

"Will you please clear the room for medical aid for the senator," said a man at the rostrum.

The senator's assailant, as yet unidentified, was being held a few feet away by half a dozen Kennedy supporters. They included Olympic decathlon champion Rafer Johnson.

The shooting happened just after Kennedy had left the stage of the Embassy Room where he had spoken before the nation's television cameras and 2,000 cheering supporters.

Kennedy had claimed victory in his primary race with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy talks to newsmen in Los Angeles in last picture before he was shot. (UPI)

BOBBY SHOT IN HEAD

*Gunman Captured
in L.A.
Hotel*

**SENATOR WOUNDED AS
HE CLAIMS VICTORY**

**Gets Last Rites
of Church in
Hospital**

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDITION: 3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 8 SEC: 1

EDITOR: W.D. MAXWELL

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-21

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

BULLETIN

Los Angeles, June 5 [Wednesday] (AP) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church at about 1 a. m. The Rev. Thomas Peacha said he administered the rites to the wounded senator in the emergency room of Central Receiving Hospital. His condition was listed as critical.

Los Angeles, June 5 [Wednesday] (AP) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President Kennedy, was shot in the head early today in a moment of political triumph. There were other reports that three bullets struck the senator.

His condition could not be immediately ascertained, but an Associated Press reporter saw blood gush from the senator's face.

Kennedy had just made a victory statement on the California Democratic presidential primary.

At least two other persons were reported hit by the gunman.

Gunman Is Rushed Out

The apparent assailant, a man about 25 years old, curly haired and of Latin appearance, was captured by Kennedy supporters. He was rushed thru the Ambassador Hotel lobby by police.

The scene of shock and turmoil was nationally televised for the shooting came moments after Kennedy had gone before the cameras with his primary victory statement.

A television reported said the man who fired the shot was about 10 feet from Kennedy.

The reporter said Stephen Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law and campaign manager, also was shot. The American Broadcasting company said its unit manager, William Wiesel, also was shot.

Kennedy was taken to Los Angeles Central Receiving hospital.

Priest Is Pushed Away

Before he was removed from the hotel, a priest said the attempted to give the senator final rites of the Roman Catholic church but the surging crowd pushed him away.

The priest said, "I gave him the rosary and he clenched it tightly and I was pushed away. There was blood on his head."

"Kill him! Lynch him!" many in the crowd shouted as the gunman was rushed thru the lobby. Many tried to reach the man. Police hustled him down the stairs to an exit.

Three men brought in a friend whom they said was also wounded in the shooting. They identified him as Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles. They said he didn't appear to be seriously injured.

Caught Standing on Box

The gunman was caught standing on some sort of box. The shooting occurred in a small anteroom off the main ballroom. Only those near the door knew at first there was a shooting.

Five doctors treated the senator before removal to the hospital.

Several Kennedy supporters called for towels immediately after the shooting. A news reporter hastily stripped off a velvet tablecloth and rushed into the kitchen area, jammed with shouting political supporters of the senator.

The scene was complete confusion. Television cameramen and men carrying tape recorders stood on serving tables and tried to hold their equipment close to where first aid was being applied to the wounded.

A tablecloth was used to halt the flow of blood from a blond man who was stretched

over a chair. His shirt was up and he was bleeding profusely around the body.

Licks Blood on Lips

In the hotel, Kennedy was licking the blood off his lips.

Kennedy's wife, Ethel, was at his side during his victory talk. He mentioned his dog Freckles and said the pet had been maligned during the campaign.

Kennedy then waved to his supporters and was ushered backstage thru a kitchen passageway enroute to a room where he was to hold a news conference.

Four or five pistol shots rang out.

The reporters ran into the kitchen passageway and saw a tumultuous scene.

"O, my God!"

"Not again!"

"No, no!"

These were cries from the crowd.

"Stand back! Give him room!" others shouted as they tried to make space around the fallen Kennedy.

Shock Sweeps Hotels

Word of the shooting swept like a shock wave thru the bars and ballrooms of the Beverly Hilton hotel where McCarthy backers were celebrating what they considered an election victory.

Unbelieving, they crowded toward television sets and asked one another, "Is it true? Is it true?"

Great sobs and gasps rippled thru the crowd which moments before had been laughing and chanting, "We want Gene."

A short time before the shooting, McCarthy had retired at his suite in the Beverly Hilton.

He was awakened, told of the shooting, came out to the hotel's grand ballroom and asked the crowd there to join him in a moment of silent prayer.



[UPI Telephoto]

Shortly Before Attack

Sen. Robert Kennedy speaks to newsmen in Los Angeles shortly before he was shot by assailant in Los Angeles hotel where he had just completed victory statement in California Presidential primary.



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

Bobby always a fighter

His dream of Camelot fades

By Donald Zochert

For Robert F. Kennedy, it has never been easy to stay on the sidelines.

Whether on the touch-football field or in big-time politics, he thrives in the thick of it.

And it was there, in the quest to recapture Camelot, that a would-be assassin stepped up to end the dream.

WEDNESDAY, as he lay critically wounded in a Los Angeles hospital, the future of Robert F. Kennedy was shrouded with the tragic uncertainty that seemed to haunt him in the 4½ years since his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was slain.

Robert Kennedy is an enigmatic man.

He confuses the allegiance of his liberal admirers, and draws a kind of snarling enmity from his political enemies. His lean and hungry look led some to call him ruthless. His early links with the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy led some to see a "good Bobby" and a "bad Bobby."

BUT NEITHER his enemies, nor his legions can deny the class, spirit and style which he brings to the national political scene.

And when he stepped from the sidelines in March to become a Democratic presidential candidate, there were many who echoed a suburban housewife who said: "I forgive him."

WHEN JOHN F. KENNEDY

was elected President in 1960, his little brother Bobby appeared to emerge full-blown on the political battlefields. But he had been running hard for years.

Milton Academy, Harvard University, World War II service aboard a destroyer named for Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., and marriage to Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., were all crowded into the years before he came to Washington.

He came in 1951, soon after his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School and admission to the Massachusetts Bar. And, as a taste of things to come, he joined the Department of Justice.

At first, he was a prosecutor for graft and income tax cases. Within two years, he was se-

lected as one of 15 assistant counsels of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations under chief counsel Roy Cohn.

That was 1953. True to the Kennedy style, Bobby was chief counsel within little more than a year.

THE NAME of Robert Kennedy began to appear in the newspapers in 1957 when he became chief counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, better known as the rackets committee or McClellan committee.

His first target was the Teamsters Union, Union President Dave Beck was called to testify, and he refused 200

times to answer questions. Beck later was convicted of filing false tax returns and went to prison.

Such was Kennedy's experience when his brother appointed him U.S. attorney general in 1960.

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

practice law," John Kennedy quipped. And Robert Kennedy went after the Teamsters again, and the union's president, James R. Hoffa.

As a result of Justice Department investigations, Hoffa was sentenced to 18 years in prison. In Robert Kennedy's term as attorney general, there were 108 other convictions of Teamster officials and associates.

PROSECUTION of the Teamsters won Kennedy small praise

from organized labor, though the AFL-CIO had banished the Teamsters. Nevertheless, Kennedy persisted.

It was a persistence that drove him in his other activities as well.

At the age of 26, he ran John F. Kennedy's first campaign for the U.S. Senate from Massachusetts. At 30, Bobby almost won the vice presidential nomination for his brother. And at 34, he masterminded the campaign that made John F. Kennedy the nation's first Catholic President.

THE ASSASSINATION of the President plunged the nation into mourning and touched

5-4
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 6 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER	INDEXED
SEARCHED	FILED
SERIALIZED	FILED
CHICAGO OFFICE	
JUN 5 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

a) 89-61-22

Robert Kennedy with a particular melancholy. To the image of an erect, courageous widow was added the image of a man who had lost a brother: Shoulders hunched, eyes haunted, his hair tousled on the long march to Arlington National Cemetery.

From the grief of his brother's assassination, Robert Kennedy emerged to fashion a new political career.

At the request of President Johnson, he traveled to the Far East, to West Berlin, to Poland. And where he went, he seemed to trail clouds of glory. Thousands of persons jammed roads to see him, or cheer him, or touch him.

BACK HOME in June of 1964, he announced to the world that he would not run for the U.S. Senate from New York. Eight weeks later he announced his candidacy. He won the nomination despite cries that he was a political carpetbagger and defeated Sen. Kenneth Keating in the fall election.

It was a feat he hoped to repeat.

Earlier this year, he announced he would not be a

candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Then came Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's surprising showing in the New Hampshire, and Robert Kennedy was off the sidelines once again.

His campaign for the nomination, as he admitted, was uphill. After his defeat last week in the Oregon primary, the first time a Kennedy had lost an election, he said he would stop running if he failed in Tuesday's California primary.

He didn't fail, but he stopped running.



Shortly before he was shot, Sen. Robert Kennedy addressed ballroom crowd at Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. (UPI)

Winner in California

Shooting was climax to victory celebration

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy appeared headed for victory over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in the California presidential primary when he was wounded Wednesday, minutes after a victory celebration.

A defeat for McCarthy, a giant killer in some earlier primaries this year, would virtually destroy his chances of winning the Democratic presidential nomination. But the Minnesota senator said he was going on with his campaign, win or lose in California.

The Democratic primary in California gives 172 national convention votes to the winner. It is the biggest prize in the presidential primaries.

WITH 39 PER CENT of the precincts counted, Kennedy led with 45 per cent of the vote, McCarthy had 42 per cent and 12 per cent went to an uncommitted slate favorable to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Kennedy had 476,293 votes, McCarthy 448,017 and the uncommitted delegate slate 130,598.

Kennedy and McCarthy had been matched in four other primaries. Kennedy won three—Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota. McCarthy took the prize in Oregon May 28.

California was the crucial contest because it is the most populous state and one of the pivotal states in presidential elections.

BEFORE HE WAS shot,

Kennedy campaigners were shouting "On to New York," his adopted state, which elected him to the Senate in 1964.

New York does not hold a presidential primary but Democrats in that state will elect delegates with 123 convention votes at a primary June 18. Others with 65 votes will be chosen by the Democratic State Committee.

Though candidates favoring Humphrey and McCarthy have entered the primary, Kennedy's campaign organization expected him to get 120 to 150 of the New York delegates.

McCarthy took an early lead in the California count but saw it shrink during the evening in Los Angeles County, which casts nearly 40 per cent of the state's votes.

KENNEDY appeared shortly after midnight for a victory statement to a cheering crowd in a ballroom of his Ambassador Hotel headquarters.

He pointed to his vote in California, "the most urban state," and in South Dakota, "the most rural state," as

evidence that he could end divisions in the nation.

He also suggested that the American people could work together to bring an end to division and violence. A few minutes later, he was shot in a passageway leading from the ballroom.

An NBC analysis reported that Kennedy was polling

about 70 per cent of the vote in low-income areas, 75 per cent in Negro communities and more than 85 per cent in Mexican-American precincts. In middle-income areas, McCarthy was reported about 5 percentage points ahead of Kennedy. In high income areas, Kennedy, McCarthy and the

uncommitted delegate slate were reported running about even.

GOV. RONALD Reagan, running unopposed as a favorite-son candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, had received 459,909 votes with 38 per cent of the precincts reported.

Alan Cranston was capturing 60 per cent of the votes in his bid for the Democratic

nomination for the Senate seat held by Sen. Thomas Kuchel.

With 51 per cent of the precincts reporting, Kuchel held a lead over Max Rafferty, state superintendent of public instruction, for the Republican Senate nomination. Kuchel had 343,447 votes to Rafferty's 308,654.

5-4
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

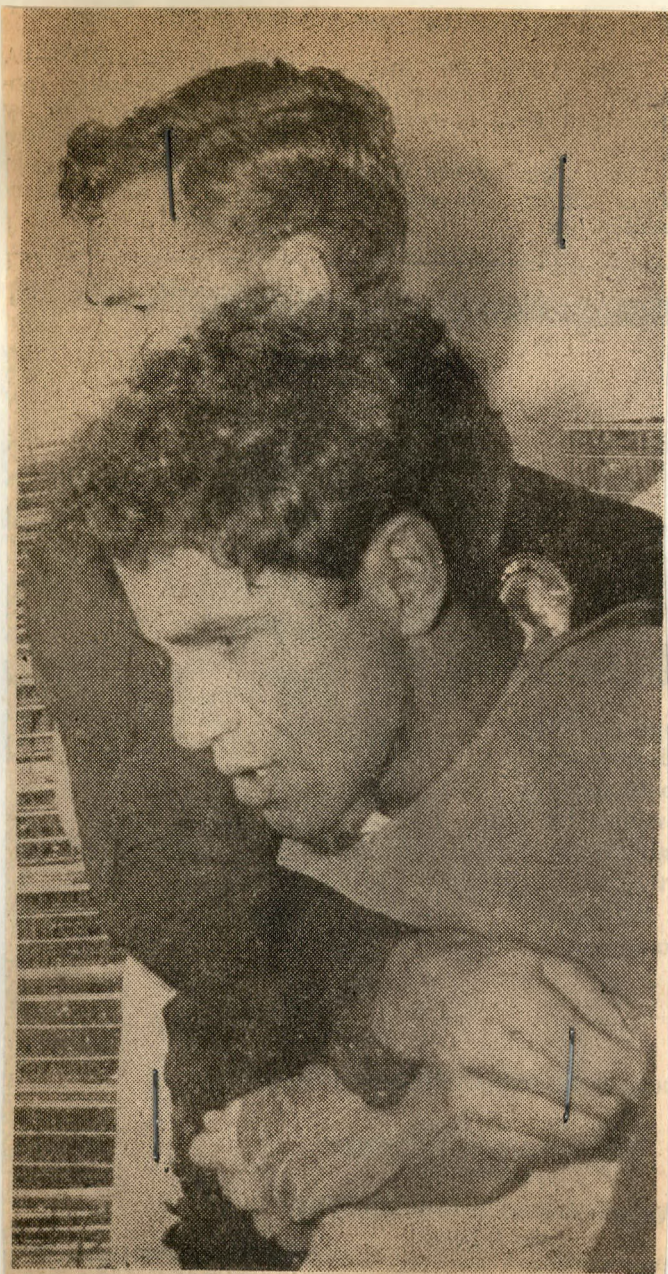
PAGE: 1 COL: 3

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

2) 89-61-22



Sweatshirted suspect is hustled from shooting scene (UPI)

Our man there

'Screaming and angry confusion'

By Robert L. Rose
Our West Coast Bureau Chief

LOS ANGELES—I was on the telephone, in a booth outside the ornate ballroom when the sound of the crowd's cheers of triumph changed to a wail of agony.

The news spread in panic haste.

"Bobby's been shot," someone shouted.

I hung up and ran inside.

Inside the ballroom people were rushing about in sorrow and rage.

There, behind crushing humanity on the speaker's platform, was Bobby Kennedy.

There was screaming, angry confusion all around me.

GROWN MEN their mouths gaping, walked in hurriedly in small, confused circles. They looked into faces, hunting for answers, reason, direction.

Their eyes darted from one face to another.

Christy Witger, a Kennedy worker, kept repeating, "I thought it was a firecracker . . . I thought it was a firecracker."

Across the huge ballroom I could see the expressions on

people's faces change as the news was passed across the room, rippling through the crowd.

A man unknowing in the mass, was smiling, chatting with a tall, blond woman. Then a harried man ran to

him. Suddenly the expression changed.

He stood there and actually pulled the hair of his own head and I could see his mouth form the words, "Oh, my God."

THERE WAS a woman not far from me.

Her face was blank, expressionless, her eyes glassy. She stood motionless, arms at her side, screaming a steady, frightful screech.

In the kitchen area behind the platform, newsmen and photographers stood in a tight circle around the fallen form of Kennedy.

A Negro man stood unsteadily on a coffeecart—the kind

waiters use to bring breakfast to hotel rooms — shouting, "Stand back. Give him air."

THERE WERE shouts for a doctor and men trying to rush past me cried out, "Let me through. I'm a doctor."

They plowed into the crowd. Maybe they got through. They became lost in the mass of bobbing heads.

A police lieutenant in the kitchen area hurried out of the room.

"We've got the gun," he said. He tried to keep his voice low, but it seemed higher pitched than it should be and his nostrils flared.

"Did you get him?" I shouted.

"Rosey Grier got him." Then the policeman was gone.

People standing next to me picked up the information, passing it back through the crowd.

"Rosey Grier got him. Rosey Grier got him, the cop just said so."

"They got Rosey Grier, too?"

"No damnit. Grier got the guy, the guy that shot Bobby."

SOME OF the people in the crowd just stood tight-lipped, clenching their teeth, the muscles of the jaws rippling.

Others shouted at each other, gesturing wildly.

Everywhere, people hunted for a leader.

But he was lying in a pool of blood.

5-4
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

205 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176
a) 89-61-23



Smiling Jacqueline Kennedy arrives at New York campaign headquarters of brother-in-law Sen. Robert Kennedy Tuesday to hear California primary results. Shortly afterwards, Sen. Kennedy was shot in California. (UPI)

The star-crossed Kennedy clan

Family dream of greatness turns into nightmare of grief as tragedy relentlessly stalks its ill-fated offspring

By Robert J. Herguth

They reach for the sun, and it turns to ashes.

They land on the planets, and the stars explode.

Their dreams come true, then turn to nightmares.

This is the Kennedy family, a star-crossed clan, doomed to greatness stalked by tragedy.

It all started in a storybook way: Handsome Boston financier Joseph Patrick Kennedy, now 81 and an invalid, married beautiful Rose Fitzgerald, now 76, in October 1914.

They had nine children through the years, and more than enough money to maintain a comfortable home.

But the grief that sharpened anew early Wednesday with the shooting of their oldest surviving son, Robert F., started much earlier.

Shortly after the birth of the oldest of their five daughters, Rosemary, the Kennedys realized she was mentally retarded.

Whatever caused it must have happened before birth, in a time that was irretrievably past.

Nothing, not love, not even the fortune that

Joseph Kennedy was amassing, could heal that retardation.

Such things were kept as family secrets in those days, and Rosemary was cared for with tenderness and hope until she was put in an institution.

As late as 1956, this hurt was too deep for mother Rose Kennedy to admit.

"And our eldest daughter lives quietly in Wisconsin, where she's a teacher in a nursing home," she told reporters.

BUT THE KENNEDY family, in typical fighting fashion, turned Rosemary's unalterable fate into a springboard for good.

It founded the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

Foundation in 1948, and spent more than \$20,000,000 in the next five years to help mental retardates through special homes and hospitals.

Only in 1961, the year before John F. Kennedy became President, could the family bring itself to tell the nation the truth about Rosemary.

But she was only the first tragedy.

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., the firstborn, was marked by the family for greatness, perhaps even for President.

He had bravery—the kind of courage that answers a call to war, and is devoured by that war.

He was a Navy pilot in World War II. He had completed two tours of combat duty when he volunteered to fly a secret mission over Nazi-occupied Europe.

The plan was for him and his co-pilot to parachute from their drone plane, which was filled with explosives, after aiming it at a German V-2 launching site.

Something went wrong. The plane blew to bits before the time for the parachute jump. No bodies were ever found.

"He was our shining star," said his sister, Eunice, much later.

The star had fallen. The sky was black.

EVEN BEFORE Joe's death, the family was worried sick about its second son, John,

the book-reading one, also a naval officer. He was reported missing in the Solomon Islands, with his PT boat, in waters infested by Japanese.

But, for once, there was good news. A telegram soon reported John had been rescued from an island. His boat had been split in two and sunk by a Japanese ship. And he had heroically helped save his own crew from death.

John recovered in a naval hospital. His biggest combat memento was a bad back, which plagued him for the rest of the life remaining to him.

So Joe was dead and John was saved. But war is insatiable.

The second oldest Kennedy daughter—the lovely Kathleen—had married an officer in England's Coldstream Guards. He was the Marquess of Hartington.

5-4
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 3

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROYCE M. FIRED SHER
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED

CHICAGO JUN 5 1968
FBI-CHICAGO

a) 89-61-24

He marched off to battle a month after their wedding night. He was killed in action in Normandy, France, a scant three weeks after Joe's last day on earth.

TURN THE PAGES of the family album now to May 3, 1948. A chartered airliner over southern France. Kathleen in it. The plane crashing into mountains of a land which Joe and Kathleen's husband had died to free.

Kathleen, "the liveliest of us all" as sister Eunice called her, was killed.

John felt her death perhaps worst of all. Since they were children, John was closest to Kathleen.

The 'shining star' falls

The drums of fate beat ever louder now, for John, the second oldest son.

The family hopes, once pinned on Joe, began to fix on John.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy his full name was. He once had hoped to be a writer. But to his father, success was spelled politics.

John—B.S. cum laude, Harvard University, 1940—by 1947 was a Democratic U.S. Representative from the 11th Massachusetts District. He was 30 years old. He may have had other thoughts. But he was a Kennedy.

JOHN MET a girl. Her name was Jacqueline Lee Bouvier. She was a soft and shining girl.

She would remember fondly later how he asked her for dates. The phone would ring. Nickels and dimes would be plunked into a pay phone at some far-off hamlet by John. He was campaigning for the next election. But he wanted to date Jacqueline. She said yes to the dates. They were married Sept. 12, 1953.

Then it was suddenly U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy. Life was sweet. A young and smiling couple. This was the time—if life were a movie script—for fate to gift the Kennedys with happiness ever after.

LIFE IS NO movie script. What would have been John and Jacqueline's first-born child was lost in miscarriage instead in early 1954.

John's wartime back injury returned, worse than ever. To move was agony. He underwent two delicate operations and nearly died. But he recovered instead and spent his time writing a book called "Profiles in Courage." It won a Pulitzer Prize in 1957. John fought back like a Kennedy and was a fulltime senator once more.

He fought. Yes, how he fought. He almost

was nominated for vice-president in 1956. His wife was seven months pregnant then. The baby was born dead, four weeks after the convention.

He won the presidency in 1962 but, like a pendulum, the triumphal swings were still counterpointed with tears.

He and Jacqueline gave birth to two fine children, but in mid-1963 they lost a third child, a newborn son.

Then came Nov. 22, 1963. A warm day in Dallas. The unthinkable. An assassin's bullets ended the life of John F. Kennedy.

Hopes fix on John

The Kennedy family held together, but was numb with shock.

The old father, crippled by a stroke in 1961, heard the news of the assassination stoically in his home at Hyannis Port, Mass., fighting back tears. Once he had four sons; now he had two.

They were Robert Francis Kennedy, who was U.S. attorney general under John, and Edward Moore Kennedy, who had become U.S. Senator from Massachusetts in 1962.

Turn another album page. June 1964. Another crash. Edward—called Teddy by the family—with a broken back. But he came back as a Kennedy does, and strode into the U.S. Senate stiffly, wearing a brace.

AND NOW, there is still another album page of horror. It is dated June 5, 1968. It is today. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy making a "victory" speech at Los Angeles, in his drive for convention delegates and the U.S. presidency.

There are cheers, then shots, then screams from the cheerers. Kennedy son No. 3 is taken to the the hospital in critical condition.

You wonder. If the nine Kennedy children had grown up in humble surroundings on Chicago's South Side, would it have come to the same thing?

Would there have been planes to ride in, and the Presidency to seek and win? Or would there have been quiet times in quiet homes, the family unknown but still intact?

Yet, every family must reach for the stars in its own way, though its stars fall from the sky.



Daley Sums Up Political Leaders' Shock

By Lloyd Green

Mayor Daley summed up the shock and indignation expressed Wednesday by local and state political leaders over the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) in the terse question:

"What's happened to our country?"

Grim-faced as he stepped from the City Council chambers where he had been attending a rally to bolster support for Tuesday's referendum to increase school taxes, the mayor said:

"It proves again to me the great hatred and the violence and the bitterness that exist in our country as well as in the world."

Daley said there is a great need for "more love and understanding and consideration for the other man's viewpoint."

"What about the people who poisoned this man's mind?" he asked, referring to the gunman who shot Kennedy and five others.

Officials Guarded

Daley flared suddenly when a young reporter inquired whether his personal guards had been increased in the wake of the recent wave of shootings and other violence.

"No. I have not," he replied, "and I think these questions are inappropriate."

Daley said police were providing protection for public officials, but he added, "All of us recognize how futile this is. If someone wants to kill you, it can be done."

The mayor called the shooting of Kennedy a "shocking

and stunning incident" and said that he and his family had been praying for the senator.

The mayor joined many other political leaders in noting that the shooting pointed up the need for strong federal gun-control legislation.

Gov. Shapiro said in a statement:

"Like all Illinoisans and Americans, Mrs. Shapiro and I pray for the well being of Sen. Kennedy, and like all out fellow citizens we are shocked and dismayed by this wanton act.

"Our thoughts are with the senator's family as well, wanting for them all the faith and courage needed at such a terrible hour."

Richard B. Ogilvie, Cook County Board president, said the shooting showed the need for a change in laws to give policemen in Illinois the right to stop and frisk suspects.

"When a man can't seek public office without running the risk of being assassinated, it is a reflection on our times and the kind of leadership

we have had," said Ogilvie, a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

John Henry Altorfer, another Republican gubernatorial candidate, called the attack "the price we are paying for toleration of crime and disrespect for law."

William G. Stratton, also a GOP candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, said he prayed for Kennedy and "for the end of the madness that is threatening to destroy our

beloved country."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) observed that the shooting of Kennedy has "highly significant implications" in the whole structure of U.S. government:

"Whenever those desirous of representing the people can no longer feel secure in going before the public where they become an easy target for an assassin," he said, "this insecurity would certainly become a deterrent to those who might otherwise seek public office."

Dirksen noted that shooting at candidates seemed to be "an inseparable part of political

endeavors" in many other nations, and he added:

"If in the United States this idea ever gained foothold it would be disastrous for our

whole form of government."

For that reason, said Dirksen, the senate will have "an extraordinary interest" in the shooting of the New York senator.

The Senate minority leader called for "immediate steps to make candidates for the high office of President and vice president thoroughly secure as they expose themselves to the public."

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 12 COL: 1

EDITOR: FLETCHER DEMON

COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-25

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Percy Urges Calm

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) said he found it difficult to believe that Kennedy had been shot.

"We have got to find out how this kind of violence can be possible," said Percy. "The country must remain calm, as calm as possible under these conditions."

Illinois Sec. of State Paul Powell said he was continually shocked by people reacting with violence to situations not to their liking, and he added:

"We must certainly make a strong reappraisal of ourselves as a nation and dig into our conscience as a nation to ask, 'Why John Kennedy? Why Martin Luther King? Why Bobby Kennedy?'"

State Sen. Paul Simon (D-Troy) said there may be a need to reduce the passions of political discussions during

the present atmosphere in the nation:

"Those of us who involve ourselves in the political process must speak with sufficient restraint so that those who do not understand the process and who may suffer emotional instability are not unduly stimulated," said Simon, who is a contender for the Democratic lieutenant governor nomination.

State Auditor Michael J. Howlett said, "The shooting of Sen. Kennedy was a tragedy but it's an even greater tragedy that we Americans haven't learned to settle our differences at the ballot box instead of in the streets or by violence."

State Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson III said the shooting of Kennedy was "too terrible for words."

"I won't have any statement," he said.

State Revenue Director

Theodore Jones said, "Although we can't find words to express our horror, we must find words to lead people to more compassion and understanding to eliminate such happenings as these."

Richard C. Wade, Kennedy's Illinois campaign manager, said the senator had been "struck down by the disease of violence, a disease which he has fought so valiantly over all these years."

"It is a tragedy for us all," said Wade, "not only for his family and the millions who admire him but for the country as well. For he is preeminently the man of peace, of compassion for the victims of violence, and of hope for reconciliation in our distracted society."

The Chicago presidential campaign headquarters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) announced an indefinite postponement of all activities.

Cause of death

Respiration finally failed

By Arthur J. Snider

Daily News Science Editor

The immediate cause of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death was respiratory failure.

The vital center of the brain concerned with stimulating the breathing mechanism finally failed.

Neurosurgeons here said the affected area of the brain was

compressed by swelling of the injured tissue and deprived of oxygen-carrying blood. The result was a fatiguing slow-down and, finally, stoppage.

THE TIP-OFF on the senator's downhill course came when he failed to regain consciousness.

A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy's doctors said Wednesday

night that breathing and heartbeat were steady.

The spokesman said Sen. Kennedy's condition was not deteriorating.

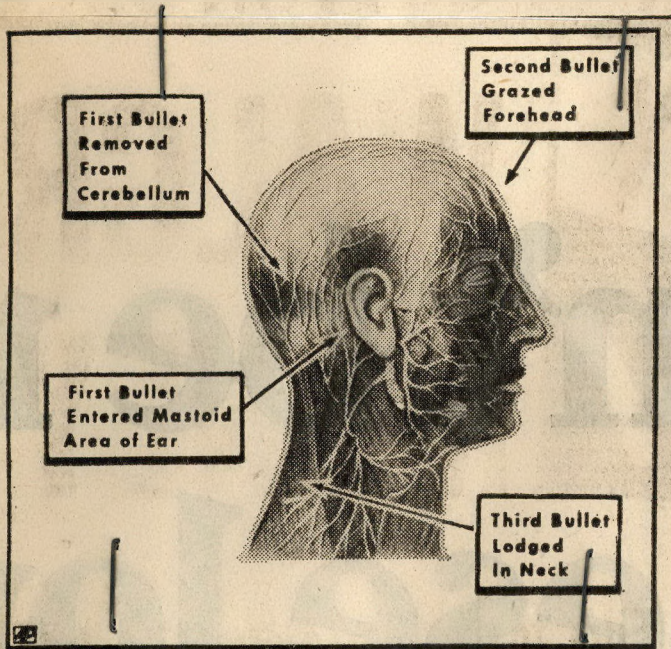
BUT BRAIN surgeons here said that this comment was not compatible with the doctors' formal statement that Kennedy's condition was "extremely critical as to life."

This meant that the senator's temperature and blood pressure were rising, his pulse rate was slowing, and his breathing was irregular and his coma was deepening as brain pressure intensified.

The bullet fired into the brain of Kennedy took a path of maximum destruction.

After penetrating the mastoid bone, which is half an inch thick, the bullet fragmented. Most of the pieces lodged in the cerebellum, a lower segment of the brain.

Loss of this part of brain tissue would not have been critical since the cerebellum is concerned mostly with balance.



Sen. Kennedy was struck by three bullets, but the fatal wounds were caused by the assassin's first bullet.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 10 COL: 4

EDITION: BLUE SKY

EDITOR: ROY M. BUREAU

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

a) 89-61-26

Chicago Police Mapping Plans to Give Candidates Security

BY RONALD KOZIOL

Candidates for the Presidency who plan future visits to Chicago will receive the same extra protection from police which is afforded the President, *THE TRIBUNE* was told yesterday.

It was learned that preliminary plans already have been started by Chicago police to cooperate with agents of the secret service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in handling protection here for candidates and their families.

The action was prompted by the shooting early yesterday of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in California.

One police official said, "We have worked with government agents in the past in protecting the President and Vice President, and there's no doubt that the same stringent measures will be used to protect

all candidates visiting Chicago."

In the past, as many as 200 uniformed policemen and another 50 plainclothes detectives were assigned to the Presidential visits. The detectives mingled with the crowds to help identify agitators and undesirable.

Uniformed policemen also were posted on overpasses and on roofs of buildings. The secret service and FBI often deployed up to 100 men to insure security.

While police pondered extra protection for candidates, it was learned that details of massive security measures for the Democratic convention in Chicago in August still are being determined.

John Meek, coordinator of the convention committee, said he was uncertain if additional security would be needed.

Order Will Help

"However, the President's order to give secret service protection to each of the candidates will certainly be a help," Meek said.

It also was learned that federal agents assigned to the FBI, the internal revenue service, and the United States marshal's office have been advised to rearrange their furlough periods so they will be available for duty during the week of the convention, Aug. 26 to 30.

Chicago police officials also said that requests for protection for other candidates for public office will have to be evaluated as they are received.

"It is just not possible to pro-

tect every candidate for office who campaigns in Chicago," said an official.

At the same time, it was learned that more policemen and new security measures have been added to Mayor Daley's bodyguard staff, altho this has been denied by the mayor.

Two Men Added

The mayor's personal bodyguard has been increased from four to six, and additional policemen have been detailed to the four-man unit which guards the mayor's 11th ward home around the clock.

The detail was increased early in April, after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King and has remained in effect.

In addition, before the mayor enters his car or the city council chambers, detectives check the immediate area.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDITION: 3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 4 COL: 6 SEC: 18

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 8 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Bobby's Death, What Does It Mean for Dems?

BY NORTON KAY
[Political Editor]

Political leaders now find themselves confronted with the grim business of evaluating the effect of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The obvious conclusion no one wants to put into words is that Vice President Humphrey will have an easier—if not easy—path to the Presidential nomination.

If so, the choice of Humphrey by the Democrats will lessen the likelihood of Republicans bypassing former Vice President Richard M. Nixon in favor of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Battle Line Drawn

The fear of Robert Kennedy as the Democratic nominee put business men in the camp of Rockefeller.

Now, the battle line will be drawn between Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy [Minn.] whose hope lay last week in a deadlock between Humphrey or Kennedy—or a Kennedy withdrawal [if he lost California] in favor of McCarthy.

By his victories in California and South Dakota, Kennedy's pledged and favored delegate count topped 400 votes—with 1,312 needed to nominate.

McCarthy Has 255 Votes

McCarthy had 255 delegate votes while Humphrey, according to such unofficial counts made by Newsweek magazine, had a conservative total of approximately 1,300.

With Kennedy's death, these delegates pledged to him as the result of his primary victories are free to back any candidate of their choosing.

A factor in this decision making is how a withdrawal is handled. Would the delegates be freed unconditionally? Would the Kennedy leaders select another candidate such as Sen. Edward F. [Ted] Kennedy [Mass.]? Would a stop-gap candidate be found just to hold the delegates, such as former Postmaster General Lawrence J. O'Brien?

A Serious Challenge?

Or, would the Kennedy delegates be urged to join with McCarthy as lone representative of the "New Politics" which Kennedy and McCarthy exemplified and as Kennedy himself said? This could elevate McCarthy into the role of a serious challenger, a role denied him so far by party leaders.

Decision time is drawing near on a specific case. On June 18, New York will elect 3 delegates from each of the state's 41 congressional districts. A state convention will choose another 65.

A Kennedy slate is running in each district. A McCarthy slate is entered in most districts, while an unpledged slate is entered in most of the districts.

Out of Loyalty

The unpledged slate leans to Humphrey.

If no decisions are made before June 18, the Kennedy slate probably will be elected in most districts just out of loyalty.

However, a political reality here awaits those Kennedy loyalists. Without Kennedy to lead them, a power vacuum will exist in New York which will be filled by those loyal to

Humphrey and Johnson. They are led by New York's national committeeman Edwin Weisl. Will the Kennedy loyalists buck the "old guard" Democrats without some assurance of outside support?

What these questions would indicate is that unless Ted Kennedy steps up, the Kennedy power will be broken. Will Ted Kennedy fill the vacuum? Will he be up to meeting it?

Could Be Third Power

Still another problem will confront Ted Kennedy: He could remain a third power along with the Humphrey-Johnson group and the McCarthy group—if he chooses.

There may be heavy pressure, tho, to make Ted Kennedy Humphrey's running mate. Recall the support for Bob Kennedy after the President's assassination.

At the time, the Democratic convention schedule was juggled so the President was nominated BEFORE the tribute to John Kennedy and Bob Kennedy's speech. Then there were the great efforts by Johnson to bypass Bob Kennedy as his running mate.

A similar wave of sentiment will be there for Ted Kennedy in August, only Humphrey may want to make the most of it. How will Ted respond?

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 8 COL: 7

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT
COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—CHICAGO	

Mike Royko



How about gun as our symbol?

Maybe it's time to change the words to our song; to bring it up to date and capture the national spirit:

*Oh, say can you see by the pawn shop's dim light
What a swell .38 with its pearl handle gleaming.
In a gun catalog is a telescope sight;
I'll send for it quick, while the sirens are screaming.
And the TV's white glare, the shots ripping in air
Give proof through the night that our guns are still
there.*

*Oh, don't you ever try to take my guns away from me
Because the right to shoot at you is what I mean by
liberty.*

And why not? We should glorify the gun. It is our national symbol. Who owns an eagle? How many of us have ever seen an eagle? But guns—we have 100,000,000 of them in private circulation. Maybe there are as many Bibles around as guns, but their impact doesn't show.

This country has so many guns because guns are very useful. I know this to be the truth because the gun lovers and their lobbyists, such as the National Rifle Assn., tell us so.

THEY TELL US THAT GUNS ARE GOOD for fighting crime.

If you have a gun in your house, you can shoot a burglar.

Of course, the burglar can buy a gun, too, so maybe he will shoot you.

Or, he might break into your home when you aren't there and steal your gun. Then he can use it to shoot a storekeeper and a cop. But they might arrest him so the net result would be one storekeeper and one cop shot, and a burglar in jail.

The gun is so effective as a crime-fighting device that the United States, with more privately owned guns than any other country, has the highest crime rate in the world.

What I've never understood, though, is why people can legally own rifles, shotguns or pistols, but can't own other fine anti-crime weapons.

Why can't I own a machinegun? I'm not much of a shot with a pistol, but I'm sure I could wing a burglar with a machinegun.

2) 89-61-29

c-6
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE SKY/BLACK

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE	INDEXED
89-61	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

IN FACT, I'D LIKE TO BUY a surplus tank from the Army—fully activated, of course.

I want a tank because the gun people say we might have to fight off foreign invaders some day. Apparently our Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and nuclear stockpile aren't up to the job.

If that's so, I'd feel more comfortable in a tank with my cannon blazing.

While waiting for the invasion, I could put it to home use. There isn't much difference between a tank and the legal guns. You aren't any less dead when struck by a tank shell than a shotgun blast.

Grenades should be legal, too. A fellow could knock out an entire burglary gang with one grenade. Yet, a grenade isn't any more lethal than a cheap mail-order rifle. You can't kill a President at 200 yards with a grenade, even if you have a strong arm.

Gun-lovers instruct us that our right to build private arsenals is guaranteed by the Second Amendment of the Constitution.

That's the one gun-lovers always quote this way: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Actually, it doesn't say just that. The entire sentence is: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

SO GUN-LOVERS INTERPRET THIS to mean that in order to have a well-regulated militia, anybody should be able to own guns. Not having graduated from West Point, I don't know if that is entirely true. It does seem like a strange way to build a militia.

But if they look at it that way, they should do something to help the dope fiend.

We all know that morphine can be a useful pain reliever. Yet you can't buy it in the drug store.

It seems reasonable that if guns should be sold to almost anybody in order to build a state militia, morphine should be sold to almost anybody to help those in pain.

And what about that part of the Constitution that guarantees our right to "to pursuit of happiness." Many people find their happiness in marijuana or LSD, but the cops pursue them while they pursue their happiness.

TRADITION IS A BIG FACTOR in gun ownership. Americans used guns to shoot Indians, the British, wild turkeys and buffalo, Mexicans and each other.

It's no longer necessary for us to shoot Indians, the British, wild turkeys and buffalo, Mexicans and each other, but we still own the guns. Tradition.

I believe in tradition. So I consider the Health Department to be un-American.

An even older tradition than gun ownership is the right to keep pigs, chickens, goats and cattle in your back yard.

But they won't let me.

Everybody should be able to keep pigs, chickens, goats and cattle in their back yards. Or in their high-rise apartment. Or in their office lobby.

That way, if the Communists ever take over all the farms and meat packing houses and try to starve us to death (they won't dare shoot it out because of our guns), we will be well stocked with our own food supply.

I'd write more about our precious right to bear arms but I've got to go to a meeting of a committee to replace the torch in the Statue of Liberty's hand with a .22 pistol.

So if you want to fight for your right to own guns, cut this column out and send it to your congressman or your senator.

Quick, while they are still alive.

Burden now rests on Teddy

By George Harmon

The mantle of Kennedy leadership is passing once again.

This time it is coming to rest on the husky shoulders of Sen. Edward M. (Teddy) Kennedy, the fourth son of the 79-year-old patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy.

The Massachusetts senator now is the last male hope of clan marked by beauty, intelligence, affluence, power and tragedy.

Senate observers say he has demonstrated an ability to tackle time-consuming studies that are the basis of legislation.

HIS TENACIOUS pursuit of facts reaches into stormy issues such as civil rights, gun control, and immigration. He is chairman of three hard-working subcommittees on science, aging and refugees.

His hard working habits have won the respect of some Southerners and conservatives who did not support his brothers. In five years as a senator, he has built a solid reputation as a constructive liberal.

Teddy's preparation for political leadership began with studies at Milton Academy, Harvard, Holland's International Law School and the University of Virginia Law School.

cb
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 27 COL: 4

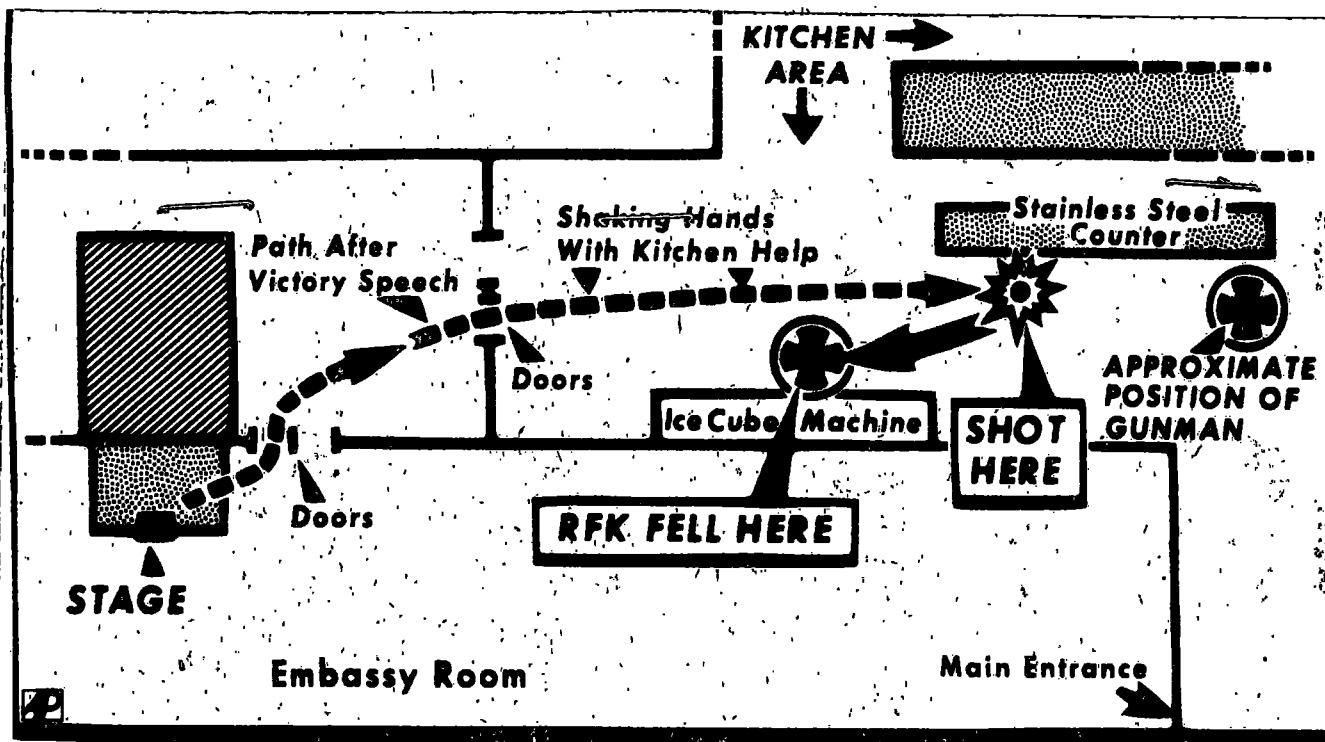
EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

27-89-61-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	



Death scene in Los Angeles

This is the area of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles where Sen. Robert Kennedy was fatally wounded Wednesday.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 18 COL: 5

EDITION: BLUE SKY

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

2) 89-61-31

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Mass said here

Together they prayed for him

By Robert J. Herguth

They prayed—together and separately—for the departed soul of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at Thursday's first mass in St. Peter's church.

It was 5:30 a.m. He had been dead less than two hours. But the news had flashed like summer lightning across the awakening city.

"I'm going to mention his name in this mass," said frail Miss Mary Zarecki, 77, of 849 N. Wood St., a retired tailor.

She journeys into the Loop each day for the early mass.

"A LADY TOLD ME about it at the bus stop," she added, clutching her thick prayer-book and her rosary.

"It grabs at your stomach," said another 5:30 mass-goer in the big Roman Catholic church at 110 W. Madison.

He is Anthony Apollaro Jr., 48, a salesman of 947 N. Springfield. His father was killed in May by debris that fell from the new First National Bank Building.

"I guess (assassinations) are common in other countries," he said. "But in this country it's a shame, whether you agree or disagree. I don't see how the Kennedy mother stands up under this."

ST. PETER'S sacristan—Brother James, 48—heard of Sen. Kennedy's death when he turned on a transistor radio at 4:03 a.m.

"My great reaction," he said after opening the church at 4:55 a.m., "is that we have got to get together more and more every day."

"Man has to resort to prayer rather than evil."

The Rev. Cuthbert Malone, 75, who will be 50 years a priest this year, said the first mass at St. Peter's.

He included the senator's name in the Prayer for the Faithful, asking that Kennedy's soul rest forever.

Before the mass, he said, "Personally, I think Kennedy's death, though tragic, certainly will bring glory to his name."

"Because in so many ways, he was one of the real men in our country."

In the dawn gloom outside St. Peter's, it was the task of Glen Aubert, 14, to bring the printed word of Kennedy's death to the Loop.

He was wheeling a cart, piled high with fresh newspapers.

"Something like this is always going to happen," said Aubert, of 911 N. Sedgwick, a pupil at St. Joseph School.

"I just hope the world becomes a better place to live in, for both black and white."

Back inside St. Peter's, even before the first mass started, the votive candles began twinkling on.

They were the faithful's way of asking for peace in this troubled world, and happiness in the next.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 13 COL: 7

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
32 JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. chant: 'Bang, you're dead!'

America's gun fetish that starts in childhood is one clue weighed as agonized nation asks, 'Why are we violent?'

By Lois Wille

Hans W. Mattick, the noted University of Chicago criminologist, was watching television at dawn Wednesday, sickened by the news, when he saw something "so fantastically gruesome I had to turn away."

It was a commercial for a new movie, interrupting the reports of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"The movie is called, 'A Minute to Pray, a Second to Die,'" said Mattick. "And I swear to God, in 45 seconds of the preview film I saw at least 30 people killed."

"I was horrified. This was the first commercial of the day. And coming right on top of that news."

"What kind of country do we live in?"

"It's hard to find words to describe it anymore."

TO MATTICK—and to other leading social

scientists—the two bloody television scenes are inexorably linked.

Together, they prove the depths of our national violence. We commit violence. We tolerate a mounting tide of violence, these

men say, at home and in our foreign affairs. And, in the view of some authorities, we are a nation enamored with violence.

The roots flourished in the blood of our Indian wars, in the vigilante justice of the frontier, in the brutalization of slavery, in the violent beginnings of our labor movement, in racial slaughters, in the assassination of Presidents.

OF THE LAST 21 PRESIDENTS, four have been murdered. Attempts were made on the lives of two others.

"This makes it probably the highest risk job in the world," said Dr. John Spiegel, psychiatrist and director of the Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University.

"And if one adds the other figures—Huey Long, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and now Robert Kennedy—it becomes ex-

tremely dangerous to be unique and brilliant in public life in the United States."

These murders and attempted murders cannot be explained away by blaming them on lone madmen, according to Dr. Spiegel. True, they almost always were committed by psychopaths—but by psychopaths carefully indoctrinated in our violent tradition.

"The pattern-setting is important," he said.

BLOODY HISTORY gave birth to bloody entertainment.

"This country has a romance with violence," says Mattick, associate director of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago.

"There are so many signs. If we held human life sacred, we wouldn't have this bowdlerized, cleaned-up violence of movies and television—where violence is something masculine you do to defend your honor.

"We wouldn't have 10,000 homicides a year, the highest rate among industrial countries. Or 10,000 suicides.

"We wouldn't have gun catalogs, probably our most obscene publications.

"Traditionally, we have been worried about the pornography of sexuality. At last sex is pointed toward life. But we have ignored the pornography of violence—which is pointed toward death."

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

3

—CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

6-6-68

Date:

Edition: BLUE STREAK

Author: LOIS WILLE

Editor: ROY M. FISHER

Title: KENSALT

Character:

or 89-61

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

89-61-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Painful paradox

The contrast between French and American movie censorship policies is most revealing, and illustrates Mattick's point.

In Paris, young people are forbidden to see our gory films but are permitted to view nudity. Here, we are appalled by naked bodies and completely tolerant of mayhem.

Now an agonized nation wants to know, how did we get this way?

Historians, sociologists and psychiatrists believe a painful paradox has emerged. The

Worldwide murder rates

Annual homicides per 100,000	Nation	Year
29.3	Nicaragua	1965
11.5	Guatemala	1964
6.0	Ecuador	1965
5.5	United States	1965
4.8	Panama	1965
2.6	Philippines	1964
2.3	Chile	1964
2.0	Finland	1965
1.5	Australia	1965
1.4	Japan	1965
1.3	Canada	1965
1.2	New Zealand	1965
0.8	France	1965
0.8	Switzerland	1964
0.7	Sweden	1965
0.7	England and Wales	1965
0.5	Norway	1965
0.1	Spain	1963

These are the latest international statistics available on comparative international murder rates. They are from the 1966 Demographic Yearbook of the United Nations.

very quality that made America great—the free, open society—has been perverted by some into a society where one man assumes the right to kill another man.

"Our social mobility and upward movement is the greatest of any country in the world," says June Sochen, specialist in intellectual history at Northeastern Illinois State College.

"The result is we expect quick action. We want a quick, simple solution.

"Many people think they have the right to bring about that solution. If you don't

like the United Nations, you spit at Adlai Stevenson. If you don't like Negroes, you throw eggs at little black children bused to your school.

"If you don't like President Kennedy or Martin Luther King or Medgar Evers or Robert Kennedy, you shoot him and solve the problem.

"It's a terribly simplistic view, thinking you can stop an idea by cutting someone down."

Nurtured by history

Assassination of a public figure is most likely to happen in times of extraordinary change, such as Lincoln's day—and our day.

"In such times there is always the possibility of paranoid response," says Michael Harrington, sociologist and author of "The Other America."

"Unable to understand the kaleidoscopic facts, a man sees in them the pattern of a conspiracy that justifies killing a deceitful leader."

The point to remember about our affinity for violence, according to social scientists, is that it has been nurtured and supported by our history and even by our laws.

THIS IS HARD for Americans to accept. We have been reared on grade school and high school textbooks that gave "a distorted view of history for misguided patriotic reasons," says John Hope Franklin, chairman of history at the University of Chicago. "We were told we were infallible as a nation. Of course this isn't true."

The war of 1812 and the Mexican War both were expansionist, not defensive. Yet they are soft-pedaled in textbooks. So are the bloodbaths during slavery and the early urban racial wars.

Fetish of the gun

David Riesman, professor of social science at Harvard University and co-author of "The

Lonely Crowd," condemns "our national tendency to react in wartime with unmeasured violence."

As an example, he cites the mass bombing of German and Japanese cities in World War II and the demand for unconditional surrender.

"And remember our beginning," says Hans Mattick. "We were founded by rubbing out

the Indians, the native population. We defined a whole human group as being fair hunting game."

OUT OF THIS EARLY frontier violence according to Dr. Spiegel: The fetish of the gun.

"It is a process of indoctrination in childhood," he says. "Americans are exposed at a very early age to the stimuli of violence through the mass media, movies, television, toys."

"In particular, they are exposed to the fetish of the gun."

"Little children go bang-bang with their fingers even before they're old enough to hold toy guns. 'Bang-bang, you're dead.' This is the chant of childhood in America."

He attributes the gun fetish to our early frontier, when men asserted their identity rather than inheriting it—and the chief means of assertion was the gun, "the great equalizer."

Lax laws assailed

Behavioral scientists get furious when they talk about the gun fetish, and the lax laws that support it.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, associate professor of social psychology at Harvard University, tells this story:

"Three days after the assassination of Dr. King, the National Rifle Assn. opened its annual meeting.

"Worried that the murder had 'dramatically changed the emotional atmosphere' concerning gun controls, the executive vice president unashamedly made his position clear. He said, 'We oppose restrictions on the right of every American to purchase and own firearms.'

"This is more than a Washington lobbyist talking. It is the violent society."

PETTIGREW AGREES WITH Mattick, who belittles all recent gun-control laws.

"Every one passed so far is a farce," says Mattick. "And that includes our new state law, our city ordinance and the bill just passed by the Senate in Washington."

Government sets pace

"We must get arms out of the hands of people, and not one of these new laws will adequately do this. We need real domestic disarmament."

"We have to treat guns the way we treat heroin—try to cut them off at the source."

"We must control the manufacture and distribution of weapons and ammunition if we are serious about attacking the problem of violence."

When they talk about causes of violence, social scientists don't stop with the sins of our past—the Indian wars and slavery and the Mexican War.

The conflict in Vietnam, they say, must be considered a major reason behind domestic violence today.

"Our government has set an example of violence in its war making," Mattick says.

The level of individual acts of violence always goes up when we're at war, according to Dr. Spiegel.

HE GIVES TWO reasons, based on research at this Center for the Study of Violence:

• "War involves everyone in violence. We are exposed to it constantly. The level of indoctrination to violence—normally high in this country—climbs even higher."

• "When we are at war, our political processes are less able to take care of domestic tensions. Money and energies are diverted."

Below our orderly governmental surface, he says, we are a nation of many different groups full of tension and conflict and jealousy. Certain ethnic groups and classes are pushed aside, given no voice in our imperfect democracy.

"Even before Vietnam, these tensions were only partly resolved by our political processes. Now we are less likely to resolve them. But they have to burst out somewhere—either by acts of individual violence or by mob action."

Unresolved tensions

One of the goals of Dr. Spiegel's center at Brandeis is to find some solutions to our ancient national problem of violence.

But the center is only two years old, and it is the only one of its kind in the country. "So we are just beginning to learn," he says.

He is convinced, though, that it is essential we develop "democratic political forms to take care of the unresolved tensions" of our disenfranchised minorities.

HANS MATTICK BELIEVES we need his "domestic disarmament" law, coupled with a government that sets a national example by refusing to resort to violence to solve its problems.

Then he would bring nonviolence down to a much more personal level: Don't punish your children by violence.

"Parents who deal with their children by harsh punishment are setting the pattern," he says. "They are teaching them that when you are desperate, you resort to violence."



Chicagoans voice anger and sorrow

By Edmund J. Rooney

A newsboy learned of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death just before dawn, while pushing his newscart along W. 63d St.

"It's frightening . . . John Kennedy died, and now this," said Matthew Stanley, 15, of 6336 S. Ada. "I will say a prayer today for Mr. Kennedy."

A few blocks away, Mrs. Ruth Dean, 7047 S. Parnell, waited for a bus at W. 63d St. and S. Ashland.

"I think it's terrible, it's maddening," she said. "I wonder what the other countries across the world think of this. I'm Negro and I want everyone to know I don't believe in violence."

"EVERYONE who's for the colored people gets killed, it seems," said William Jackson, 48, of 1048 W. Jackson, in a line outside the Illinois State Employment Service office on Jefferson, south of W. Madison.

"It's pretty bad," said John Smith, 22, of 71 E. 49th St., waiting in line with Jackson.

"The loss is awful," said Mrs. Elizabeth Patton, 5740 S. Wolcott, waiting at a transfer point for an Ashland Av. bus.

"It makes you wonder, because you can get somebody locked up if they disturb the peace, but you can't get somebody arrested before he does something like shooting Kennedy."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 13 COL: 6

EDITION: BLUE SKY/PAK

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

a-89-61-34

'From death must arise new devotion'

Mayor Richard J. Daley and other public officials were deeply grieved by the death Thursday of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"It is a bitter, tragic loss," the mayor said. "Like every American family, we are brokenhearted."

"Sen. Robert Kennedy sought to create a covenant among us—that together we would meet the challenge of a changing world within the framework of the unchanging American ideal of a free society based on law, justice and compassion."

"From his death must arise a renewed dedication to that mission on the part of all Americans," the mayor added.

"The nation and the world have lost a great statesman with vision and courage. And I have lost a personal friend."

"It is a sad day," Daley said.

GOV. SAMUEL Shapiro expressed "deep sorrow and anguish" on learning of the senator's death.

"The people of this state and nation have lost a fearless political leader. Mrs. Shapiro and I extend our personal condolences."

"Our hearts are heavy when we think of his lovely family."

SEN. CHARLES H. Percy (R-Ill.) said from his Washington home

"The passing of Sen. Kennedy, of course, deeply grieves Mrs. Percy, myself and our

daughter Sharon, whose husband Jan (Rockefeller) was so close to the senator."

Recalling the Kennedy family's reaction to the 1966 slaying of his own daughter, Valerie, Percy added:

"No family was so compassionate or understanding toward ourselves and others at a time of loss."

"Certainly all Americans must rededicate themselves to those principles that will strengthen the nation and help restore peace and tranquility to our times."

COOK COUNTY Board President Richard B. Ogilvie, campaigning downstate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, suspended his political tour and said:

"It's a terrible loss to the Kennedy family and I'm sure everybody's heart goes out to Mrs. Kennedy, the children and the parents."

Ogilvie, former Cook County sheriff, renewed his call for strong stop-and-frisk legislation and urged passage of a federal law to control the interstate shipment of handguns.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 13 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

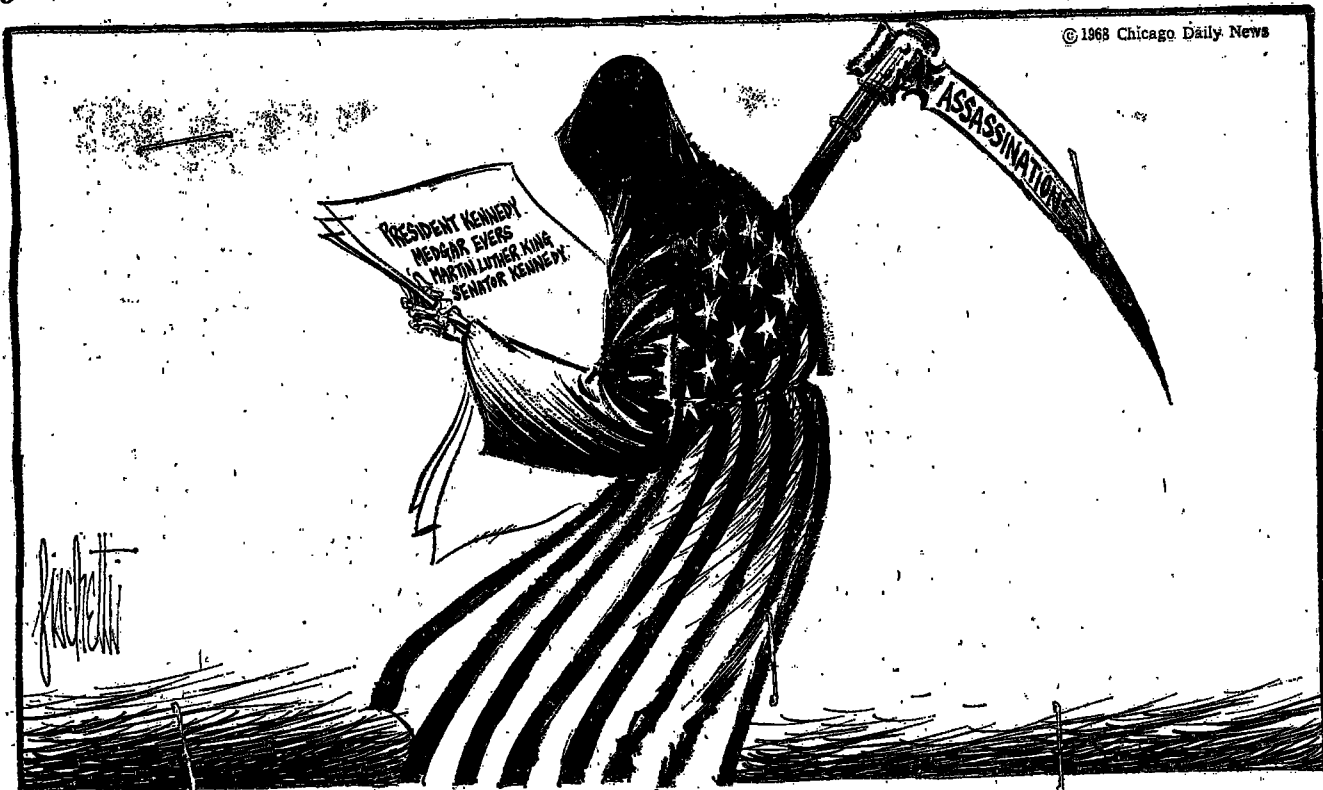
COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—CHICAGO	

a) 89-64-35

John Fischetti



American style

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 12 COL: 4

EDITION: BLUE SKY/PAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

CHICAGO OFFICE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

289-41-36

They went in harm's way

John F. Kennedy liked to quote the words of John Paul Jones:

"I wish to have no connection with any ship that does not sail fast, for I intend to go in harm's way."

The children of Joseph and Rose Kennedy have gone in harm's way as eagerly as most humans seek security. The result has been the making of history—and the compounding of tragedy.

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. killed in a secret air mission over wartime Germany . . . John F. Kennedy's PT-boat split by the bow of a Japanese destroyer . . . John F. saved miraculously,

later to become President of the United States . . . and die by an assassin's bullet . . . Kathleen Kennedy killed in an air crash over Southern France . . . her husband, the Marquess of Hartington, killed in Normandy . . . Edward Kennedy nearly killed in a 1964 plane crash . . . and now Bobby.

Surely this is a family born for greatness . . . and for the kind of tragedy a Shakespeare might devise—the fateful events and the heroic characters all larger than life. And for such ecstasy and suffering as few mortal clans are called upon to bear.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 12 COL: 1

EDITION: BLUE SKY/PAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-1-37

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

Reporters Analyze Parallels in Two Kennedy Shootings

BY ROBERT YOUNG
AND WAYNE THOMIS

The tragic parallels in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles early Wednesday morning recalls vividly events of his brother's assassination in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963, when John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, was cut down by bullets fired into a motorcade from the window of a school book repository building.

In each case critical wounds were in the head. President Kennedy's were such that he probably died in his auto seat seconds after a 6.5 millimeter slug shattered the back of his skull. Sen. Kennedy's serious injury was the penetration behind his right ear of a .22 caliber pistol pellet.

Both Trips Political

Both incidents in the tragic history of the rich and powerful Kennedy family apparently were rooted in their participations in the political arena. President Kennedy was on a Democratic fence-mending visit to Texas when he was slain. Sen. Kennedy had just won the Democratic California Presidential primary election when he was shot by a curly haired youth.

Your writers were both in Dallas and participated in the events before and subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy. As White House correspondent for THE TRIBUNE, Robert Young was aboard a press bus in the same motorcade with the President.

Line of Cars Halts

The line of cars on the jammed Dallas street came to a halt momentarily.

Before the reporters could jump out and ascertain causes for the delay, all the cars began to move again. The bus driver speeded up also and all the Washington newsmen were driven to the Dallas Trade Mart, where President Kennedy

was to speak. Not until they had been at this place for several minutes was it learned that the President had been shot. Not until an hour later was it certain that he was dead.

"Very soon after this," Young remembers today, "we were informed that Lyndon B. Johnson was returning immediately to Washington in the White House jet airplane and we were to go along in our own jet.

Vast Confusion Follows

The confusion which surrounded this ambush was not sorted out for many months, and even today there are writers of books which allege that the "true story" never has been disclosed.

The results of a full year of following every possible lead, thread, and possibility were summarized in the Warren commission report, issued in part in September, 1964. The commission was composed of members of the House and Senate and was headed by Earl Warren, chief justice of the United States.

Paraphrase of Report

The dramatic history as taken from the Warren summations is paraphrased as follows:

The President and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy had flown to Texas, and joined Texas Gov. John B. Connally Jr. for a two-day visit planned five months earlier. They arrived at Love field after a full day spent in San Antonio, on the morning of Nov. 22. As the report states President Kennedy was present in several roles; head of state, chief executive of the Democratic party, and, in this instance, prospective candidate for re-election.

It had been hoped that the visit and the Dallas motorcade would evoke a demonstration of personal popularity in 2025-1975 which the President had lost.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDITION: 3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 7 COL: 1 SEC: 1

EDITOR: W.D. MAXWELL

COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

2789-61-38

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

in the 1960 election. The motorcade route had been chosen on Nov. 18 and was not published in Dallas until the following day. The cars followed the published track exactly.

Cheers Along Route

Dallas citizens lining the route were cheering and waving spontaneously all along the city's streets. The cars were driven slowly, about 11 miles an hour, and turned from Main street into Elm street in preparation for an approach into Stemmons freeway and the shortest route into the Trade Mart.

To the right on Elm street loomed the seven-story warehouse of the Dallas school book repository. The Presidential car made a circling move around a small park in front of the building when the shots were heard.

Kennedy apparently was struck immediately. His body lunged forward and upright. One bullet pierced his lower neck just below the collar of his suit coat and emerged from his throat. A second struck the President at the rear of the skull, shattering the bone and causing massive and terminal injury.

The President had been sit-

ting on the right side of the open touring car. He fell to his left into the lap of Mrs. Kennedy. The Connallys had been sitting in jump seats just ahead.

Bullet Hits Connally

Presumably the first bullet which struck the President passed thru flesh and then hit Governor Connally in the back. The governor had been facing the crowds but had just started to turn toward the President when he felt the impact of the bullet. There was sufficient velocity in the slug for it to pass downward and forward go thru Connally's chest cavity, pierce his right wrist, and then wound his left thigh.

Afterward this bullet was found on the stretcher where the governor had been treated at Parkland Memorial hospital.

The president was beyond help, altho emergency surgery was attempted. Gov. Connally's injuries were not serious.

Back at the scene of the shooting there was much confusion at the outset over the source of the shots.

Cop Enters Building

Dallas Motorcycle Policeman Marrion L. Baker saw pigeons scattering from their perches on the upper ledges of the depository building and he drew the conclusion then that the shots had come from there. He raced his cycle from its position in the cavalcade to the depository doors, dismounted, and with pistol in hand rushed inside. He encountered Roy Truly, the building superintendent.

Both raced toward the elevators at the rear and found them "up in the shafts." Then they ran up the stairs. Not more than two minutes had elapsed since the shooting. At the second floor landing Baker saw "a glimpse of someone thru the small glass window of the door separating the hall near the stairs from a small vestibule leading into the rear

room." He rushed thru this door and saw a man at 20 feet.

At Baker's command the man halted and turned to walk toward the two investigators. When the man was closer, Truly said that the man worked in the building. Baker then proceeded up the stairs.

Walks Out of Building

The man who had been stopped then strolled down the stairs to the first floor and out of the building.

This individual turned out to be Lee Harvey Oswald. He had been employed in the repository since Oct. 16, 1963, more than a month earlier than the route of the motorcade had been planned.

Oswald walked down to a city bus stop near the building and at 12:40 p. m., almost exactly seven minutes after the shooting, boarded a vehicle bound for Oak Cliff, a southwest residential suburb of Dallas. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, one of Oswald's former landladies, was also on board and she recognized him.

Switches to Taxi

A traffic jam was encountered about four minutes later and Oswald then stepped off the bus and into a taxicab, which took him to his room in the house of Mrs. Earlene Roberts, a six-minute drive.

Back at the repository considerable progress had been made. Several witnesses had described the assassin and Dallas police had radioed a description to all cars. Policemen had found the murder weapon, a Carcano bolt action weapon, made in Italy, and it was found later that Oswald had purchased it from a Chicago mail order house.

At 1:15 p. m. about 12 minutes after Oswald left his rooming house, Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippet was patrolling alone on Oak



John F. Kennedy

Cliff's East 10th street. Alerted by the broadcasts he saw Oswald walking.

Questions Oswald

Tippit pulled alongside the curb and apparently exchanged words with Oswald thru the open car window.

Oswald initially rested both arms on the car roof above the car door. Tippit opened the left door and walked around the front of the car. As he reached the left front wheel Oswald drew a snub-barrelled .38 caliber revolver from his waistband and fired four shots, killing Tippit instantly.

A number of men and women saw this shooting and identified Oswald later. They saw him walk hurriedly back to the west along 10th street, cut across a corner lot, with the revolver still in his hand.

Enters Movie Theater

He continued walking, now on Jefferson boulevard. When a

police car with siren blaring passed along the street, Oswald stepped into a doorway and hid his head. Then he entered the Texas theater, a neighborhood movie, without buying a ticket. Mrs. Julia Postal, at the ticket window, phoned police.

At 1:29 p. m., only an hour

after President Kennedy was killed, a police squad arrived at the movie house and surrounded it.

Theater lights were turned up and the squad, led by Patrolman M. N. McDonald, converged on Oswald. McDonald ordered the suspect to his feet and heard him say: "Well, it's all over now." Oswald drew his revolver, but the weapon was jerked from his hand.

Within 48 hours it became apparent that the right man was in custody. Dallas authorities were attempting to conduct the investigation in a wholly open manner, as if to atone in a way for the tragedy which had occurred in their city.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, arrangements were made to shift Oswald from the Dallas jail to the county jail about a mile away. The transfer was announced in advance. The jail basement where Oswald was to board a car was jammed with television, radio, and news representatives, including THE TRIBUNE's Thomis. Flanked by police, Oswald walked from a jail elevator toward a vehicle in the glare of television spotlights about 11 a. m.

There had been threats made by phone to police officials

against Oswald's life, but it was felt that the jail basement was a secure place.

Shot by .38 Pistol

However, a dark figure rushed from the newspaper group toward Oswald in mid-stride and the .38 caliber revolver in the man's hand was fired once before he fell under police who leaped upon him.

Oswald grimaced as the bullet, fired from three or four inches range, slammed into his abdominal cavity. Seconds later he was unconscious and he died within an hour.

This third killing was the work of Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club owner, roustabout, and tough. He was disclosed later to be an unstable individual, frequently in minor troubles.

Sentenced to Chair

Ruby was tried by the state of Texas, found guilty on March 14, 1964, and sentenced to death. His act had been photographed in every detail by the television cameras trained on Oswald and his protestations of having "given justice to Oswald" were never accepted. Ruby's case was appealed, and he subsequently died of cancer in a county jail hospital on Jan. 3, 1967.

The Warren commission categorically held that Oswald acted alone and was not influenced by foreign agents, powers, or others.

And this again has an ironic, almost Greek tragedy cycle parallel with Sen. Robert Kennedy's assailant.

Policemen to Help Guard Candidates

Presidential candidates visiting Chicago will get the same tight security protection given to the President and Vice President.

Police Supt. James B. Conlisk said today Chicago police will cooperate with the secret service and the FBI in providing protection for Presidential candidates.

Conlisk said the secret service asked the police department for help. After the assassination of Robert Kennedy, President Johnson declared that all major candidates for the Presidency would receive Secret Service guards.

This means protection for each candidate in Chicago in August for the Democratic national convention, and for the family of each.

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 10 COL: 5

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT
COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

2789-61-39

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

Man's Tragedy

SEN ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S death is a tragedy that put an end to what might have been a worse tragedy—longer, more torturing, a drawn-out horror. That is small consolation but it is all we have. If he had lived, it would not have been as the man the world knew as Bobby Kennedy; a man of endless drive and vitality, humor and quick intelligence and fierce determination. The breath might have stayed in his body, but the bullet that smashed into his brain would have killed the Robert Kennedy who could have been President of the United States.

Nothing can add to this tragedy to make it more tragic. What has been learned of his assassin, Sirhan Bishari Sirhan, only makes it still more meaningless—more devoid of sense, alien and ungraspable to the mind.

Kennedy's life was shattered because of a young Arab's hatred of Israel. He was sacrificed because of a conflict 8,000 miles away in which he was in no way involved; because a few words uttered on a television program tripped a trigger in a young fanatic's mind and turned Kennedy into a symbol of all that he hated; for a chain of circumstances utterly trivial and unmemorable in themselves.

The human mind craves meaning, but there is none in this tragedy; none, at least, that does not apply equally well to every act of senseless violence.

To shoot Robert Kennedy because of Israel's war with the Arabs is insane and meaningless. But it is no more insane and meaningless than the assassinations of President Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Kennedy; or the murders of Medgar Evers and Malcolm X and Martin Luther King; or the fatal shootings and stabbings that will take place in Chicago this week, and next week, and the week after that, and will go unnoticed but for routine reports by police or hospital attendants.

Sirhan Bishari Sirhan now stands before the world as a symbol of the murderous twist in mankind's brain. Let us not forget that the symbol stands for something real and deadly; that it is useless to hate him without hating the murderous streak of madness in human society, and that killing him will not kill murder.

Our enemy is not one man, but the disease of murderous violence that has been our curse since Cain, it is running wild among us now, and must be cured. If the tragedy of Robert Kennedy brings us one step closer to a cure, it will be none the less a tragedy, but it will have a meaning.

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 16 COL: 1

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

COPY SENT TO BUREAU
CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-40

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 8 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	