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Bobby Kennedy Assassinated at Height of Political Career

BY PETER REICH

SEN. ROBERT F. [BOBBY] KENNEDY, 42, possessed four major advantages that might have enabled him to enter the White House—his family's name and wealth, and his personal drive and charisma.

But fate made him the second illustrious member of his family to die by an assassin's bullet.

Ironically, Sen. Kennedy had scored his greatest political triumph shortly before he was slain, winning the coveted California Presidential primary of the Democratic party the same night.

His resounding victory canceled out a stinging defeat he had sustained in the Oregon primary only a week earlier. That defeat had been the first political failure of a Kennedy in a long time.

SEN. KENNEDY WAS GUNNED down by his assailant only minutes after finishing a victory speech in the Ambassador hotel in Los Angeles, early Wednesday morning, June 5. A .22 caliber bullet fired into his head behind his right ear proved fatal. The assassin immediately was apprehended.

Sen. Kennedy, who had been elected junior senator from New York in 1964, had entered the 1968 Presidential race less than 3 months before his death.

That was on March 16, when the senator formally announced his bid for the Democratic nomination.

He asserted that he did so at the urging of more than 100,000 Americans who had written to him, asking him to run.

He said he felt he had to run, because the nation was on "a perilous course."

HIS DECISION WAS NOT met with unanimous acclaim. Some fellow Democrats accused him of political opportunism and of trying to garner for himself the political prize that, they said, properly belonged to another senator, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, the first avowed "peace candidate."

Like McCarthy, Kennedy strongly opposed the Johnson administration's handling of the war in Viet Nam.

Indeed, shortly before announcing his candidacy, Kennedy had approached President Johnson with an offer to stay out of the Presidential race if the President would appoint him head of a commission to revise American policy on Viet Nam.

The maneuver backfired. The President not only turned down the offer, but at least one editorial termed the senator's act "the crassest approach to political blackmail that can be imagined."

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

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EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

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In fact, Kennedy said he had "grave reservations" about supporting President Johnson for reelection in November if he were unable to block Johnson's nomination at the Democratic convention this summer.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION not to seek reelection made this issue academic.
From the start of his campaign for the nomination

Kennedy based his appeal to voters on two major issues—peace in Viet Nam and "social reform" within the United States. The issues had great appeal for the "New Left," and for minority groups including the poor and nonwhites.

It was in urban areas heavily populated with minority group voters that Kennedy exhibited his greatest political strength.

In California, he had trailed McCarthy by as much as 6 per cent of the vote—until returns from Los Angeles, with its heavy Negro and Mexican-American population, started coming in. Then the pendulum swung solidly over to Sen. Kennedy.

Since his birth on Nov. 20, 1925, Kennedy played many roles in life. Besides being a United States senator, he had been the nation's attorney general [under his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy], an author [three books], a student [Harvard university], athlete [football, tennis, golf, horseback riding, skin diving], a navy man, and a father of 10. [His widow, Ethel, is expecting their 11th child in January.]

His life was marked by repeated tragedy.

HIS OLDER BROTHER, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., was killed on a navy flying mission in 1944, during World War II, when Robert still was in his teens.

A sister is mentally retarded, a second sister died in a plane crash shortly after World War II.

His father, a multi-millionaire and our ambassador to Britain in the late 1930s, was paralyzed by a stroke Dec. 19, 1961, and since has had a series of heart seizures.

On Nov. 22, 1963, his older brother John, then President, was assassinated in Dallas.

Seven months later, on June 19, 1964, his brother Ted—Sen. Edward F. Kennedy of Massachusetts—suffered a broken back in a plane crash.

The assassination of his brother, John, undoubtedly left deep emotional scars on Robert Kennedy.

He was attorney general then, and he was lunching at his home in McLean, Va., when he received the news of the tragedy.

HE SPED TO THE AIRPORT and was there when the Presidential jet landed with the late President's body, his widow [her pink suit still stained with the blood from her husband's wounds], and the newly sworn-in President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

Friends and foe alike acknowledged Robert Kennedy's deep devotion to his brother, and none could forget his grief-lined face as he escorted his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, thru the funeral rites that followed.

Tho there were many differences between Jack and

Bobby, as intimates referred to them, the late President and his brother shared at least three great similarities—brains, drive, and "charisma." The latter is that elusive quality that attracts followers and admirers.

Wherever Bobby went, there were scenes of frenzy.

People tore at his clothing. Women smeared his face with lipstick. Co-eds squealed and ran beside his car to grab and kiss his hand.

In one town, souvenir-hunting admirers even snatched the shoes off his feet.

A reporter once asked him why he ran so hard and worked such long hours.

IN RESPONSE, THE senator borrowed the newsman's notebook and wrote a line from Aeschylus, the ancient Greek playwright:

"When the height is won, then there is ease."

But while his admirers called him charming and brilliant, his foes termed him ruthless and overly ambitious.

Labor Boss James R. Hoffa, head of the Teamsters union, in 1958 called Kennedy "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart-aleck" after a Senate committee—of which Kennedy was chief counsel—had charged that Hoffa had "grossly misused union funds" and ran "a hoodlum empire."

Hoffa later was sentenced to a total of 18 years in prison on charges of jury tampering and misuse of union funds. He now is behind bars.

Robert Kennedy first had gone to Washington soon after his graduation from the University of Virginia law school in 1951 and his admission to the Massachusetts bar. He joined the Justice department, where he was concerned principally with prosecution of graft and income tax cases.

In Jan., 1953, when the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations was formed, he was named one of 15 assistant counsels under chief counsel Roy Cohn.

HIS SERVICE WITH the committee ended temporarily on July 31, 1953, after he and Cohn feuded over the latter's methods of operations during the army-McCarthy hearings.

Kennedy rejoined the committee the following February as chief counsel for the Democratic minority.

The following year, he succeeded Cohn as chief counsel and staff director.

When the McClellan committee on improper labor or management practices was formed, in Jan., 1957, Kennedy became chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65.

He did his job so well—ultimately, 108 Teamster officials and associates were convicted, mostly as the result of information turned up by the committee—that the Society of Professional Investigators gave Kennedy its first annual award as "Outstanding Investigator of the Year" in 1957.

Such was Kennedy's legal background when his brother named him attorney general.

His limited experience stirred a controversy, but the President joked:

"I CAN'T SEE THAT it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Kennedy drew together a brilliant staff of lawyers to assist him.

His record as attorney general touched a broad spectrum of the nation's life, from civil rights to organized crime, and from labor racketeering to immigration.

Kennedy was criticized for a number of actions—for sending the FBI to question persons in the middle of the night about a steel price increase, and for proceeding both “too fast” and “too slow” with civil rights matters. But at least one historian, Arthur Schlesinger, called him “the best attorney general this country has had for a generation.”

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning, rejecting such action as “another Pearl Harbor.” Instead, he urged the policy that was adopted—issuing a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove its missiles.

In 1964, he declared he would not be a candidate for senator from New York, then changed his mind when President Johnson eliminated him [and all other cabinet members] from consideration as his running mate for Vice President.

HE WAS ELECTED SENATOR from New York despite the fact that he barely managed to establish the required residency there, and answered critics by asking: “Isn’t the basic question, ‘Who can best represent the state of New York?’”

As senator, he delivered major speeches on Latin America, poverty in America, the problems of the cities, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He traveled widely—to Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and Southeast Asia. He climbed mountains and he skied.

He called for the inclusion of the Viet Cong in the South Vietnamese government, but Vice President Humphrey likened that proposal to putting “a fox in a chicken coop or an arsonist in the fire department.”

Kennedy had been a naval officer training candidate at Harvard during World War II when his oldest brother, Joseph Jr., was killed in Europe. Some months later, the navy named a destroyer after Joseph Jr., and Robert went to Washington to ask Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal to assign him to the ship as a seaman.

IT WAS DONE BEFORE the family learned anything about it. Robert served aboard the ship in the Caribbean, and left the navy as a lieutenant.

Only last year, a reporter questioned Robert Kennedy about his plans for the future—especially if he intended to wait until 1972 before making his bid for the Presidency.

Kennedy gave a prophetic answer:

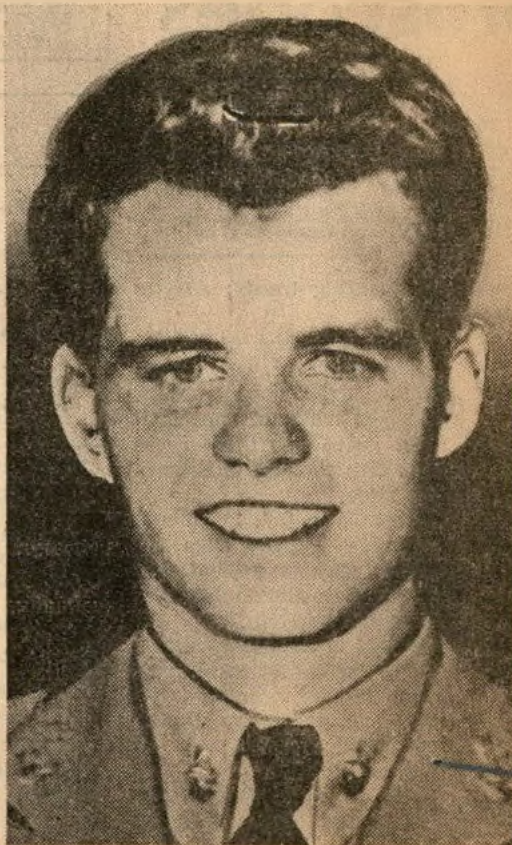
“Existence is so fickle. Fate is so fickle.

“How does anyone know if he’ll be around in 1972?”

Charm, Action, Service, Results Marked His Life



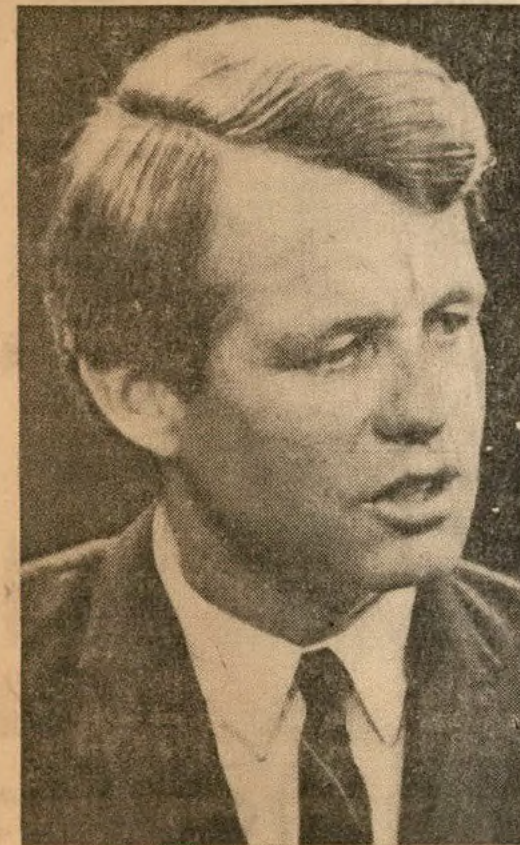
IN HIS early teens, Bobby already showed signs of his captivating charm.



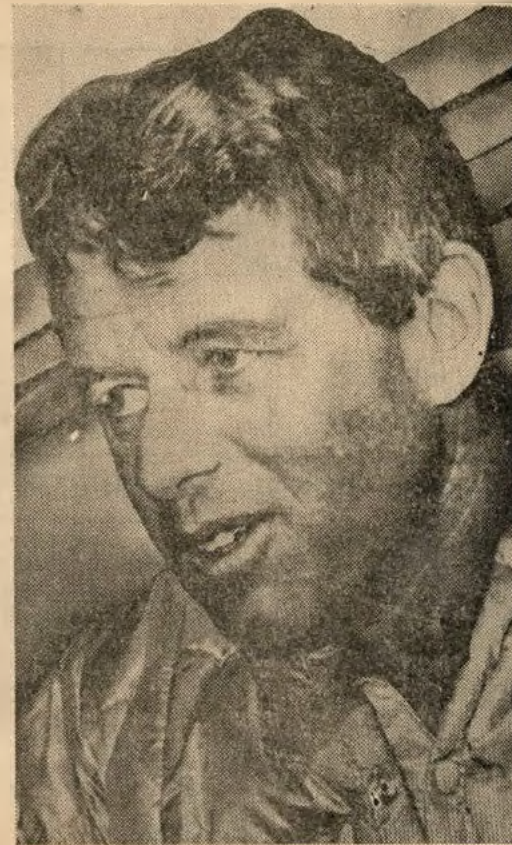
DURING World War II, he struck a dashing figure in a naval cadet uniform. He rose to rank of lieutenant.



AS THE 31-year-old chief counsel of a Senate subcommittee, Kennedy ferreled out union gangsterism.



VISITING Chicago during his campaign, he expressed his views on TV talk show.



TIRED, but triumphant, the senator returns from 1965 climb to top of Mount Kennedy, named for his late brother.



Ethel Kennedy, at Bobby's side as usual, helped him greet crowd after announcement he'd run as senator from New York



WAIT UNTIL 1972? "Existence is so fickle. Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he'll be around in 1972?"

The Shame of Washington

Yesterday's shocking news from Los Angeles has tended to obscure the news of another shooting that took place at almost the same moment in Washington. Two marine lieutenants eating hamburgers in a snack bar were murdered, and a third and his companion were wounded.

So far it is hard to ascribe the shooting of Sen. Kennedy and his companions to anything but sheer madness. But the shooting in Washington fits into a pattern of growing lawlessness and violence which has disgraced the capital for some time. It has risen to the point of terror since the riots following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. and, especially since the arrival of the "poor people's march" and the accompanying militants, both white and Negro, who are determined "to turn this capital upside down."

The three young Negroes charged with the murders do not appear to be registered at Resurrection City, but they are from out of town—from California—and one of them says he came to Washington to join the poor people's march.

Be that as it may, the events of the last two months have made Washington a national disgrace. Serious crimes, mainly robberies and assaults, are running at double the rate of 1967. The city reports an average of 77 cases of arson a month—at least seven of them on one day, May 8. Public transportation has been curtailed because drivers refuse to work at night. Stores are shutting down at dusk. The tourist business has almost come to a halt.

The reasons for all this are not hard to find. Crime all over the country has risen in close proportion to the success of saboteurs and the courts in obstructing the work of the police—and now the Supreme

court has, in effect, ruled out the death penalty.

Washington's own record has been especially shameful. During the April riots, government officials followed a deliberate policy of "restraint," and they even congratulated themselves on what they regarded as its success. Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling appropriations for the District of Columbia, saw things more clearly. Policies designed to spare the lives of rioters and arsonists and looters, he said, have merely encouraged them to greater violence.

The attorney general himself, Mr. Clark, has proved the most willing pushover of all for the rioters. He was rewarded for his "restraint" by a delegation from Resurrection City who refused to let him speak, hurled insults at him, and arrogantly threatened violence. The top law enforcement officer of the country listened meekly until the show was over.

Washington has compounded its troubles by virtually welcoming this army of marchers and giving them squatting rights in the middle of the city, even tho it should have been clear to anybody that the "nonviolence" was wishful thinking and that, in time, the militants would take over.

Congress has control of the District of Columbia, and Congress is in session. It would be best for everybody concerned if the marchers were to pack up and go home quickly, before they wreck their own cause along with the city of Washington. But if they don't, then Congress had better be prepared to see that they leave when their permit expires or to assume the responsibility for a capital turned upside down.

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Another Day of Mourning

There are no words to express the nation's sorrow ~~when one~~ of its leaders is assassinated. All America grieves over the senseless, cowardly, cruel shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Many deranged persons, including homicidal maniacs, are permitted to roam the streets of our cities, and no one can be sure that he is safe from attack.

When the Rev. Martin Luther King was murdered a day of mourning was widely observed. At that time a TRIBUNE editorial said:

"Yes, a day of mourning is in order. This country should repent its ways. It should mourn for its fall from grace. It should look into its heart and abjure the evils to which it has succumbed.

"Look about you. Moral values are at the lowest level since the decadence of Rome. Moral values are scoffed at and ignored. Drug addiction among the youth is so widespread that we are treated to the spectacle at great universities of faculty-student committees solemnly decreeing that this is no longer a matter for correction under law. At countless universities the doors of dormitories are open to mixed company, with no supervision.

"Dress is immodest. Pornography floods

the news stands and book stores. 'Free speech' movements on campuses address themselves to four-letter words. Students terrorize faculties and university presidents and assert that they should govern the administration and dictate the curriculum. We are knee-deep in hippies, marijuana, LSD, and the other hallucinogens. We do not need any of these: we are doped to the point where our standards are lost.

"We have spawned a generation raised on the maxims of Baby Doctor Spock that permissiveness is beautiful. If the brat squawks loud and long enough, you cure him by giving him anything he wants. The same rule has been meekly adopted as a panacea for racial tension.

"So goes the fashionable 'liberal' reasoning of the day. We have allowed a minority—the worst of all of us—to take over.

"Yes, this nation and its people need a day of mourning—a day in which they look into their hearts, take stock of their conscience, and decide whether repentance is to be their salvation—if any is to be had."

We have repeated this theme today because thousands of our readers have asked for copies of the "Day of Mourning" editorial and it applies just as aptly to the attempt to kill Sen. Kennedy.

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YOUTHS DECRY NEW / POLITICS OF THE BULLET

Term It Symbol of Sick Society

BY DONNA GILL

Shock and grief know no generation gap.

Ideas of the young people and the older citizens might vary, but their responses yesterday to the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were much the same—shocked and resentful.

Sen. Kennedy has a following among the college set, and the young people at colleges here, whether they served with him or not, labeled the shooting as horrendous. To some, it was an attack on a youth leader, and to others it was a symbol of a sick society.

King Incident All Over

"Everybody's getting killed, and killing is evil," said Randy Klein of New York City a sophomore at the University of Chicago. "Nothing is worth killing for. It seems like Martin Luther King all over again."

Another student there, Gwendolyn Bryant, Cleveland, thinks it is "typical of what is happen-

a breakdown in society.

"My concern is that it's become a way of political decision making," he said.

Effect on Students

Ray Gadke, 25, an instructor in the history of western civilization at the University of Chicago, said students in his classes are either frustrated or callous. He said many are becoming callous because "shootings happen so often now, people are becoming thick-skinned. It's sad to see it happen. People are beginning to accept this way of doing things."

Donna Chen, 21, of 3811 N. Lawndale av., is a senior at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle campus.

"I was just plain shocked," she said. "I had to translate what happened to my parents in Chinese. They were ashamed something like that could happen in America. I was just stunned. I watched the television and saw the emotions on Kennedy's wife's face. It really got me. I was supposed to go over notes with someone for a test. I didn't make it."

Nabhan Daoud, 25, is a foreign student at the Circle from Jerusalem.

"We have to be more than shocked or sick—we have to do something, but I don't know what," he said.

Classes at Loyola university are out for the summer, but Gary Hafner, 27, of 6345 N. Wayne av., was still at the campus.

Remembers the Brother

"I remember his brother," he said. "Unless this country learns to live with all the people in it, it will destroy itself. It is a loss to young people — there are so few who speak responsibly for us."

At Northwestern university, reactions ranged from that of Mike Murphy, a junior from Neenah, Wis., who is "really disgusted" with riots, violence and shootings; to the reaction of Don Adams, a sophomore from East Point, Ga.

"I'm not surprised," Adams said. "Nowadays no one is safe. The society is pretty sick and something has to be done. It's evident he was shot because he was trying to do something. He isn't liberal—he's human."

Fears Misplaced Blame

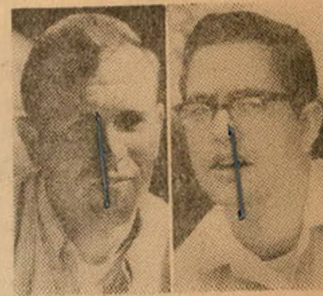
Adams was disappointed because he said investigators and others "are already trying to say it was ~~done~~ by a minority group."

A different note came from William Wooten, 22, of 915 Dempster st., Evanston, who noted that many students remark how dangerous the nation is becoming.

"But they are used to security. We don't understand how good it has been and how much easier we have it than the settlers did. It doesn't mean the shooting is good, but it doesn't mean we should panic and say society is falling apart."



Miss Bryant and Klein



Gadke [left] and Green



Daoud and Miss Chen

ing in the United States. I just don't think the guy that did it was alone." She worked for Kennedy passing out campaign leaflets in Gary.

Art Green, a junior who lives at 2334 W. 110th st. saw it as

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Psychiatrists Decry Trends to Violence

BY RONALD KOTULAK

The attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy reflects an alarming trend in the United States in which more and more people are using violence in an effort to solve their problems, several psychiatrists said yesterday.

"We are in trouble as a nation because never before have we seen so much violence in so many areas where it was unheard of before," said Dr. Edward J. Kelleher, psychiatrist for the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Blame Courts' Leniency

The psychiatrists blamed the leniency of the courts for fostering the impression that criminals can escape punishment and the exploitation of violence for entertainment as major factors influencing the growing pattern of violent actions.

While the shooting of Kennedy may have been the irrational act of one individual, it nevertheless is part of the

growing number of crimes of violence which the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports are increasing at a rate faster than the population increase, Dr. Kelleher said.

Student riots on college campuses and in high schools, civil disobedience that turns into law-breaking, demonstrations that are really insurrections, and the large number of looters, arsonists, and snipers that appear during ghetto riots are part of the growing dependency on violence, he said.

"Criminals are Protected

Not too many years ago people used to be arrested and prosecuted for what they are getting away with today and there is a concerted effort to protect the criminal, he said.

"Our teaching of morals has

gone to pot," Dr. Kelleher said. "Right is what you want to do and the law goes to the extreme to protect you.

"It used to be that if anyone did something wrong he knew he would be punished for it, but now there is a big question as to whether he will be punished at all, and if he is punished, whether the punishment will fit the crime."

"Transforming Nation"

Dr. Herbert Otto, research director at the Stone-Brandel center, said that the climate of violence perpetrated in movies, TV shows, and other forms of mass communication, is transforming this country.

"The steady diet of violence in all media is brain washing and conditioning the American public to accept violence as the major means of problem solving," Dr. Otto said.

"The shooting of Sen. Kennedy seems to underscore the fact that the mass media's continued concentration of the message of violence is making us a nation in the process of accepting violence as a way of life."

Asks Commission Study

He called for a Presidential commission to study the growing phenomena of violence so that constructive changes can be made on a nation-wide scale.

The Brandeis Lemberg center for the study of violence, which is part of Brandeis university, Waltham, Mass.,

reported that there were 10 times as many racially-inspired civil disorders in the country during the first three months of 1968 than in the same period last year.

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Police To Help Guard Hopefuls On Visits Here

The Chicago Police Department will work with federal agents to protect presidential candidates and their families when they visit Chicago, a police spokesman said Wednesday night.

Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were offered to top political candidates by President Johnson after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) was shot in Los Angeles early Wednesday.

The spokesman said Deputy Chief of Patrol John Leonard would co-ordinate the protective service with federal agents. He said the arrangements probably would be similar to those used when President Johnson visits the city.

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The Kennedy Tragedy

The nation, once again shocked by a brutal and senseless shooting, prays for the recovery of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. We join in those prayers and grieve with his family, which has suffered so many personal tragedies.

The nation's course may well be affected by this degenerate act of violence in Los Angeles, just as it was affected by the murder of Kennedy's brother, the late President.

Millions of Americans were turning to this courageous public official for new national leadership; his popularity once again was demonstrated in the California primary. He was emerging as a new political force that could be effective whether or not he won the nomination for President in August.

But now another gunman has again changed the nation's course, for the shooting of Kennedy does more than change the political scene. It demands of all Americans an answer and a solution to the violence that has become a contagion in our land.

Every act of violence is the act of an individual and the entire nation cannot be indicted for the act of one man with a gun in Los Angeles, or Dallas or Memphis. But the entire nation must recognize that more and more individuals are expressing themselves through violence, much of it purely degenerate and without purpose.

The shooting of Sen. Kennedy is more appalling because of his prominence and promise, but the lawlessness

that it signifies is with America daily. In Chicago just this ~~past week~~, five policemen were shot. This year at least 29 young persons have been killed here in gang warfare. Violence has become so routine that seemingly only the shooting of a public figure shocks citizens into asking each other what are we as a people, where are we going as a nation?

There may be no overt relationship between the shooting of Sen. Kennedy and the violence in the city streets. Why the gunman acted as he did remains to be learned and it is salutary that public officials are protecting him from lynch violence. One way to get to a cure for violence is to learn what causes it. Individual madmen such as the one who assassinated Chicago's Mayor Cermak in 1933 may always be a menace but unless America is, to go up in flames those revolutionists who are now dedicated to force must somehow be dealt with.

The spokesmen for the poor and discriminated-against must realize that progress cannot be achieved through arson and rebellion as some are threatening in Washington, right now. The latest victim of violence, Sen. Kennedy, was a champion of the poor and hoped to be a unifying force for order and opportunity. Surely this latest terrible act should impress on all who turn to the gun and the torch the utter futility of their alienation from the lawful society.

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Offers aid to Government

Pusateri backs gun bill

By Phillip J. O'Connor

The Republican co-chairman of the Illinois State Crime Investigating Commission Thursday offered, to co-sponsor a Democratic state gun registration bill in the Legislature July 15.

State Rep. Lawrence X. Pusateri of Melrose Park said, "I'd like to see a law passed that provides for registration

of the individual weapons. I would work very hard to get such a law."

The statement came after the death early Thursday of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), who was fatally shot Wednesday by an assassin in Los Angeles.

Pusateri said he would be "very happy" to co-sponsor a state gun registration bill with

three Chicago Democrats who plan to introduce the measure again.

THE THREE Democrats are Rep. Paul F. Elward, assistant minority leader of the Illinois House, and state Senators Robert E. Cherry and Thomas A. McGloin, minority leader of the Senate.

They acted as sponsors of the same bill in the last session of the Legislature. It was backed by Mayor Richard J. Daley and it provided for registration of individual weapons.

However the measure was killed in the Republican-controlled Senate.

The Legislature, instead, passed a gun-owners' registration law sponsored by Sen. W. Russell Arrington (R-Evanston), Senate majority leader.

The Arrington measure, which goes into effect July 1, provides for registration of gun owners, rather than weapons.

Chicago has a gun-control ordinance that provides for registration of all guns. It be-

came effective May 15.

Daley urged Congress to pass a federal gun control law, saying: "Too many people have guns who shouldn't have them."

MEANWHILE in Washington, the attack on Sen. Kennedy precipitated a demand by some of his fellow senators for much stronger gun control legislation.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) said he favored something much stronger than the gun curb in the Senate crime bill.

The curb applies only to pistols and revolvers. Percy said it should be extended to cover rifles and shotguns.

SOME SENATORS are reluctant to go further in controlling guns. Senate minority leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, asked how he felt about controlling the sale of long guns, replied:

"I don't know at the moment. We have about 20,000,000 Americans with hunting licenses. I don't know if we should put a burden on these people."

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Top Question: What Can We Do About It?

BY JACK MABLEY

DISBELIEF, SHOCK, and anger turned to a numbing sorrow as Chicagoans awoke this morning to learn that Sen. Kennedy was dead.

The reaction, today as yesterday, is a question or an exclamation.



JACK MABLEY

"What is happening to this country?" was the first emotional response of many. "It can't be!" "Our country is sick!" "Only a crazy man would do that."

And:

"What can we do?"

That is the important question and if it were easy to answer it would not be asked by so many people.

Some things may be done immediately. Prayers are offered, for the senator's family and for the nation. The President named a commission. The Congress pushed anti-crime legislation.

THE DANGER of assassination comes mainly from people with warped minds, torn with hatreds which find an outlet in an assault on a prominent figure.

These people are sick. But other nations contain sick people with warped minds. Yet the leaders of other nations walk the streets unafraid.

America is becoming unique. We are developing an incredible tolerance for violence. Our culture is increasingly oriented to entertainment built on fighting, killing, sexual excess. Every time a new monthly police crime report comes out another batch of city dwellers pull up stakes and head for the suburbs. We don't stand and fight. We flee.

Catalog our vices and you sound like an old fashioned fire-and-brimstone evangelist. But our vices are catching up with us, and it takes the horrifying attack of an assassin to shock us into awareness.

WE ALREADY have a nation where the President can't enter a city street without 2,000 armed guards watching his every move, and the eyes and hands of every person within bullet range of him, and watching every window for movement.

Until yesterday we thought the men who aspired to the Presidency could move thru the nation free from these degrading restrictions. Now that day is gone. We will be able to see our leaders and potential leaders only thru transparent bulletproof shields, or on a glass tube in the living room.

What can we do? If it took us a generation to get this sick, is it going to take a generation to recover?

The saying that a chain is as strong as its weakest link isn't really an applicable figure of speech, but we might reasonably liken each of us in this nation to the brick in a strong, fine house. If all the bricks are firm, the structure will endure. There is some tolerance for weak or crumbling bricks. But if many crumble, or become rotten, the entire structure will slowly collapse.

THIS WHOLE country is the sum total of the acts of each individual citizen, from one day to the next.

When we react in horror at an attack on the brother of the assassinated President, and when we impulsively cry, "What can I do?" the person with the best answer is the person who asks the question. He can be a better American. By an act of kindness or charity or trust, by trying to love someone he thinks he hates, by patience, by tolerance, by strength.

This sounds preachy. Our country was founded by preachy people.

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3 STAR FINAL

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Daley Assails Court Rulings

BY JOHN ELMER

Mayor Daley last night strongly criticized recent Supreme court decisions and blamed them for promoting the kind of lawlessness that resulted in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York.

"The courts have gone, in my opinion, too far in the direction of making America a lawless state," Daley said. "When I read recent opinions of the upper courts, I wonder where we are going."

The mayor deplored the shooting of Kennedy and linked disrespect for law and order to his criticism of the courts. He made the remarks at a \$100-a-plate dinner in the Palmer House to raise funds for Edward V. Hanrahan, former United States attorney who is the Democratic candidate for state's attorney.

Calls for Self-Confidence

Questioning the direction in which the court decisions are taking the country, Daley noted that "at the same time we say to young people that they must have respect for law and order."

He called for "more confidence in ourselves and in our religions."

Daley called the political gathering because of the attack on Kennedy, "a difficult night, but one we must face."

He and other Democratic leaders threw away their written political speeches in deference to Kennedy, many unaware that the New York senator had hoped to be in Chicago with them.

Offered to Attend

Only a few hours before Kennedy was shot, THE TRIBUNE learned, the senator had offered to come to Chicago for the fund raising dinner. But before Hanrahan's supporters had a chance to reply to Kennedy's offer, the shooting occurred.

William G. Clark, attorney general and Democratic candidate for United States senator, joined Daley in calling for a moratorium on political speeches.

But Clark blasted those who have blamed the Kennedy shooting on the nation at large. "It's time to stop condemning all of America for the acts of a few crackpots," he said. "I'm not willing to accept the blame, nor should you."

Shapiro at Event

Gov. Samuel Shapiro, who is seeking election to the office he took last month after Gov. Kerner's resignation, had few words for the 1,400 guests at the dinner.

"I'd like to make a political talk, but it's one of those things I just have a feeling I can't do."

Hanrahan was reluctant to discuss Kennedy's proposed visit here, saying he did not want to "trade on a tragedy." He

said Kennedy originally intended to send a congratulatory telegram, then offered Tuesday afternoon to attend instead.

Hanrahan was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois during Kennedy's service as attorney general.

Asks, "What's Happening?"

Earlier yesterday, in a press conference, Mayor Daley commented on the shooting of Sen. Kennedy by asking: "What's happening to our society?"

He asserted that the attack on the New York senator "proves again that there is great hatred, violence, and bitterness in all things that are happening in our country, as well as in the world."

"I'd like to see more love and understanding and more consideration for the other man's viewpoint," the mayor said.

He reiterated his frequent urging that Congress pass a gun control law.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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Doctors Fear 'Outcome May Be Tragic'

NEW YORK (AP) — A New York neurosurgeon today quoted a member of the team that performed brain surgery on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as fearing "the outcome may be extremely tragic."

Dr. Lawrence Poole, professor of neurosurgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical center, gave that version of his conversation with Dr. Henry Cuneo. Dr. Poole said:

"There was evidently serious damage to the cerebellum, the part of the brain on the extreme back of the head on the right side; also to part of the right cerebral hemisphere . . . and also to the midbrain, which is the main cable connecting the brain itself with all the rest of the body."

"This midbrain deals with not only the function of motion in the arms and legs and sensation to the body but also with eye movements and even the life function itself, such as blood pressure, breathing, heart rate."

"So it's a very critical area, and this was injured, and this is why I fear — as Dr. Cuneo indicated — the outcome may be extremely tragic."

Poole told NBC Newsman Edward Newman that he and Cuneo were greatly fearful of the outcome — both in terms of Kennedy's living and of his being in normal condition if he does live.

"Might Not Make It"

Dr. Pool, in a taped interview with WCBS-Radio, said:

"Dr. Cuneo indicated to me that he felt the senator, as he put it, might not make it and also added that the blood pres-

sure had risen to 200, which is much too high and is a sign that we brain surgeons regard as a very ominous one — so that altogether this is a terribly serious gunshot wound, and it's possible that survival would not take place.

"If survival would take place, as it certainly could, it is quite likely that there would be some impairment of vision and motor

control, but not necessarily any impairment of intellect or speech, so that we are left with this very, very tragic situation.

"And also, Dr. Cuneo stated, as I gathered the information, [the bullet] also injured the occipital lobe, the back part of the brain on the right side dealing with the vision to the left. In addition to this, I gather that the brain stem itself was injured. This is the main cable connecting the brain with the spinal cord, as with all the rest of the body, one of the most important parts of the brain, and I gather this was injured, also.

"In addition to that there was at least one sizable blood clot which was caused by hemorrhage from a torn artery which is one of the important arteries of the brain stem and of the cerebellum called the superior cerebellar artery.

"This had to be sealed off, of course, by the neurosurgeons, and this could lead to a permanent trouble in the sphere of motor coordination, that is, muscle coordination and other functions, so that the gunshot wound was much more serious than first reported."

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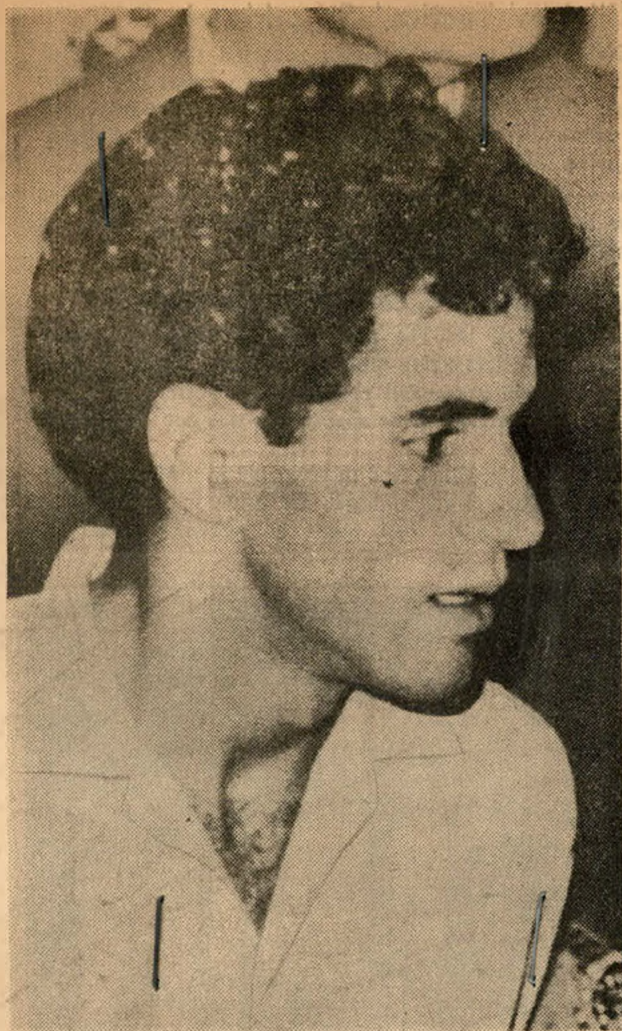
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The Assassin



[AP Wirephoto]

LOS ANGELES—Suspect in the Kennedy shooting, identified by police as Sirhan Sirhan, 24, is taken to a secret arraignment. His bail was set at \$250,000.

Bobby fatalist: 'It could happen

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Robert F. Kennedy always sensed it would come some day.

Kennedy has been described as a fatalist, one who never looked beyond the next moment and who was prepared for tragedy any day.

As he lay critically wounded and unconscious in a Los Angeles hospital, the memory of an introspective and rare conversation surfaced in the minds of the few who had heard it.

Kennedy was relaxing in the rear of the four-engine Lockheed Electra winging through the night sky, taking him home to Hickory Hill after a rigorous week of mid-western campaigning.

WASN'T HE CONCERNED, he was asked, about the perils of such wild crowds as he had attracted that day and nearly every day of his presidential campaign?

"No," the candidate said, "I just don't worry about that. There's no sense in worrying about those things. If they want you, they can get you."

But wouldn't it be a national crisis if one of his stature were to be harmed, after the violence to his brother and to Martin Luther King Jr.?

"Perhaps it would, I suppose so," Robert Kennedy said. "But what can I do about that?"

"PLL TELL YOU ONE THING: If I'm elected President you won't find me riding around in any of those awful cars."

He was referring to the closed, armored presidential limousine President Johnson has used since John F. Kennedy's motorcade assassination.

Bobby Kennedy would ride in open cars, he said, so the people could see their President.

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Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., both assassination victims this year, are shown to-

gether in 1963. Dr. King was slain in Memphis April 4; Kennedy died Thursday in Los Angeles. (AP)

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'He never lost faith in America'

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson issued this statement in declaring Sunday a national day of mourning for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy:

This is a time of tragedy and loss. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women.

He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity.

Our public life is diminished by his loss.

Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family.

I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy.

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WLB

Pistol Was Purchased In Riot, Had 4 Owners

Special from the Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES—The pistol used to wound Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and five other persons Wednesday was first bought for home protection during the Watts riot in August, 1965.

The history of the 22-caliber, 8-shot Iver Johnson revolver includes four owners.

It was bought at a sporting goods store during the riot by Albert L. Hertz, 72, of

Alhambra, a Los Angeles suburb. He gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Woodacre, in northern California.

Mrs. Westlake told investigators she gave it to a family friend, George C. Erhard, 18, of Pasadena, last November or December.

Erhard sold the gun to "Joe, a hush-haired Pasadena man," whom police identified as Munier Sirhan, one of the brothers of Sirhan B. Sirhan, charged with wounding Kennedy and the others.



The .22-caliber revolver taken from Sirhan Sirhan. (AP)

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'NO! NO!'

"No! No!" cries Mrs. Mary Sirhan as she collapses into the arms of a friend after being told that her son is being held in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and five others. Mrs. Sirhan, of Pasadena, Calif., added, "It is too awful to think about." A neighbor told reporters that Mrs. Sirhan had told her that her son had fallen from a horse recently. The neighbor quoted Mrs. Sirhan as saying, "Since then I can't talk to him." (AP)

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POPE'S CABLE TELLS OF GRIEF

VATICAN CITY (AP)—

The Vatican secretary of state, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, Wednesday sent the following cable in the name of Pope Paul VI to James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of Los Angeles:

"Holy Father profoundly grieved to learn of tragic attempt on life of Sen. Robert Kennedy, deplores

this inhuman act of violence. His Holiness while requesting your eminence to keep him informed on the condition of Sen. Kennedy would have you also convey the assurance of his prayers and the apostolic benediction which the pontiff imparts to give the strength and the comfort of divine grace to the senator and his family."

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Kennedy's Margin Of Victory Mounts In California Primary

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy captured the most crucial primary test of his quest for the presidency, winning California's 174 Democratic national convention votes.

As the New York Democrat lay in a hospital bed, after an operation by six neurosurgeons to remove a bullet from his brain, the tally of votes in

Tuesday's primary steadily boosted his margin over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

For Kennedy, the primary in the nation's most populous state had been the final and most important test of his drive for the White House, coming just after his loss to McCarthy in Oregon.

The victory, his fourth over the Minnesotan in five primar-

ies, had made him the chief challenger to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Populous Los Angeles County, with 1,600,000 of the state's 4,300,000 Democratic voters, gave Kennedy the victory. His vote was heavy in Negro and Mexican - American districts, where he had received enthusiastic receptions in his frequent campaigning forays.

With 20,738 of the state's

precincts reporting, the figures were:

McCarthy	1,267,608—42 pct.
Kennedy	1,402,911—46 pct.

An uncommitted delegation, many of whose leaders favor Humphrey, received 366,150 votes, or 12 per cent.

For Kennedy, it was the day's second triumph. He defeated Humphrey and McCarthy in the contest for South Dakota's 24 votes.



Girls on Kennedy staff in Los Angeles weep as they learn the senator was shot. (AP)

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HOW KENNEDY CLAN LEARNED OF SHOOTING Father Allowed to Sleep

New York, June 5 (AP)—In the big old white house on Cape Cod, a sick old man was allowed to sleep thru the night. He could be told in the morning, when there was more definite news.

In London, it was 8:30 in the morning, and a princess and her prince were just getting up when a telephone call from America told them the news.

They at once put in a call to the young widow in New York. She was asleep. When they asked her for news, she thought they were talking about the election returns.

Learns News at Embassy

In Paris, a new ambassador was on his way to his office, and only learned the news when he reached the embassy. He immediately telephoned his wife, and they began trying to get a call thru to the United States.

Thus the numerous and widely scattered Kennedy clan began to learn of the horrible and shocking few minutes in Los Angeles when a victorious Robert F. Kennedy was shot by an assassin.

It was like a nightmare, reliving something they had all been thru before.

First to Know

The first to know, because they were there, were Kennedy's wife, Ethel, his sister, Jean, and her husband, Stephen Smith, and another sister, Patricia Lawford.

Ethel had become separated from Robert in the crush as he

left the speaker's stand in the Ambassador hotel. He was looking around for her with a worried look when the bullets struck. It was a few moments before she could get to his side and cradle his head in her arms — just as Jacqueline had cradled John F. Kennedy's head in November of 1963.

Stephen Smith went quickly from shock to action. He rushed to the speaker's stand, grabbed a mike and began urging the jubilant victory crowd to clear the room, so help could get to the senator.

Middle of Night

At Hyannis Port, Mass., Miss Anne Gargan, niece and companion to former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, learned of the shooting in the middle of the night.

She let the elder Kennedy, long paralyzed by a stroke, and his wife, Rose, who had been an active campaigner for Robert, sleep thru the night. She told Mrs. Kennedy when she awoke, preparing to go to an early mass.

The old man, who had wanted one of his sons to be President, had seen his dream end in tragedy, and was hoping to see another son in the White House, was told by telephone later by a third son, Edward, senator from Massachusetts.

Flies to Los Angeles

Edward had wound up his campaign work for his brother in San Francisco. As soon as he heard the news, he flew to Los Angeles and rushed to the hospital to stand by Ethel—as Bobby had stood by Jacqueline in 1963.

As the word was flashed around the world, the telephone rang in the home of Prince Stanislaus Radziwill near Buckingham palace in London.

Radziwill told his wife, Lee, then immediately telephoned New York, getting Lee's sister, Jacqueline Kennedy, out of bed. Jacqueline said yes, she was very happy, too, to hear the California returns.

"How Is He?"

"But how is he?" asked Lee, and then had to tell Jacqueline what had happened.

Radziwill soon

plane to New York City, to join Jacqueline and fly with her to Los Angeles.

In Paris, three persons learned bits of news thru special communications channels set up by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They were Ambassador Sargent Shriver, his wife, Eunice, the senator's sister, and Joan Kennedy, the wife of Sen. Edward. Joan had been visiting the Shrivers after going to Dublin to dedicate a park in honor of the late President Kennedy.

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Cardinal Sees R F K Parents

Hyannis Port, Mass., June 5 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States ambassador to Britain, wept silently today when visited by Richard Cardinal Cushing, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston said.

"He cannot speak, but we got thru to him with no difficulty. He understood everything I was saying to him," the cardinal told newsmen outside the Kennedy family compound.

"Few Tears Drop"

He said that Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the critically wounded Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [D., N. Y.], planned to stay with her husband while awaiting word on the condition of their son.

"He let a few tears drop," the cardinal said of the father, who suffered a stroke which impaired his speech 6½ years ago.

"I kissed him and said, 'Don't get discouraged now,'

the cardinal said of his bedside visit to the 79-year-old father of the late President Kennedy.

"Mrs. Kennedy, I must say in all honesty, has more courage than any woman I ever met," he said.

"I said to her, 'Rose, if you want me to go to Los Angeles with you, to the hospital, I will go, but I think you would want to stay with the ambassador,'" the cardinal related.

"Will of God"

He said she agreed that she would stay on Cape Cod and await the hourly telephone calls from Robert's bedside. Her other son, Edward, senator from Massachusetts, and daughter, Jean Smith, were keeping the family informed from the hospital.

"I've been with this family more in sorrow than in glory," Cushing said. "I never met a family comparable. They take everything as the will of God. And they are guided by a

saintly woman, queen of the household. Mrs. Rose Kennedy."

The cardinal said he would stay overnight with the couple.

"I said, 'Rose, the great problem I have is this: We all have our troubles, but why should the Kennedys have all these troubles—why, why, why?'" he asked newsmen.

The cardinal arrived at the compound at 4:15 p. m. [Chicago time] and immediately went to visit the parents.

He spoke later with newsmen in front of the home of a neighbor and family friend, Dr. Roger Currie.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Kennedy slipped away from the family compound and attended mass at St. Francis Xavier church, as is her daily habit.

She was told of the assassination attempt by a niece, Anne Gargan.

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Triumph --then tragedy

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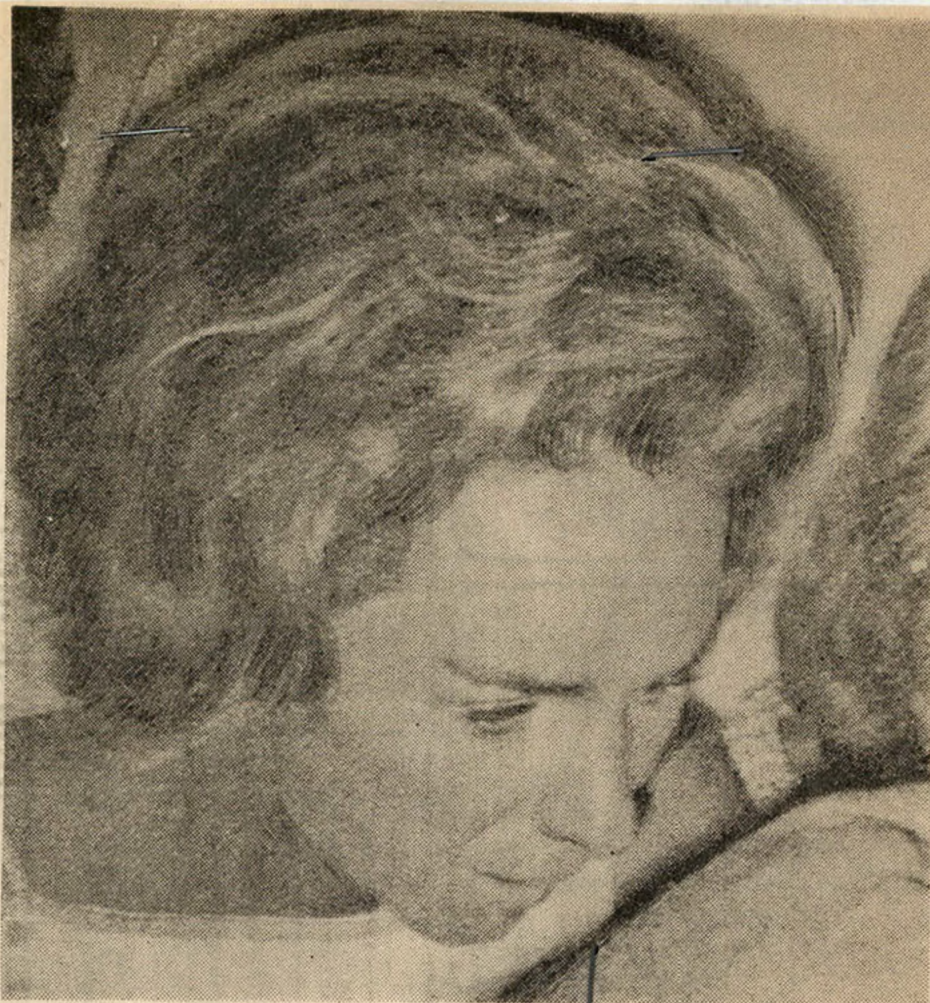
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One minute, there was the flush of victory — the exciting, career-saving triumph over Sen. Eugene McCarthy in the crucial California primary—and the next, there was catastrophe: pellets from an assassin's gun in the brain and neck of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Above: A jubilant Kennedy just before he was shot. Right: Holding his rosary, and with his wife's hand (foreground) seeking to comfort him, Kennedy lies critically wounded on the floor of a passageway in Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel. (UPI)



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**An anxious Mrs. Ethel Kennedy,
wife of the wounded candidate for
the Presidency, in ambulance
carrying her husband to hospital.
(UPI)**

Two men struggle with Sirhan Sirhan, 23, who has been charged with shooting Kennedy; they are trying to seize his gun. Five other persons besides Kennedy were wounded by Sirhan. (AP)



DOCTORS FEAR IMPAIRMENT OF KENNEDY

Cite Injury to His Mid-Brain

New York, June 5 (AP)—A New York neurosurgeon today quoted a member of the team that performed brain surgery on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [D., N. Y.] as fearing "the outcome may be extremely tragic."

Dr. Lawrence Pool, professor of neurosurgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical center, gave that version of his conversation with Dr. Henry Cuneo. Dr. Pool said:

"There was evidently serious damage to the cerebellum, the part of the brain on the extreme back of the head on the right side; also to part of the right cerebral hemisphere. . . . and also to the mid-brain, which is the main cable connecting the brain itself with all the rest of the body."

Affects Arms, Legs

"This mid-brain deals with not only the function of motion in the arms and legs and sensation to the body but also with eye movements and even the life function itself, such as blood pressure, breathing, heart rate."

"So it's a very critical area, and this was injured, and this is why I fear—as Dr. Cuneo indicated—the outcome may be extremely tragic."

Pool said, however, if Kennedy were to survive the physical damage, his "high intellectual powers" might well remain unimpaired.

He said he and Cuneo were greatly fearful of the outcome—both in terms of Kennedy's living and of his being in normal condition if he does live.

Find Reports Discouraging

Washington, June 5 (APD) — Dr. Alfred Luessenhop, a leading neurosurgeon, said today that medical bulletins after the operation on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy sounded "more discouraging" than first reports.

Dr. Luessenhop, of Georgetown university medical school said any serious, interruption of blood supply to midbrain areas could cause irreversible damage.

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BOBBY STRUGGLES FOR LIFE BRAIN DAMAGE CRITICAL

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WBS

3-Hour Surgery After Shooting

BY BOB THOMAS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head by an assassin today after winning the California Democratic Presidential primary and emerged from more than 3 hours of surgery in "extremely critical condition."

An aid said all but a fragment of a bullet was removed from Kennedy's brain and a second bullet, less damaging, remained in the back of his neck.

Kennedy was shot down about 4½ years after his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was assassinated in Dallas.

Vital signs—pulse and breathing—were in good order, Frank Mahkiewicz, the senator's press secretary, told newsmen, but the next 24 to 36 hours will be critical. He said there "may have been some impairment of the blood supply to the center of the brain"—which controls pulse, blood pressure and tracking of the eye—but "not the thinking processes."

The assassin, who was seized at the scene and who refused to give his name, later was identified as Sirhan Bishara, Sirhan, 24, a Jordanian born in Jerusalem.

Identified by His 'Brother'

Mayor Samuel Yorty told a jammed news conference the identification was made by a man who said he was Sirhan's brother, Adel Sirhan, who lives in nearby Pasadena. Adel Sirhan was traced thru the assassin's gun. The tracing was made by Los Angeles police and it was indicated the gun was traced thru several hands.

Four \$100 bills were found on Sirhan, "with which he was planning to leave the country if he could get away," Yorty said.

A newspaper clipping unfavorable to Kennedy was found on the man, Yorty said.

The 42-year-old New York senator came from behind in California's crucial primary to build up a winning lead over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, around midnight. Kennedy had proclaimed his victory to about 2,000 supporters at an Ambassador hotel rally and was taking a shortcut thru the kitchen to a meeting with newsmen when the shots rang out.

5 Other Persons Wounded

With stunning rapidity at 12:15 a. m., the assassin emptied an eight-shot .22-caliber pistol.

Kennedy fell, hit apparently three times. Five others near him were wounded, none as badly as the Presidential candidate. They were identified as Paul Schrade, 43, a union leader; Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles; William Wiesell, 30, an ABC newsman; Ira Goldstein, 19, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans.

Kennedy lay for a time flat on his back in the kitchen, eyes open, crowd milling around him. Some observers said they heard him say, as he was lifted into a police ambulance, "I'm not dead."

Don't."

Pandemonium broke loose. Roosevelt Grier, giant Negro tackle for the professional Los Angeles Rams, quickly grabbed the much smaller gunman, wrestled the weapon from him and held him for police.

A priest handed Kennedy a rosary, and he clutched it in his hand, but the priest was jostled aside before he could administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic church.

Kennedy was given emergency treatment by a doctor summoned from the ballroom. Then he was wheeled on a stretcher to the hotel service elevator, put into an ambulance, and taken to Central Receiving hospital, where another priest administered last rites.

President Johnson and others around the nation—including Kennedy's rival on the campaign primary trail, Minnesota's Sen. McCarthy—expressed shock and sorrow. Johnson ordered the full resources of the FBI thrown into the case and ordered secret service protection for major candidates.

At Central Receiving hospital a doctor said Kennedy "was practically dead" on arrival.

Physicians there administered closed cardiac massage,

oxygen and adrenalin. "At first he was pulseless," said a doctor who treated him, "then his pulse came back and we began to hear a heartbeat and he began to breathe a little erratically."

The doctor, Victor Baz, said Ethel Kennedy, who accompanied her husband in the ambulance, was frightened—"she didn't believe he was alive because she couldn't see that he was responding. I put the stethoscope to her ears so she could listen and she was tremendously relieved.

She was "very distraught but superb . . . very edgy, but my own wife wouldn't have done as well, I don't think. She was gracious at all times."

Kennedy was transferred to Good Samaritan hospital near downtown Los Angeles. There six surgeons began brain surgery at 3:12 a. m. which lasted about 3 hours and 40 minutes.

Doctors said one bullet struck near the right ear and entered the brain. Another hit in the neck. A third apparently grazed his forehead.

Lost 'Considerable' Blood

Kennedy's press aid said after the surgery that no further effort is planned for removal of the remaining bullet fragment in the skull. "Some fragments of the bullet and bone went to the brain stem," he said, and the senator lost considerable blood.

Kennedy was moved, unconscious, to the hospital's intensive care unit.

The surgery was pronounced successful in that it accomplished what it set out to do, remove most of the bullet.

Kennedy's personal physician was flying here from Boston.

The actual surgery here was performed by doctors Maxwell Ambler of the University of California at Los Angeles medical school and Nat Downes Reid and Henry Cuned of the University of Southern California medical school.

His name at 11:45 time still unidentified—was secretly arraigned at 7 a. m. as John Doe and bail was set at \$250,000.

Police earlier had booked him on suspicion of assault with intent to commit murder. The arraignment was on six such counts.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin told a news conference that Sirham finally broke hours of silence and proved to be "extremely articulate with an extensive vocabulary, very much at ease in conversation, but nothing at all to help our investigation."

Interested in Murder Trial

Reddin said Sirham expressed "deep interest in the recent Kirschke murder trial," a much publicized case in nearby Long Beach in which a deputy district attorney was convicted of slaying his wife and her paramour.

The .22 pistol, Reddin said, was traced to previous owners in Los Angeles and Marin City, Cal., but it disappeared 2 years ago.

The FBI, he said, "has eliminated any possibility at this time that they can identify him for us."

In Sirham's pocket, Reddin said, was a key to an auto found in the hotel parking lot and belonging to a hotel kitchen employe, not identified.

Kennedy aids said 6 of Kennedy's 10 children who accompanied him here are being returned to Washington on an air force plane arranged for by a campaign rival, Vice President Humphrey.

Kennedy, in his address to the cheering supporters just before the shooting, was in good spirits with the long primary campaign trail behind him. He looked tired, however, and was looking forward to a few days of rest at the Malibu Beach home of a friend.

Then the shots rang out.

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A NEWSMAN GIVES PICTURE OF CONFUSION

Had Interviewed RFK Before Shooting

New York, June 5 (UPI)—An eyewitness description of the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was taped today as it was happening by a reporter who had just finished interviewing him.

Kennedy was talking with Andrew West, a Mutual correspondent who was covering the Kennedy victory party in Los Angeles for station KRKD in Los Angeles and the Mutual network.

The recording first was aired on the network at 7 a. m. Against a cheering background of Kennedy backers, West asked:

Question About Humphrey

"How are you going to counter Mr. Humphrey and has backgrounding you as far as the delegate votes go?"

Kennedy replied—"It just goes back to the struggle for it . . ." At this point he left the podium and West followed him thru a hallway into the hotel kitchen. West estimated that between 30 and 90 seconds later, he turned his tape recorder back on in time to hear the crowd begin to scream after Kennedy was shot.

In a highly emotional voice, West continued to report and describe the scene. West shouted directions to bystanders, ordering them to disarm the assailant and to close the doors to the anteroom.

"Is That Possible?"

A partial text of the recorded broadcast, which the Mutual Broadcasting system has copyrighted, follows:

West: Senator Kennedy has been shot. . . . Senator Kennedy has been shot. . . . Is that possible, is that possible? It is possible, ladies and gentlemen. It is possible. He has. Not only Senator Kennedy. . . . O, my God. . . . Senator Kennedy has been shot and another man . . . a Kennedy campaign manager . . . and possibly shot in the head.

"I am right here and Rafer Johnson has hold of the man who apparently has fired the shot. He has fired the shot. . . . He still has the gun, the gun is pointed at me right this moment. I hope they can get the gun out of his hand. Be very careful. Get the gun. . . . Get the gun. . . . Stay away from the gun. . . .

"His hand is frozen. . . . Get his thumb. . . . Get his thumb. . . . Get his thumb. . . . Take a hold of his thumb. . . . and break it if you have to. . . . Get his thumb. Get away from the barrel. Get away from the barrel, man.

"Look out for the gun. O. K. All right. That's it, Rafer, get it. Get the gun, Rafer. O. K.

Now hold on to the gun. Hold on to him. . . .

"Ladies and gentlemen they have the gun away from the man. in this . . . they've got the gun. I can't see the man. I can't see who it is. Senator Kennedy right now is on the ground. He has been shot. This is a . . . this is . . . what is it? Wait a minute. Hold him . . . hold him . . . We don't want another Oswald. Hold him Rafer. "Keep people away from him. Keep people away from him . . . The Senator is on the ground. He's bleeding profusely . . . clear back . . . apparently the senator has been shot from the frontal area.

Ambulance Is Called

"They . . . the senator is now . . . the ambulance has been called . . . This is a terrible thing.

"Keep room. Ethel Kennedy is standing by. She is calm. She's raising her hand and signaling motion people back. She is at-

West: "He is half conscious, and ladies, we can't see . . . ladies and gentlemen . . . one of the men apparently a Kennedy supporter, is going berserk. Come on . . . come on . . . out, out, out. They're clearing the halls.

"One man has blood on himself. We're walking down the corridors here. Repetition in my speech. . . . I have no alternative. The shock is so great. . . . I can only say that here in the kitchen of the Ambassador hotel. . . . The senator walked out the back. I was directly behind him. You heard a balloon go off and a shot. You didn't really realize that the shot was a shot. Scream went up . . . two men were on the ground . . . both bleeding profusely.

"One of them was Sen. Robert Kennedy at this moment, we are stunned. . . . In this kitchen corridor at the Ambassador hotel in Los Angeles, they're blocking off the entrance now. Supposedly to make room for the ambulance. That's

all we can report at this moment. I do not know if the senator is dead or if he is alive. We do not know the name of the gentleman concerned. This is Andrew West, Mutual News, Los Angeles."

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Poor people set march on National Rifle Assn.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Shocked and angry about the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, poverty campaigners Wednesday organized a march on the headquarters of the National Rifle Assn. to denounce it for lobbying against gun control legislation. The attack on Kennedy, coming two months after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., outraged residents of Resurrection City, campsite of the Poor People's Campaign. The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, "mayor" of the shantytown, conducted a prayer service for Kennedy's recovery. He said the shooting was "a terrible tragedy" for the poor of America.

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World Leaders Tell Horror, Dismay Over Shooting

[By United Press International]

A 66-year-old Londoner said, "It's about time for a campaign to civilize the American people."

It was a typical reaction abroad yesterday to the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Willy Brandt, foreign minister of West Germany, said the Kennedy family had been smitten "as if in a Greek tragedy."

Women wept on a street in Rio de Janeiro.

Many Link Shootings

Many linked the shooting of Kennedy to the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

Prime Minister Hilmar Baunsgaard of Denmark asked, "What kind of world do we live in? This is symptomatic of an increase in violence."

A student at Stockholm university, Ulf Johansson, said, "After Kennedy and King, this was the logical continuation."

A Tokyo sales clerk, Mrs. Yukiko Kumagai, cried, "No, not again!"

Law of U. S. Assailed

From Moscow to Oslo, people on the street said the gun was still the law in America "like the wild west."

The East German news agency said "in the 'free' nation in the world murder has become a political tool."

Secretary General U Thant, at United Nations headquarters in New York, decried the violence in America that jeopardizes "the lives of the country's best men."

Politics of Violence

"I never knew American poli-

tics was so much involved in violence," deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak of Malaysia said.

"Will this murdering 'craze' never stop?" the Paris newspaper Le Monde said.

"With the exception of Lincoln Rockwell [American Nazi leader], the victims of violence all have been liberal thinkers. . . men who reflect the image we like to have of the United States abroad."

Tokyo newspapers rushed out with extras, and Tokyo television viewers saw Kennedy's bleeding face beamed across the Pacific via satellite.

Radio TV Shows Stop
Radio and television stations interrupted programs to give minute-by-minute bulletins on Kennedy's condition in Vienna,

Brussels, Warsaw, Dublin, Stockholm, Prague, Budapest, and Belgrade.

Norwegians crowded around newsstands in Oslo, one man saying, "This tendency to use force may endanger a whole society."

Crowds gathered on the streets of Dublin, "I just can't believe it," many persons kept saying.

Construction workers in Helsinki laid down their tools to listen to the news on car radios. People in Budapest streets crowded around radios in cars parked in the middle of the streets.

GIs on leave from Viet Nam huddled around radios in the USO lounge in Tokyo. Newspapers in Johannesburg, South

Africa, were swamped with telephone calls.

Irish Kennedy's Pray

A member of the Dunangston, Ireland, city council took the news to the Kennedy cousins. The family knelt in prayer.

Messages of sympathy sped to the Kennedy family from British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, West German President Heinrich Luehke, Premier Indira Gandhi of India, King Hassan II of Morocco, President Eamon de Valera of Ireland, President Tito of Yugoslavia, and Premier George Papadopoulos of Greece.

"Dreadful Shock" Told

Expressions of "dreadful shock" came from Turkish Premier Sileyman Demirel, Dutch Premier Piet de Jong, and McEwen of Australia.

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said the shooting was "an outrage to all men everywhere who have always looked to the leaders of the United States for hope and guidance."

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BOUGHT FOR 'RIOT PROTECTION'

Trace Kennedy Death Weapon

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The .22 caliber pistol used to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was traced back and forth across California and finally led to identification of the man held for the crime.

Police confirmed this sequence of investigation:

Albert L. Hurt, of Alhambra, obtained the snub-nosed 8-shot Liver-Johnson pistol in 1965, at the time of the Watts racial rioting.

He gave it to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Woodacre in Marin County, just north of San Francisco, after the racial tension eased.

The daughter told the Marin county sheriff's office that late in 1967, she gave the gun to a family friend, George Chio Erhard, 18, of Pasadena.

The youth told Los Angeles

investigators he had sold the pistol to "a bushy-haired guy named Joe" who worked for a Pasadena department store.

With this slender lead, police found Joe Sirhan, who identified the prisoner as his brother, Sirhan Sirhan.

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Johnson Orders Day of Mourning

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson, saying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy never lost faith in the spiritual strength of America despite personal tragedy, has called for a day of national mourning.

The President announced immediately after learning of Kennedy's death today that he had issued a proclamation calling on the nation to observe next Sunday as a day of mourning.

The proclamation also directs that American flags on all federal buildings be flown at half staff until Kennedy's burial.

Text of Statement

The President issued this statement:

"This is a time of tragedy and loss. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy.

"Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women.

"Public Life Diminished"

"He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity.

"Our public life is diminished by his loss.

"Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family.

"I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy."

Humphrey Deplores Hate

Vice President Humphrey expressed a "profound personal loss" at Kennedy's death and called on all Americans to recommit themselves to the principles of humanity and individual justice.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith, and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with the love of man and God," Humphrey said.

"We have all lost a great American, a man of deep concern, compassion and personal commitment," the Vice President said.

"Too Many Tragedies"

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon said in a statement in New York that Kennedy's death "is a terrible tragedy both for a family and a nation which have known too many such tragedies in recent times."

Nixon said, "Sen. Kennedy was a man of tremendous energy and vitality. He was one

of the great popular leaders in American history. Our deepest sympathies go out to the family of Sen. Kennedy in this hour of grief.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York said the death of Kennedy was "an unspeakable tragedy and a terrible loss to the nation.

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[AP Wirephoto]

The brothers Kennedy, John F. (left) and Robert F., in summer of 1960

BOB

KENNEDY

DEAD

Young Senator to be Buried Near Brother

BY WALTER R. MEARS AND JOSEPH E. MOHBAT

LOS ANGELES (P) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, killed here, died early today.

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He never regained consciousness, never showed signs of recovery after a burst of revolver fire sent a bullet plunging into his brain.

The New York senator, 42, his pregnant wife, Ethel, at his bedside, died at 3:44 a. m. [Chicago time], little more than 24 hours after the assault in the Ambassador hotel.

Kennedy's body was to be flown from Los Angeles to New York later today on a jet plane provided by the White House.

Pierre Salinger, former Presidential press secretary, said the body will lie in state in St. Patrick's cathedral between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. [Chicago time].

A requiem mass will be held there Saturday morning.

Salinger said Kennedy will be buried in Arlington National cemetery, probably near the grave of his brother, President Kennedy.

Ethel Holding Up Well

"I think Mrs. Kennedy is bearing up very well," Salinger said.

President Johnson, the man who succeeded the assassinated President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, issued a proclamation calling for a day of mourning for the senator next Sunday.

As Kennedy died, the man accused of shooting him was under heavy guard in a downtown prison hospital. He is held on \$250,000 bail for a court appearance which had been scheduled for Monday.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was accused of wielding the .22-caliber revolver which cut down Kennedy and wounded five other persons early yesterday as the senator and his supporters celebrated victory in the California Presidential primary.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, widow of the assassinated President, was in her brother-in-law's room when he died.

Two of Kennedy's sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford, were there, too.

Salinger said three of Kennedy's 10 children were in an adjacent room and saw their father before he died.

Pale and haggard, Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, announced the death to newsmen.

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a. m. today," [Pacific Daylight time] he began.

Then he answered questions. What was the specific cause of death?

Bullet Near Ear Fatal

Mankiewicz looked up numbly.

"The gunfire attack," he said.

He said "the bullet that went into the head near the right ear" was the fatal shot. It entered Kennedy's brain. Surgeons operated for 3 hours and 40 minutes to remove all but a fragment in a vain attempt to save the senator's life.

Kennedy never rallied.

"It was not a question of his sinking," Mankiewicz said.

"but of not rising. He needed a rally and steady improvement in his condition, and that did not develop."

Salinger said the family, friends and some staff members will accompany the body.

Among them, he said, would be Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., whose husband fell prey to an assassin on April 4.

The body will be placed on a train at 11:30 p. m. [Chicago time] Saturday for the journey from New York to Washington. It is expected to arrive at about 3:40 p. m.

The funeral route will take the cortege past the United

States Senate Office building where Kennedy worked, and the department of justice, where he served as attorney general.

Salinger said Kennedy will be buried at about 4:30 p. m. Saturday in Arlington, probably at the hillside site where his brother's body lies.

He said "all legal requirements" would be met before the body is removed from California. This apparently was in reference to an autopsy.

President Johnson said of Kennedy's death: "This is a time of tragedy and loss.

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy," Johnson said. "Yet he never abandoned his faith in America."

Kennedy was hit at least twice as his assailant emptied an eight-shot, .22-caliber revolver in a swift volley as he passed thru a kitchen passageway at the Ambassador.

One bullet struck his shoulder and lodged in his neck, the other penetrated to his brain.

Kennedy's assasssination brought Presidential campaigning to a halt, as candidates suspended their search for political support. And it left the future Democratic picture in turmoil.

Kennedy's victory in California had pledged to him 172 delegates to the Democratic national convention. They will represent California at the convention despite his death.

Kennedy entered the race on March 16, four days after Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy [D., Minn.] demonstrated the breadth of opposition to the administration by holding Johnson to a standoff in the New Hampshire Presidential primary. McCarthy is the candidate Kennedy defeated in the California primary.

Kennedy had just left the victory celebration when the assassin struck.

Five other persons were wounded, none critically, in the shooting yesterday. Kennedy was using the passageway as a shortcut on his way to a news conference after thanking his cheering supporters for his victory in the California primary.



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Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

He Must Die Before June 5, Killer Wrote

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles said last night a notebook apparently belonging to Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, mentions "the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Sirhan has been identified by Los Angeles police as the man who shot Sen. Kennedy early yesterday morning moments after the senator thanked supporters for his California primary election victory over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

Yorty's statements were contained in a copyrighted Los Angeles interview with Radio News International.

The mayor said the notebook was recovered from the rooms of Sirhan, 24, with his family's permission. The notebook appeared to have been written by Sirhan himself, Yorty said.

He added:

"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Sen. Robert Kennedy, even some references to . . . Arthur Goldberg. They're not very clear but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968.

"I don't know why. He does a lot of writing pro-Communist and anti-capitalist, anti-United States. Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long Live Nasser' written in there. And he said he favors communism of all types, whether Russian, Chinese, and so forth.

"It's very difficult to tell from that why he'd want to pick on Sen. Kennedy . . ."

Arthur Goldberg is the retiring United States ambassador to the United Nations who has

taken part in U. N. debate concerning the Mideast Arab-Israeli war which broke out last June 5.

Under maximum security guard in a hospital ward in the Los Angeles county central jail, Sirhan kept silent about the shooting.

Broken Index Finger

He was hospitalized with a broken index finger and sprained left ankle suffered in the melee of his capture, said an official source at the jail.

"No. No.," sobbed Sirhan's mother, Mary, when she learned one of her five sons was arrested.

A neighbor in suburban Pasadena, Marguerite Daugherty, said Mrs. Sirhan told her that her son fell from a horse recently on a ranch and "since then I can't talk to him."

"All I know is he is a nice kid," said Said Sirhan in New York. He identified himself as a brother of the accused man.

"I mean this is really something that shook me up that my brother would do such things. I don't think so. I don't think that he would pay attention to such things even."

Inflamed Over Israel

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with the prisoner at Hollywood Park race track.

"Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it," said Shear, an assistant trainer. "But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

"He wanted to be a jockey with people around the track

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advised him to get a job on a farm, where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said Shear.

He was a "hot walker," who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

"During a number of long conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable, and quite lucid," Reddin said, but anytime the questions got around to Kennedy he would say, "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

Reddin and Mayor Samuel Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a news conference, said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir [Joe] Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store.

Whisked Him Away

Detectives hustled Joe away from the Sirhan home, where the brothers' mother, Mary, also lives.

When he was taken prisoners, Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping.

The mayor didn't identify the clipping but he said it was an article critical of Kennedy. It looked like a poem.

Reddin said Sirhan had no narcotics in his possession when he was apprehended, and apparently wasn't under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Advised of Rights

"We have advised him of his rights," Reddin said.

The New York Times reported that Sirhan has requested the American Civil Liberties union to secure counsel for him, and that the A. C. L. U. has agreed to do so.

The report said Sirhan also asked for police protection for his mother and brothers.

Questioning of Sirhan, with a representative of the district attorney's office, will be tape recorded, Reddin said.

He said this wasn't done after the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

Reddin said the death gun, a snub-nosed 8-shot Iver Johnson .22 caliber revolver, was the only evidence.

"We are now reasonably sure there's only one suspect", he said.

"Mowed the Lawn"

Sirhan is 5 feet 5, weighs about 120 pounds, and has a swarthy complexion. His hair is wiry or bushy. One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, said he was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," said Lamont, 21, an acoustical tile installer who has lived in the area 1½ years.

"He worked on the shed in back of the house."

He described Sirhan as "quiet and conservative." The Sirhan family rarely had noisy get-togethers, he said, but visitors were frequent.

"I don't know exactly how many sons lived there," Lamont said. "I know two did. Maybe a third. Or maybe he visited often."

He's a Christian

Sirhan is a Christian, said Pastor Ben Cowles of the Westminster Presbyterian church near the family home.

The Rev. Mr. Cowles said Sirhan rarely attended church.

Another neighbor, Mrs. Anna Blakeslee, said she and another woman used to visit with Mary Sirhan.

"She is a neat woman, a good mother," Mrs. Blakeslee said. "She works with the church, with children, and he is a good looking boy, a fine boy."

Born in Jordan

"He once brought me a loaf of bread she baked . . . He used to come over and play Chinese checkers with me. He must have been insane all of a sudden to do this thing."

In Washington, records of the immigration and naturalization service showed Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in Jordan. He was admitted to the United States as a permanent resident on Jan. 12, 1957, at New York City.

But the Pasadena Star-News said the Sirhan family has lived in Pasadena since 1948. One sister went to Muir High school. Sirhan attended Longfellow Elementary school and was graduated in 1966 from Pasadena City college.



SIRHAN SIRHAN
The killer