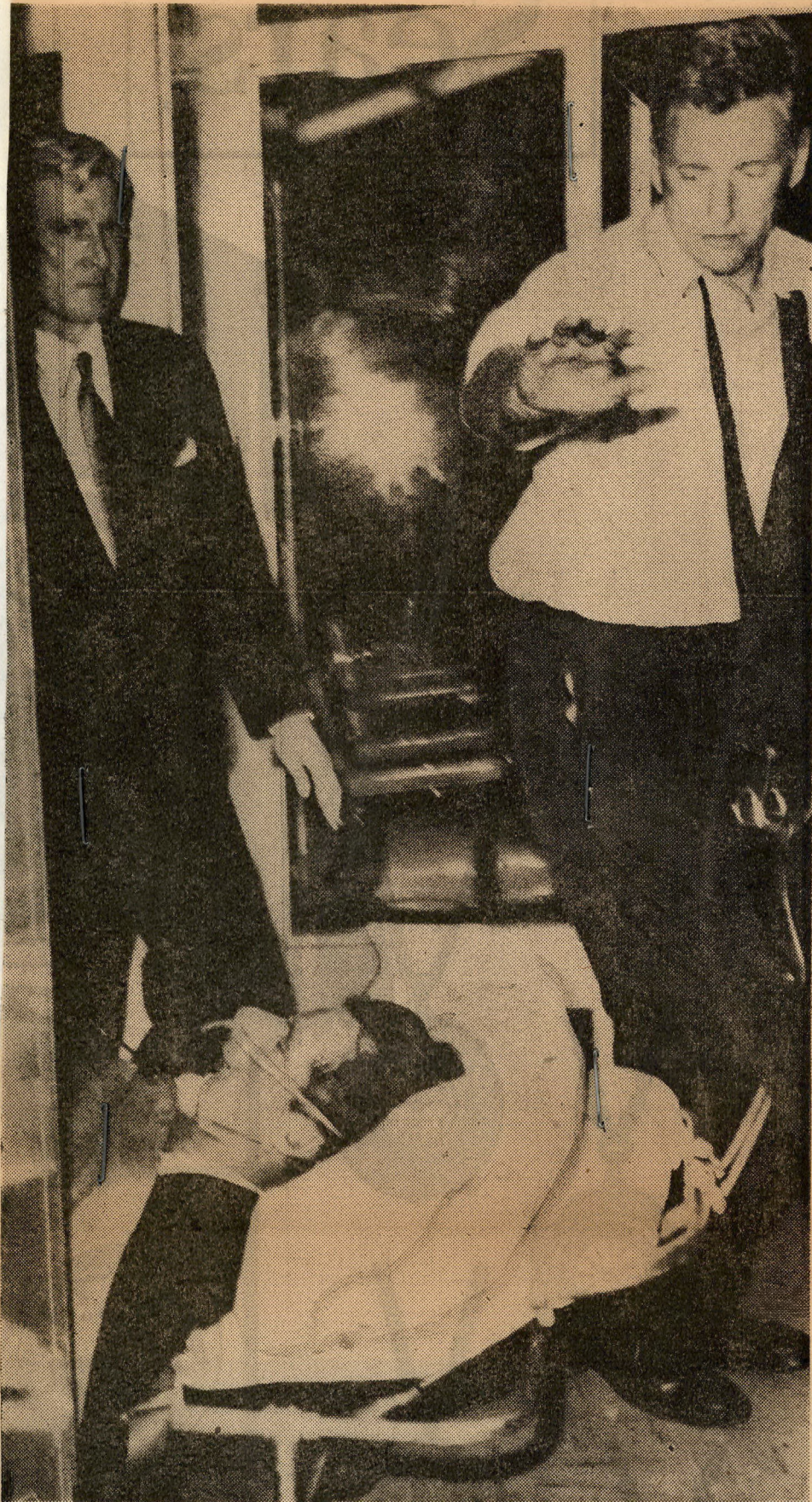


[AP Wirephoto]

**LOS ANGELES**—Two men struggle with a third as they wrest a gun away from him near the spot in the Ambassador hotel where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot. Man's head is to the left of the cluster of hands.







[AP Wirephoto]

KENNEDY, gravely wounded, is carried into Central Receiving hospital minutes after he was shot. He later was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital. A policeman in background holds hand up to keep crowd away.



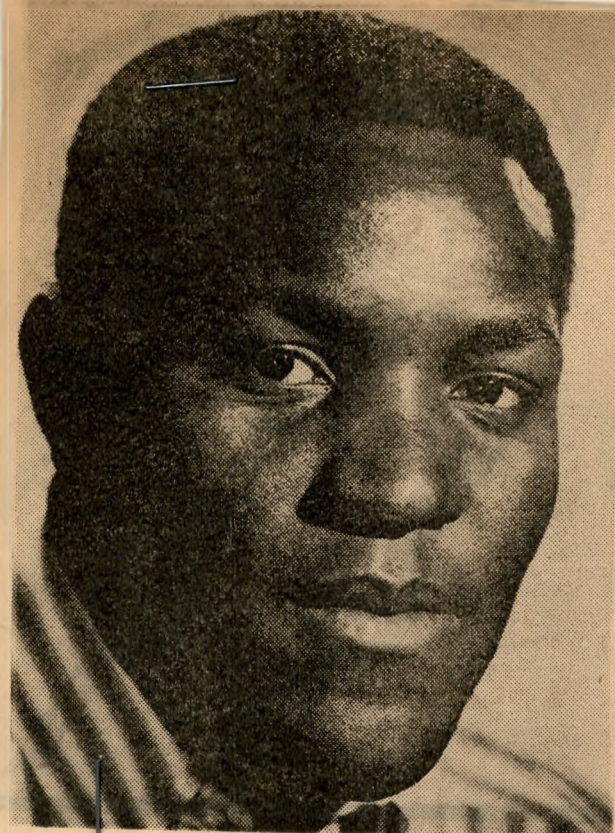


[AP Wirephoto]

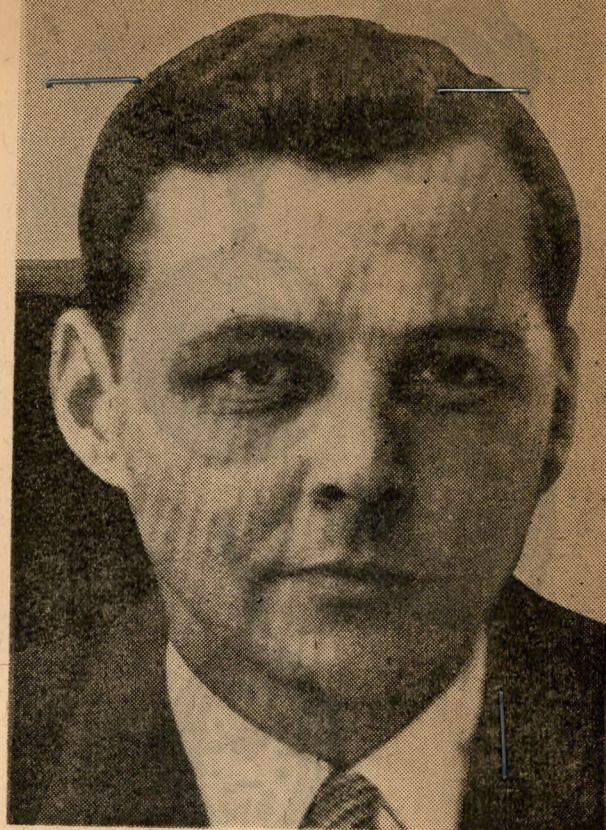
JUST MOMENTS before he was shot, Kennedy, flanked by his wife, Ethel, and his campaign manager,

Jesse Unruh, speaker of the California assembly, makes a short speech, thanking his backers for their endeavor.





**RAFER JOHNSON** [left], Olympic decathlon champion, was credited with capturing man suspected of

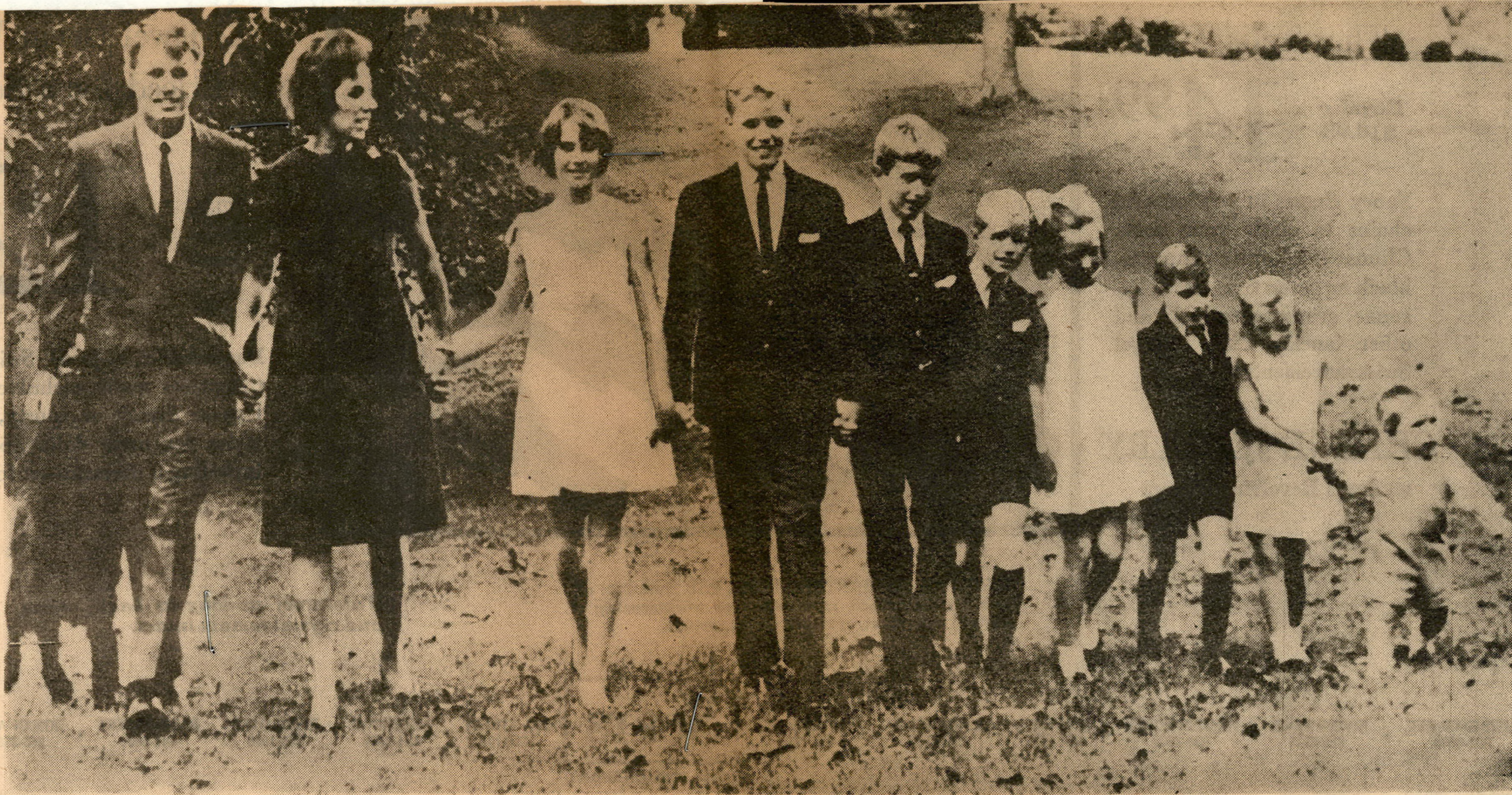


shooting Kennedy. **Stephen E. Smith** [right], Kennedy's brother-in-law, was at the scene when shooting occurred.



## Kennedys Together in Virginia

EIGHT of the 10 children of Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy form a chain of hands on the lawn of the Kennedy home near McLean, Va., in 1967. The children [from left] are Kathleen, Joseph, Robert Jr., David, Mary Courtney, Michael, Kerry, and Christopher. Matthew and Douglas are absent.





# DOCTORS FIGHT TO SAVE BOBBY KENNEDY'S LIFE

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 7

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-4

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |



# Bullet in Brain, List Condition as 'Critical'

BY BOB THOMAS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Six neurosurgeons fought to save the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy today as the brother of slain President Kennedy lay with an assassin's bullet in his brain.

The New York senator, triumphant with a California primary victory in his race for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was gunned down just after accepting the cheers of about 2,000 supporters at his campaign headquarters in the Ambassador hotel shortly after midnight.

Kennedy's condition was listed as critical. His press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, said the senator had been struck in the head by two bullets. One penetrated the right mastoid bone near the ear and lodged in the brain at the mid-line of the skull. The other wound was described as superficial.

The gunman was captured immediately. He was identified as Latin-looking, about 25, of medium height, and with curly hair. He wore blue jeans and tennis shoes.

The gunman refused to identify himself or make a statement, Police Chief Thomas Reddin reported.

"We don't know who the suspect is," Reddin told a news conference. "He has made no statement. He would not speak, except once he said, 'Yes.'"

## Five Others Are Wounded

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

The justice department said the suspect's finger prints had been set from the FBI office in Los Angeles to Washington to aid in identification.

Four other men and a woman were wounded in the gunfire, which took place in a kitchen corridor of the hotel.

One witness said the shots came so close together that he could hardly believe they were fired from one gun. This reporter heard the shots from an adjoining room and they sounded almost like a brief burst of machine gun fire.

Reddin said the gunman used an eight-shot .22 caliber pistol and emptied it.

Three of the others also hit were identified as Paul Schrade, 30, a union leader; Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles; William Wiesel, an ABC newsman; Ira Goldstein, of Los Angeles, and a woman identified only as Mrs. Evans.

Reddin declined to say where the gunman was held, but

added he is under 24-hour guard.

## Light-Hearted Victory Speech

Here is what happened:

The gunman appeared in the kitchen area behind the bandstand of the Embassy room, where Kennedy backers, including movie stars and students, were listening to their candidate's light-hearted victory speech. The gunman carried papers, which he spread out on a stainless steel table. One waiter described them as sketches.

The backstage area was crowded with waiters, press, and others, and the man's presence caused little notice.

Kennedy finished his speech and began working his way off the platform and into the kitchen, followed by close associates and members of his family. His wife, Ethel, had been at his side during the speech, but she became enveloped in the crowd. Kennedy gazed around as if searching for her.

At that moment the gunman pushed thru the throng, reached his arm around others in front of him, and shot the senator.

Roosevelt Grier, huge tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, grabbed the man's arm. Joe LaHive, a local Kennedy campaigner, wrested the gun away. Grier and Olympic decathlon champion Rafer Johnson lifted the assailant and spread him on a steel kitchen table.

"Nobody hurt this man!" one of the athletes shouted. "We want to take him alive!"

## Kennedy Stretched on Floor

This reporter was in the adjoining press room. I rushed into the kitchen to a scene of horror. Women were screaming, "O, no!" "God! God, not again!"

Kennedy was stretched on the floor, his face covered with blood. "Give him room! Step back!" someone yelled.

Kennedy seemed to hear nothing. His face was blank, his eyes staring sightlessly.

Grier, Johnson, and two or three others held the gunman on the table 10 feet away. Screams began to be heard in the ballroom as news of the shooting spread to the campaigners, who had been cheering their candidate 2 minutes before.

"Let me explain!" the gunman shouted. "I can explain."

A priest handed Kennedy a rosary, and he clutched it in his hand, but the priest was jostled aside.

Kennedy was given emergency treatment by a doctor summoned from the ballroom. Then he was wheeled on a stretcher to the hotel service elevator and put into an ambulance.

## Last Rites Are Administered

He was treated at Central Receiving hospital, where the Rev. Thomas Peacha administered last rites of the Roman Catholic church. Kennedy was then taken a few blocks to Good Samaritan hospital, where he entered the intensive care unit.

The gunman, apparently unharmed, was rushed thru the

Ambassador lobby by police 10 minutes after the shooting. By this time the crowd knew that Kennedy had been shot.

"Kill him! Lynch him!" onlookers shouted. They milled forward to get at the man, but the police ran him down the stairs next to the famed Cocoanut Grove night club and got him to the central jail.

Chief Reddin said there was only one suspect in the case, the man in custody.

The gunman carried no identification, Reddin said, adding that "We made a skin search of him, checking that he had nothing on him to take his life. We have advised him of his rights. He doesn't want a lawyer now."

### Scraps of Paper in Pocket

Asked if the man was of Latin-American extraction, Reddin said: "I don't know. I can't tell." He added that he might possibly be of Eurasian extraction.

"He sits there and says nothing," Reddin said.

There were scraps of paper in the man's pockets, Reddin said, but he declined to identify them.

At first, Stephen Smith, the senator's brother-in-law, was believed to have been shot, but the report proved untrue.

Kennedy's opponent for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, had retired to his Beverly Hilton hotel room. He was awakened, and he went to his hotel ballroom to ask his supporters to pray for the life of Sen. Kennedy.

Kennedy's brother, Sen. Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, was reported to have arrived at Los Angeles International airport and had flown by helicopter to Good Samaritan hospital.







[AP Wirephoto, Copyright, 1968, Los Angeles Times]

His eyes gazed, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies wounded after he was shot in Los Angeles' Ambassador hotel



# First Photo After Kennedy Shooting!



LOS ANGELES—Moments after he was shot, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies wounded in a kitchen passageway of the Ambassador hotel here, still conscious, but dazed. An unidentified doctor, who rushed from elsewhere in the hotel, is about to give the New York Democrat first aid.

The shooting occurred after Kennedy gave a victory speech when it was apparent that he was surging ahead of Sen. Eugene McCarthy in the California primary. Story on page 1.



# How Bobby was sho



5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 8

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

a) 89-61-5

# How Bobby was shot!

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

: 6-5-68

: 1 COL: 8

ON: BLUE STREAK

R: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 5 1968

FBI - CHICAGO

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-5



# Gunman grabbed at scene

By Robert L. Rose

LOS ANGELES—Six neurosurgeons fought Wednesday to save the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, cut down by an assassin's bullet in his brain.

The 42-year-old Kennedy, critically wounded, clung to life while history swung full circle in a night of horror.

The brother of the slain President John F. Kennedy was shot in the head moments after accepting the cheer of 2,000 supporters at his campaign headquarters here. Five others were slightly wounded.

The New York senator had just claimed triumph in the bitterly fought California presidential primary.

LIKE HIS brother before him, 4½ years ago, he fell while millions of Americans watched horror-stricken on television.

Once more the nation knew the nightmare anguish of surgeons attempting to remove a bullet from a brain.

This time the suspected gunman was captured immediately.

Within seconds of the shooting in Los Angeles' majestic old Ambassador Hotel Kennedy supporters grabbed a curly-haired, shouting man of about 25.

Taken to central police headquarters, he refused to give his name or say anything. Police had to rush him past a crowd crying, "Lynch him! Kill him!"

THE GUNMAN sprayed a

narrow passageway with eight bullets, emptying a .22-caliber pistol into a horrified crowd surging around Kennedy.

The senator was struck in the head twice. One bullet penetrated the right mastoid bone near the ear and lodged in the brain at the midline of the skull.

The other wound was described as superficial.

AT GOOD Samaritan Hospital, Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, said his condition was "stable."

The life-and-death operation was an extremely delicate one.

Shortly before surgery began, Kennedy was unconscious but was breathing well, Mankiewicz said. The senator's wife, Ethel, bearing up strongly under the terrific ordeal, waited in an anteroom.

Four men and a woman also were wounded in the wild shooting.

The others hit included Paul Schrade, a union official in Kennedy's party; William Weissel, a television newsman, and Ira Goldstein, a radio newsman.

HERE IS what happened: The gunman appeared in the kitchen area behind the band-

stand of the Embassy Room, a big ballroom.

Kennedy backers, including movie stars and students, were listening to their candidate's light-hearted victory speech.

He had just claimed triumph over Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota in a nationally crucial contest that he hoped would springboard him to the Democratic presidential nomination.

He concluded the speech on a serious note—a pledge to end the nation's wave of lawlessness and violence.

THE GUNMAN carried papers, which he spread out on a stainless steel table. One

waiter described them as sketches.

The backstage area was crowded with waiters, press and others, as the man's presence caused little notice.

Kennedy finished his speech and began working his way off the platform and into the kitchen, followed by close associates and members of his family. His wife, Ethel, had been at his side during the speech, but she became enveloped in the crowd. Kennedy gazed around as if searching for her.

At that moment the gunman pushed through the throng, reached his arm around others in front of him and shot the senator.

ROOSEVELT GRIER, beefy tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, grabbed the man's arm. Joe La Hive, a local Kennedy campaigner, wrested the gun away. Grier and Olympic decathlon champion Rafer Johnson lifted the assailant and spread him on a steel kitchen table.

"Nobody hurt this man!" one of the athletes shouted. "We want to take him alive!"

Women were screaming, "Oh, no!" "God, God, not again!" Kennedy was stretched on the floor, his face covered with blood. His face was blank, his eyes staring sightlessly.

Grier, Johnson and two or three others held the gunman on the table 10 feet away. Screams began to be heard in the ballroom as news of the shooting spread to the campaigners, who had been cheering their candidate two minutes before.

ONE WITNESS said the shots came so fast that he could believe they were fired from one gun.

Police said the mystery gunman expended all eight shots in his pistol. He was booked on suspicion of assault with intent to commit murder.

The shooting occurred at about 12:15 a.m. (2:15 a.m. Chicago time).

PRESIDENT Johnson was advised of the shooting. In Colorado, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said, "Our hopes and prayers are with Senator Kennedy and those others who have been victims of this dreadful act of violence."

Humphrey was considered Kennedy's chief rival for the presidential nomination.

Among the other men shot, Schrade suffered a scalp wound but was in good condition. Goldstein was hit in the back and leg. Schrade apparently was struck by a bullet that first hit Kennedy.

"Help Bobby, help Bobby," he kept telling aides.

THE SENATOR was only a half step ahead of his wife, Ethel, when he was shot. Everything seemed to happen in a blur, turning a crowded scene of triumph into screaming hysteria.

"He was walking through the kitchen toward a corridor going to the freight elevator," said Norbert Schlei, a Los Angeles lawyer who was about 10 feet behind.

"He stopped to shake hands with the kitchen help and I heard a sound . . . clap, clap, clap."

"It didn't sound at all like gunfire. It sounded like a cap pistol or someone popping a paper sack."

"There were four people lying on the floor after the shots. There was a tremendous crush of people."

"Senator Kennedy lay on the floor and his face was tense and white but he seemed conscious. I didn't hear him say anything."

TO RON BENNETT, a United Press International

photographer, the shots "sounded like firecrackers."

"People started yelling and fell to the ground," Bennett said. "I fell down, too."

"The man next to me was shot."

IN THIS SETTING of mass shock and horror, so reminiscent of the scene in Dallas when John F. Kennedy was assassinated, Ethel Kennedy was perhaps the calmest person.

Carrying her husband's 11th child—she is several months pregnant—Mrs. Kennedy knelt tenderly at his side. She cradled his bleeding head in her arms—just as Jacqueline Kennedy had done when the late President was gunned down in 1963.

Without tears and in a controlled voice, Mrs. Kennedy told the crowd to get back and give the wounded man some air.

"The senator and his wife talked at length while we waited," said Paul Kaphardy, who was standing nearby.

"It seemed like a terribly long time before an ambulance arrived."

MARTIN PETRUSKI, a waiter, had just finished shaking hands with the senator when the shooting began.

"All of a sudden this fellow jumped out and he started to fire," said Petruski.

"It was so fast. And all of a sudden somebody was yelling, 'Grab him.'"

"Then the senator slid to his knees."

KENNEDY HAD an oxygen mask on his face when he was transferred to Central Receiving Hospital. A plasma bottle was suspended over the stretcher.

Within an hour he was taken to nearby Good Samaritan Hospital, about 2 miles from the hotel.

After the shooting, some 500 persons knelt in prayer around the fountain in the main lobby of the ornate hotel, a land-

mark of Wilshire Blvd.

IN LONDON, Mrs. John F. Kennedy was stunned by the shooting.

The former First Lady said through a relative: "No, it can't have happened."

It was four years and six months ago—the exact date was Nov. 22, 1963—that John F. Kennedy was slain by two bullets from a sniper's rifle.

WORD OF the senator's shooting staggered the supporters of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who had gathered in the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Unbelieving, they asked one

another: "Is it true? Is it true? ..Great sobs and gasps rippled through the crowd. Only moments before it had been chanting, "We want Gene!"

Soon a melancholy silence fell over the rooms and corridors. McCarthy, who had left returned and led the crowd in a moment of silent prayer.

McCarthy canceled all his campaign plans following the shooting. A heavy security pa-

trol was placed around his hotel suite.

"WE DO NOT have information at this point to lead us to believe that a conspiracy was involved," said police inspector Robert Rock.

Throughout the night, police were unable to wring much information from the suspect seized after the multiple shooting.





**Sen. Robert F. Kennedy moments after being shot early Wednesday as he left the Ambassador Hotel.**

Copyright, 1968. Los Angeles Times





Kennedy supporters break into tears as they learn that the New York Senator has been shot moments before (UPI)



# Robert Kennedy

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 50 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

203

2) 89-61-7





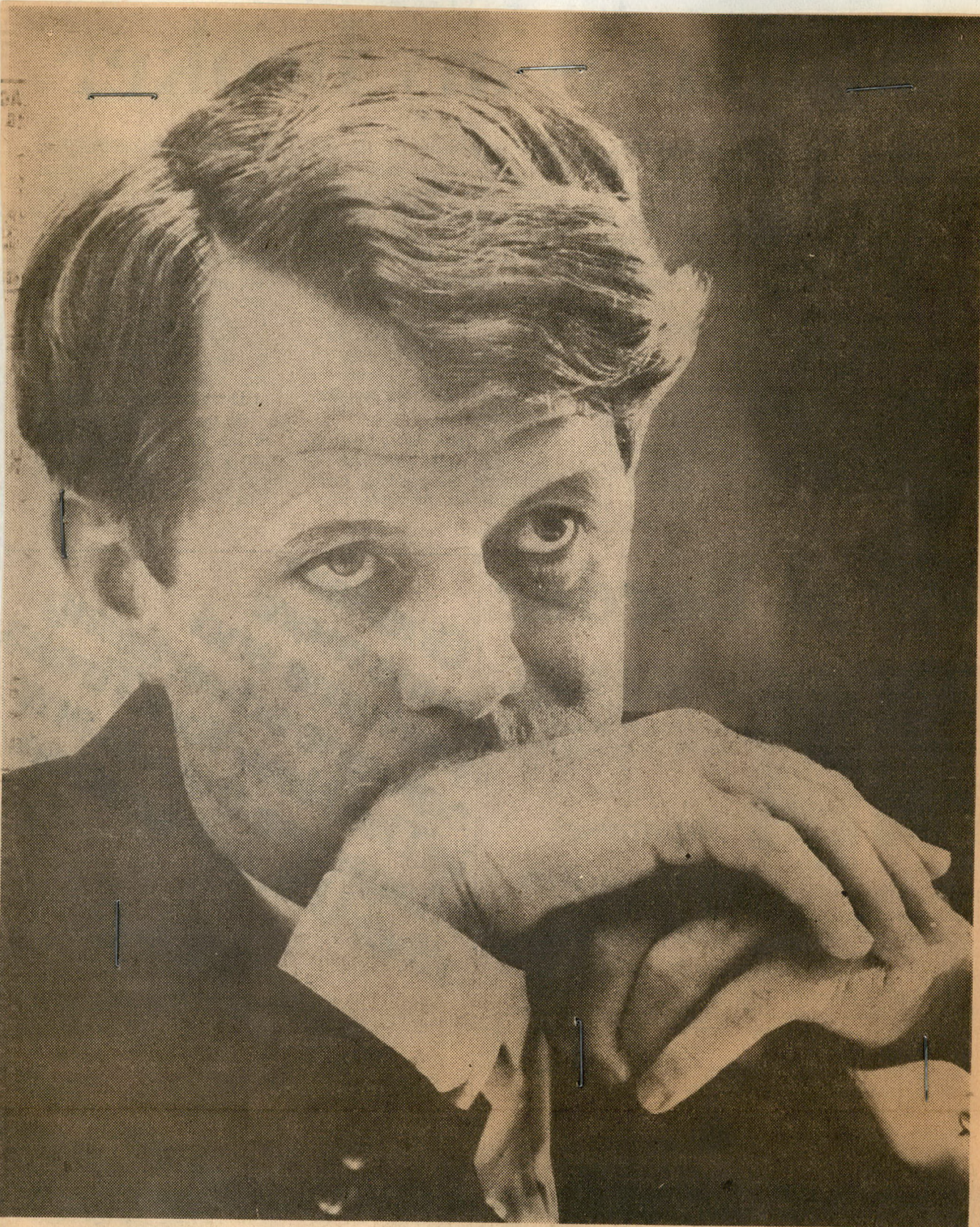
Robert Kennedy and his brother, Edward, stood beside the mourning widow of their late brother as President John F. Kennedy's casket reached its final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery in 1963.



**Named Father of Year in 1960, Kennedy dined with his family on the terrace of their home in McLean, Va., a Washington suburb. With him (clockwise around table from lower left) were Kerry, Michael, Joe, Bobby, David, Courtney, Cathleen and Mrs. Kennedy. The Kennedys are expecting their 11th child. (AP)**







Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Chicago in May, 1967, as he listens to testimony before the Senate subcommittee on the war on poverty that met in City Hall. Sen. Kennedy was shot early Wednesday in Los Angeles as he left the Ambassador Hotel where he had thanked his workers for his California primary victory. The unidentified assailant wounded the senator while he was sitting behind his right ear.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176





The Kennedy brothers at Hyannis Port before the 1960 campaign. From left: John F., Robert F. and Edward.





**Robert Kennedy has always enjoyed adventure and sports. In 1967 he rode an air mattress down rapids of the Colorado River. It was an interlude during a rubber raft trip with his family. (AP)**



## *The brothers Kennedy*



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and his brother, the late President, who was assassinated Nov. 11, 1963, in Dallas, Tex. Sen. Kennedy was shot and wounded Wednesday.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



# The Nightmare Returns

IT IS LIKE THE RERUN of a nightmare from which we cannot wake. The shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at the height of his victory celebration at Los Angeles' Ambassador hotel burns a pattern deeper in our minds, one that had been burned very deep in Dallas in 1963 and in Memphis last April. It is becoming a part of us, a dreadful reflex; when a man appears who stirs up people's emotions, who is widely loved and furiously attacked, a leader and a magnet for emotions, it seems we must fear for his life.

Murder is not the only crime of those hate-corroded minds who have picked men like President John Kennedy, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and now Robert Kennedy for their targets. Their crime is not committed only against their victims, but against all of us; they attack not only individual lives but the collective political life that is America.

They are infecting American political life with a new element—fear. The candidate and the electorate are no longer the only factors in our electoral process; now we must take into account the maniac or the cold-eyed murderer, the man who vetoes a million votes with a gun and cancels a chapter of history that the American people might have written.

The crime in Los Angeles will be paid for thruout this nation. It will be paid for heavily here. In Chicago we will have the fear in our bones. The Democratic national convention in August will not much resemble the festive, red-white-and-blue hoopla we're accustomed to; the tyranny of fear will shadow it. The people who have declared themselves alien to our political system and to normal humanity will be here, and the aliens cannot be distinguished by sight. We will not know which face in the crowds hides murder.

The aliens do not kill only men. They kill trust, confidence, the taken-for-granted feeling of freedom, the political vitality of America.

Robert Kennedy risked his life, as his brother did, for having a dream and daring to follow it. We cannot let dreams like theirs become so dangerous that Americans dare not have them. We cannot let the killers kill our country.

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 12 COL: 1

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-8

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |



# 2 sports stars nab, disarm RFK assailant

By Arthur Gorlick

Two gigantic emn, superb athletes with quick, cat-like reflexes, were there when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot.

Rafer Johnson, 6-feet 3-inches tall, the 200-pound victor of the 1960 Olympic decathlon—toughest of all sports events—wrestled the assailant to a table in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Mountainous professional football tackle Roosevelt Grier, 285-pounds, 6-feet 5 inches tall, yanked the weapon from the man's hand.

JOHNSON, 32, was acknowledged as the world's greatest athlete when he brought the Olympic gold medal to the U.S. from Rome in 1960.

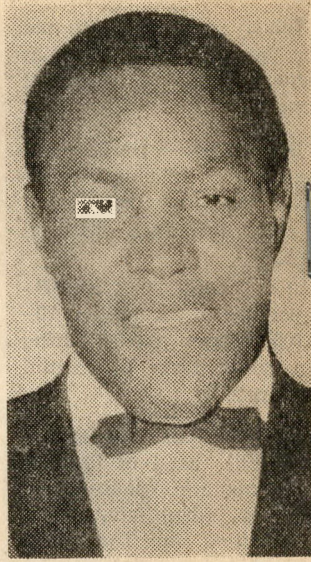
He did it by winning the most grueling of all sports, a two-day test of endurance in which athletes compete in 11 separate events. He broke the



Roosevelt Grier

Olympic record for the decathlon in the process.

Now a newsman for the National Broadcasting Co., was given a leave of absence when he announced he was on the California slate of



Rafer Johnson

delegates to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

GRIER, an All-Pro tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, is one of the leading linemen of the National Football League.

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 4

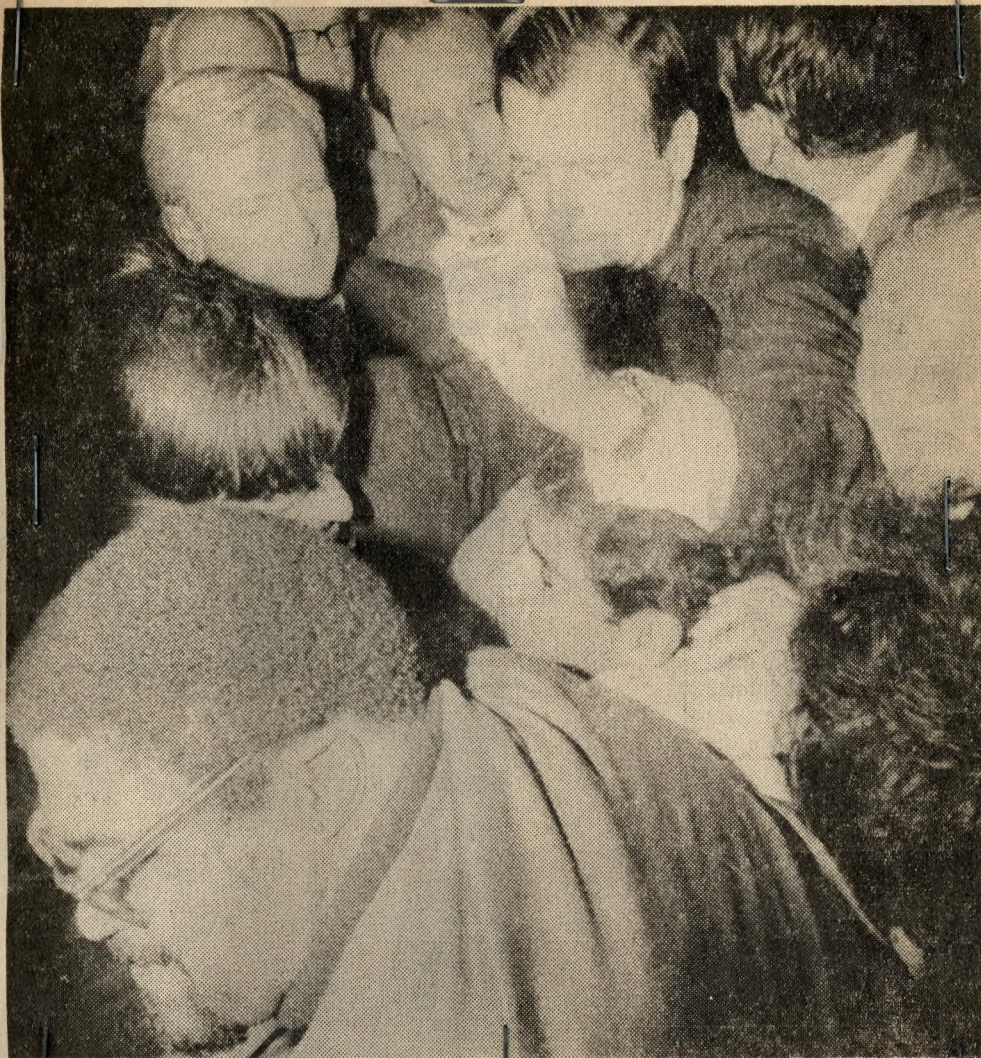
EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |

2) 89-61-9





Shooting suspect (under raised arm) is pummeled by the crowd just after he fired several shots, wounding Sen. Kennedy and

some bystanders. In foreground is Los Angeles Rams tackle, Roosevelt Grier, who helped subdue the man. (UPI)



# Kennedy in deadly condition, experts say

By Arthur J. Snider  
Daily News Science Editor

Robert F. Kennedy was in deadly serious condition Wednesday.

That much was clear to medical experts here without any question.

The immediate goal of neurosurgeons in operating was not to remove the bullet from Ken-

neddy's brain, but rather to remove bone fragments, hair and other debris from the wound.

A BULLET does no additional harm after it is lodged, but debris can set up violent infection.

Experts here said it is likely the bullet penetrated too deeply into the brain to be accessible to the surgeon's knife.

The first medical report said the bullet entered behind the right ear and traveled to the midline of the brain, which is central between the two hemispheres.

Dr. Eric Oldbreg, chief of brain surgery, University of Illinois Medical School, said it is customary for the patient to survive surgery of this type.

BUT THE post-operative period can be stormy because the brain tends to develop internal pressures.

If death should come, it would be the result of pressure building up within the brain and destroying those areas that control respiration and blood pressure.

Hypertonic solutions, a development of recent years

are used to help keep the swelling down. Doctors are more concerned about swelling than they are about any other factor in the post-operative period.

The minimal amount of surgery is attempted at first. A subsequent operation may be necessary.

THE BULLET apparently passed through the brain's right hemisphere, an area concerned with vision and locomotion on the left side of the body.

If these areas have been hit and destroyed, Sen. Kennedy, if he survives, could be left with a left-sided paralysis and a loss of sight in the left eye.

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 3

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| CHICAGO SEARCHED OFFICE | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED              | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968              |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO           |         |

2) 89-61-10



## Political impact

# Bobby seen out of all contention

By Charles Nicodemus

Daily News Political Editor

The shots had hardly died when politicians, the public and the press began asking: What impact will the attack on Sen. Robert Kennedy have on the scramble for the Democratic presidential nomination?

The answer is twofold: The bullet that lodged in Kennedy's brain may well eliminate the New York senator from contention for the nomination.

Even if Wednesday's early morning surgery leaves no mental scars, the convalescence inevitably required after such an operation would seem to rule out for Kennedy any further effort in his uphill campaign to capture the national convention here Aug. 26.

AS A RESULT, Vice President Humphrey—the main opposition in Kennedy's bid to follow his martyred brother to the White House—appears likely to be the greatest beneficiary of the public emotion and political backlash that may stem from the shooting.

If Kennedy had been his party's favorite, and his physical condition permitted later campaigning, the sympathy inevitably generated by the assassination attempt could easily have led to a Kennedy nomination in Chicago—even if the senator were still hospitalized Aug. 26.

But with Humphrey the clear choice of most of the party's professionals and big-state leaders—and with Kennedy held in much less esteem by those top Democrats—the possibility of such a "sympathy" nomination appears nonexistent.

ALTERNATIVELY, both Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Humphrey—the two remaining major candidates, both stand to benefit from the tragedy, with Humphrey by far the biggest gainer.

Since McCarthy shared the national spotlight with Kennedy, challenger and force for change, the striking down of Kennedy is likely—initially—to win for McCarthy both public sentiment, plus support from many Kennedy backers.

With the impetus, the pace of the McCarthy "crusade" will be stepped up substantially.

BUT PARTY leaders, while privately conceding in months past the possibility that Kennedy could make a strong bid for the top spot, could never take McCarthy's candidacy seriously.

With no more major primaries remaining which McCarthy could use to further mobilize public sentiment—and with McCarthy's showing in the public opinion polls unim-

pressive so far—the Minnesotan faces a near-impossible task in seeking to mount a successful drive to capture public opinion and thus sway the convention from the grasp of Humphrey and the party professionals.

Humphrey, in contrast, will benefit beyond the mere tragic elimination of the man considered to be his chief opponent.

An attack on a national figure such as Kennedy inevitably produces national trauma.

And in such times of national crises, the historic public tendency has been to marshal behind the status quo, to support the familiar, the tried and proven.

THE VICE PRESIDENT, who is now emerging as "his own man" in the campaign, thus represents both a force for change and the personification of a proven performer, familiar to Americans through 20 years of action on the national scene.

What would appear distinctly possible, however, is that Democratic leaders—seeking to mobilize the public sympathy growing from the attack and win support from Kennedy's numerous, effective supporters—might well back the youthful Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy of Massachusetts for the vice presidency.

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 7

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | OFFICE  |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

2) 89-61-11



## Bobby's wife calm

# 'Say prayer for him,' Ethel tells priest

By John McHugh

The priest who administered the last rites to the critically wounded Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said Wednesday that the senator's wife asked him in a calm voice to "say a prayer for him, father."

In an exclusive interview with The Daily News, the Rev. Thomas Peacha said he was confident the senator would "pull through."

"She (Mrs. Ethel Kennedy) was tremendously calm," said Father Peacha. "She was very confident he would be all right."

"Say a prayer for him, Father, that he'll pull through," she told me.

"HE (KENNEDY) was unconscious or at least semi-conscious when I entered the emergency room," said the soft-voiced assistant pastor of Los Angeles' St. Basil's parish.

"Since he was unconscious I gave him the emergency form of extreme unction (last rites of the Catholic Church). He was unconscious all the time."

"Everybody was very calm. They were confident."

"I could hear doctors saying: 'His breathing is good. His heart is in good shape.'"

"I didn't see any other wounds but through the bandage around his head it appeared that he was shot in the dead center of the forehead."

"I would say it was a small-caliber weapon."

FATHER PEACHA, 36, who has been a priest for nine years, said he was within two blocks of Los Angeles Central Receiving Hospital when he heard the news.

"I instinctively turned toward the hospital. I just walked right in past the police. I was surprised that there had not been a priest there earlier," he said.

"The senator was lying on a stretcher. He was covered with a sheet up to his neck."

"He didn't move. Nobody was making any effort to talk to him. Everybody seemed very calm. They seemed to have tremendous confidence."

"I DID NOT see any of the Kennedy children there. The only one I recognized was Mrs. Kennedy."

"After I had anointed him, she came over and asked for my prayers."

"Then they took him away to Good Samaritan Hospital. It's only three blocks away."

"Then the others started to come in. I'm glad they weren't wounded too badly."

Father Peacha, a native of Los Angeles, said he had administered the last rites to dying persons dozens of times but that it usually took place at the county morgue after the persons were already dead.

"I'm very, very hopeful he'll pull through, the priest concluded. I thought he was in good condition."



Ethel Kennedy

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 8 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

JUN 5 1968  
CHICAGO - OMAHA  
FBI - OMAHA

a) 89-61-12



## Clark orders FBI probe of shooting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said Wednesday he had ordered the FBI to investigate the Los Angeles shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"We have jurisdiction under both the Voting Rights Act and the new Civil Rights Act" of 1968 to investigate the crime," Clark said.

He said, however, the primary role in the investigation is being handled by local law enforcement agencies.

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 8

COL: 4

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |



# The attack on Kennedy

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy clings to life at this moment of writing. We pray that he will survive.

To his courageous wife, to their children and all those close to him, we offer deepest sympathy.

As for the rest of us, the people of a nation we had come to regard as the sanctuary of human grace and the hope of the world, we can only share bewilderment. What has happened to us?

For the one fact that stands out, even above the shock and confusion of this individual tragedy, is that it is a cruelly logical part of a continuing pattern of violence. If the pattern was not wholly visible on Nov. 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy died of an assassin's bullet in Dallas, it has become dimly clear in the years since.

This is a time when violence is accepted as a handy means to almost any end, from the enrichment of the individual or the gratification of his whim, to the engineering social change. Murder in the streets, arson on West Madison, rape in the parks, destruction and defiance on the campus—all are parts, however oddly assorted, of the great pattern of our times. All are of a piece with this morning's crime in Los Angeles. It is a time when the President of the United States must skulk in and out of rear doors while traveling about his own country. It is a commentary of sorts that he would be safer in many countries abroad than in his own—and so would the average American citizen.

Certainly the causes of unrest lie deep, have festered too long, and must be rooted out. But what is to become of this nation and its people while that necessary but painfully slow task is

being carried out? It is one thing to sympathize with the impatience of those who want and deserve a better break, a better life, a more equitable scheme of things. It is quite another thing to condone arson and murder and the wanton trampling of rights as means toward those ends. And that has been, increasingly, the attitude of government, the courts, and much of the public through these years of ever-spreading lawlessness. "Let them buy and carry guns . . . let them terrorize the streets . . . let them capture the campus and make hostages of its deans; let them incite to riot and pillage and even to treason; it's all in good cause."

Is it?

Nothing is in good cause that defeats its own ends. No progress can be made toward any worthwhile ends unless there is order, and respect for the law that holds this democracy together and lets it work.

The assassins of President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King, and the would-be assassin of Sen. Kennedy were three among many who placed their own judgment above that law. It is time for an anguished people to restore the law to its rightful place—above the judgments of any individual or any group.

Meanwhile, the physicians in Los Angeles struggle with all the skill at their command to save the life of a man whose career has been deeply entwined with the great tides and issues of our time, whose disabling throws the presidential campaign into confusion, and whose loss would deprive the nation of one of its colorful and influential leaders. We join the nation in praying for his recovery.

U.S.O. 14176

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 12 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |

2589-61-14



# Kennedy suspect keeps stony silence

Los Angeles police describe the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as:

- A white.
- 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighing about 120 pounds.
- Swarthy, with wiry or bushy hair.

That is as much as detectives acknowledged knowing about the suspect early Wednesday.

The only word the man spoke while in police custody, according to Chief Thomas Reddin, was "yes." The nature of the question to which

he was responding was not learned.

Some detectives at Ramparts Police Station, where the suspect was taken, said he appeared to be a Latin-American. Others said he could have been from the Middle East or might be a Eurasian.

"THE MAN WAS informed of his rights but he did not ask for a lawyer," said Reddin.

"We don't know who the suspect is. He has made no statement."

5-4  
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

|               |       |         |  |
|---------------|-------|---------|--|
| EDITOR: ROY   |       | INDEXED |  |
| SEARCHED      | FILED | SHER    |  |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED |         |  |
| JUN 5 1968    |       |         |  |
| FBI - CHICAGO |       |         |  |

5-89-61-15



# Shooting Brings Halt to Politicking

BY NORTON KAY  
[Political Editor]

The shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [D., N. Y.] undoubtedly will lead to an immediate moratorium on political activity, at least until Kennedy's condition is determined.

His chief primary rival, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy [D., Minn.], on being informed of the attempted assassination, called off a trip to Seattle. McCarthy, instead, said he would return to Washington where he would remain for an indefinite period.

Bodyguards for all the candidates for the Presidency were ordered this morning by President Johnson.

He instructed James Rowley, head of the secret service, that if he did not have enough agents he should call on the FBI for help.

Johnson conferred with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, and Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI.

## Talks to Ted

He also spoke by phone with Sen. Edward M. [Ted] Kennedy at the Good Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles, and with two key members of the family political team, Theodore C. Sorensen and Stephen E. Smith, a Kennedy brother-in-law.

Because the state of the Democratic Presidential race is so uncertain, the effects of the shooting are difficult to determine.

## Active Contests Over

The active primary races ended with California, although delegates still are to be elected in New York on June 18 and are to be picked at state con-

ventions elsewhere. Since New York is Kennedy's home state, the chances are his slate will be elected.

His New York managers, including his brother Sen. Edward F. [Ted] Kennedy [D., Mass.] will make no effort in New York for the time being. Adjustments can be made later.

But beyond New York is another question.

Robert Kennedy may be forced to withdraw from the race to allow time for recovery.

## Ted Unlikely Candidate

There is a remote possibility that Ted could be persuaded to step into the race, but in view of the tragedies that have struck the Kennedy family, that is considered unlikely.

Regardless of Robert Kennedy's condition, whenever campaigning is resumed it will be done on a limited basis.

There are approximately 11 weeks until the Republican convention, and with limited campaigning in effect for delegate votes, the front runners in

each party probably would be assured of the nomination.

## Impact on Conventions

The shooting probably will have a tremendous impact on the conventions and the subsequent campaigns for the election of the President.

The Kennedy style of open campaigning — mingling in crowds and being whipped about by frenzied partisans — will be regarded as far too dangerous. It's not the one shooting, but the succession of assassinations that makes seeking public office far too dangerous for the Kennedy style of campaigning.

This may lead to more TV debates or at least more speeches by the candidates on television.

## Threat of Violence Here

The same kind of self-imposed restrictions may be placed on both conventions, particularly here in Chicago, where the threat of violence is greater than in Miami Beach, site of the Republican convention.

From all reports, even before the Kennedy shooting, the convention here appeared to be a magnet for all the hostile elements in the society.

It would be simple to say that that police efforts here will be doubled, but there can be little question that maximum security plans already have been drawn.

## Private Conventions Ahead?

This nation may be drawing close to holding its nominations, conventions, and election cam-

paigns in relative privacy which affords some security.

Also, if "law and order" and "violence in the streets" was not the paramount issue going into the campaign, it will be after this morning's shooting.

Thruout his campaign, Robert Kennedy stressed the primacy of reconciling warring factions. While the campaign emphasized the dislocation between whites and blacks, it went beyond that.

What Kennedy discussed was an attitude of hate taking control, a hate so deep that it could justify any action in the mind of the hater. He said primary voters were demanding a new direction for the nation.

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 5

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-16

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |



# Shooting Suspect Told of Rights but Won't Talk

BY J. RODMAN PAUL

LOS ANGELES (P) — The man who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy refuses to identify himself and has said but one word — "yes" — since his arrest, Police Chief Thomas Reddin said today.

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

The man is the only known suspect, he said.

The chief said the gunman fired all eight shots in an Iver Johnson .22 caliber pistol.

Five other persons were wounded.

Reddin gave these details:

## Advised of Rights

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

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

Questioning continues at Central jail, with a representative of the district attorney's office. Any statements will be tape recorded, which Reddin says was not done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother, President Kennedy.

"We describe him as a male caucasian, around 25, 5-foot-5, and about 120 pounds, swarthy complexion. His hair is described as wiry or bushy."

Might be Eurasian

—The gun is the only evidence.

Reddin, asked if the gunman appeared to be of Latin-American extraction, replied: "I don't know. I can't tell."

He said the man might possibly be Eurasian.

Did the gunman speak English?

"He didn't speak any English, but he obviously understood English, as at one time he responded with a 'yes.' But I don't know what the question was."

The chief said during the campaign Kennedy twice was offered a police bodyguard, and each time refused.

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 1

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-17

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |

1003



## **Wound Usually Fatal, Says Brain Surgeon Here**

Dr. Paul C. Bucy, chief of neurosurgery section at Chicago's Wesley Memorial hospital and a pioneer in brain surgery techniques, commented:

"Ordinarily a wound like this would be fatal. A bullet entering the mastoid and located where it is [at the mid-line of the skull] would certainly be much more serious than one lying in the front part of the head."

More would have to be known about the nature of the wound, Dr. Bucy said, before any predictions on its effects could be made.

5-4  
CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 7

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-18

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI - CHICAGO |         |



# Kennedy Winner in Close Race for Nomination

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN

Los Angeles, June 5 [Wednesday]—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [N. Y.] early today won the bitterly contested California Democratic Presidential primary on a wave of votes from Los Angeles which swept away the early lead of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy [Minn.].

Gov. Ronald Reagan was unopposed on the Republican ballot as the state's favorite son candidate.

The voting was:

## DEMOCRAT

5,123 Precincts—24%

Kennedy ..... 278,251—44%  
McCarthy ..... 268,806—43%  
Uncommitted ..... 81,764—13%

## REPUBLICAN

4,945 Precincts—23%

Reagan ..... 264,897—100%  
The uncommitted Democratic slate is favorable to Vice President Humphrey.

Kennedy and his wife, Ethel, appeared before his supporters in the Ambassador hotel and thanked them. He said he now hopes for "a dialog with the Vice President."

McCarthy, while not formally conceding, did say he "apparently owed defeat to the bloc votes." He obviously referred to the Negro and Mexican-American groups which went heavily for Kennedy.

## Vote Count Lags

It was shortly after midnight when the laggard count of ballots, slowed by problems with a new, computerized system in Los Angeles, put Kennedy ahead.

The Columbia Broadcasting

system and the National Broadcasting company early had projected Kennedy as the winner.

Kennedy called it an important comeback from his Oregon loss to McCarthy one week ago, and added it left the race for the Democratic nomination "still wide open."

But Kennedy indicated it wasn't wide open for McCarthy. "If I'd lost four out of five primaries I'd be finished off," Kennedy said.

## Spurns Kennedy Call

McCarthy said he was not quitting the race. He told his supporters he has just begun to fight.

McCarthy spurned again Kennedy's call for an alliance designed to help him stop Vice President Humphrey's drive for the White House nomination.

The Los Angeles count lagged far behind the rest of the state where McCarthy had built an early lead of 6 percentage points over Kennedy. Los Angeles was using a new and complicated punch card and computers for ballot recording.

The California prize to the Democratic winner is 174 convention votes for the Presidential nomination. Reagan, as the favorite son candidate, gets the state's 86 Republican convention votes.

## Gains Big Boost

Victory in California gives Kennedy a major boost in his nomination race against the man he sees as the ultimate opponent—Vice President Humphrey.

There was no real concession from the Minnesota senator.

## Poll for NBC

A poll Monday by the Oliver Quayle company for NBC gave Kennedy 39 per cent of the vote, McCarthy 30 per cent, 13 per cent for the pro-Humphrey delegation nominally headed by California Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, and 18 per cent undecided.

5-4  
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDITION: 3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 9 SEC: 1

EDITOR: W.D. MAXWELL

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-19

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |



# KENNEDY IS SHOT!

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) was shot in the head at 2:15 a.m. Wednesday as he left the platform from which he made a victory statement over his apparent California primary victory.

The scene at the Ambassador Hotel was one of shock and terror.

Sen. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, lay on the floor of the hotel kitchen. Blood streamed over his face. His eyes were open but unseeing.

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 1

EDITOR: EMMETT DEEDMON

CHICAGO OFFICE  
a) 89-61-20

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| SEARCHED      | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED    | FILED   |
| JUN 5 1968    |         |
| FBI — CHICAGO |         |