



[AP Wirephoto]

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Mary Sirhan, mother of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, held in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, collapses into the arms of a friend, Mrs. Clarence Robinson, as she learns of the arrest of her son.

LBJ declares Sunday day of mourning

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Johnson, calling this "a time of tragedy and loss," Thursday declared a day of mourning Sunday for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The Johnsons led the capital and the nation in extending deepest sympathy to Sen. Kennedy's family.

The President directed that flags be at half-staff, until the Kennedy burial, on all federal buildings, military facilities and naval vessels.

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Another tough Kennedy

Ethel never shed a tear

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Ethel didn't cry.

They are made of solid stuff, the Kennedy women. They have to be. Fate seems to move from one to another and say: "Now, it's your turn. Now, it's your husband."

Ethel Skakel Kennedy bent over her husband, lying on the floor in the glare of television lights, and murmured to him.

It was heartbreakingly reminiscent of another slim woman bending over a stricken husband in a convertible in Dallas.

WHEN ROBERT Kennedy moaned as they carried him to the ambulance on a stretcher and cried, "Oh, no, don't," it was too much. His wife screamed at the ambulance attendant and hit his face as he tried to put a bandage on the head wound.

At Central Receiving Hospital, she had put on the mask of courage. She watched a doctor slap her husband's face trying to revive a spark through pain. Then she took the stethoscope offered by the doctor, and heard for herself the beat of Kennedy's heart.

She followed in the ambulance to Good Samaritan Hospital and waited in a private lounge while surgeons spent three hours removing bullet fragments from Kennedy's skull. Her friend Claudine Longet, the wife of singer Andy Williams, said Mrs. Kennedy never wept.

LATER, SHE talked with John Glenn, the former astronaut. He walked grimly from the hospital to gather up six of the Kennedy brood who had come to Los Angeles to be with

their often-absent parents and to take them back to Hickory Hill in Virginia.

Then the clan gathered around Ethel. Jean Smith, Bobby's sister, stayed by her side. Patricia, the divorced wife of actor Peter Lawford, came to the hospital and then left, leaning on a companion.

ACROSS a continent, a telephone rang in an apartment on New York's Fifth Av. and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy answered a call from London from her step-sister, Lee Bouvier Radziwill. Jackie Kennedy heard the news and said: "No, it can't be."

Then she boarded a private plane and flew to the side of the man who had stood by her at a grave in Arlington Cemetery. From the plane she drove in a white limousine to the hospital. She wore a white coat and brown dress and her dark hair streamed down her back.

At the hospital by now was Ted, the youngest of the Kennedy boys. His wife, too, had known the fear of a husband's death. Sen. Edward Kennedy suffered a broken back when a private plane crashed in Southamptn, Mass., in June, 1964.

IN HYANNIS, Mass., Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the mother, heard about Bobby shortly after she rose at 7 a.m. to go to mass. She had lost her oldest son, Joe, in World War II and then Jack. Her husband, the tough old father of the clan, sat in a wheelchair, victim of a stroke some years ago.

Another of her children, Rosemary, had been mentally retarded since birth. Another daughter, Kathleen, died in a plane crash in France.

Now it was Ethel's turn. Not that she hadn't had it

before. Both her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Skakel, died in a plane crash in 1955.

But in the past weeks she had been happy campaigning with her husband, riding at his side in the motorcade through idolatrous crowds. She looked anxious at times when it appeared they would pull him from the car, but by Tuesday night it was all over and Bobby had won in California and they could go back to Hickory Hill with the kids for a few days.

Then they walked together toward an elevator, where a man with a gun was waiting.

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FBI Investigating Shooting, Says Atty. Gen. Clark

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said today the FBI is investigating every possible angle in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—including the possibility of conspiracy.

But he added at a news conference, "according to information I have at this moment, we have no evidence of conspiracy."

Clark said the FBI has received wirephoto copies of the suspect arrested in the shooting but it is "very difficult to make a precise scientific comparison from a wirephoto reproduction."

He added that actual fingerprints are being flown to FBI headquarters in Washington.

Clark opened his 10-minute news conference by saying: "It seems incredible that another such profound tragedy would strike the Kennedy family which has suffered so much from violence already."

Clark, who came to the justice department in 1961 as an assistant attorney general and served under Kennedy when he was attorney general, said of his former boss: "Bobby Kennedy served in this office—in this very room—with great distinction."

The attorney general added the FBI clearly has the authority to conduct an investigation because of the 1968 civil rights act which specifically provides for protection of individuals exercising a wide range of civil rights — including voting and running for office.

He said there was additional authority under the voting rights act and even some authority under a much older law which he termed inadequate.

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Witness Tells Fight to Subdue Assassin

BY ROBERT HEALY
[Boston Globe Political Editor]

LOS ANGELES (AP) — In that narrow, darkened corridor, there was terror, profanity, tears, blood and the violence of a nation.

Sen. Robert Kennedy of New York had walked down the same back corridor in the kitchen of the Ambassador hotel just 15 minutes before. He was in a good mood. He had won California. And he came over to shake my hand. I congratulated him and we talked about his big win.

Now, I was standing on a steel serving table directly over the same place where we had shaken hands. He lay there struck down by bullets. His right hand held a bleeding side. His face was white. His eyes were open. His lips moved just slightly.

But he did not cry.

Against the steel serving table, Roosevelt Grier, the huge Negro lineman for the Los Angeles Rams, had the assailant pinned. He held tight to the man's right wrist and he

smashed it against the side of the serving table. He tried to free the gun from his hand.

There was this great man, towering over the small man and with all his strength it took him more than a minute to take that gun.

Another man, atop the table, was trying to kick the gunman in the face. "Bastard . . . kill him," he shouted. And he would have.

Kennedy waited until his victory was secure in the California primary before he came down to talk to his workers. There was a huge crowd in the ballroom. They had waited for several hours.

About 12:15 a. m. [2:15 a. m.

Chicago time], the senator's press aids entered the working press room adjoining the ballroom. They said Kennedy would come in a matter of minutes to thank his workers and make a statement for television.

Crowd Filled Lobby

A big crowd filled the lobby outside and it was decided it would be easier to bring the candidate thru the kitchen corridor into the ballroom.

Then the senator came. He had been in Malibu during the day and picked up a fresh sun tan. His press aid, Richard Drayne, preceded him. There were few people in the corridor — some kitchen workers and television camera men — warned of his arrival.

Kennedy began his speech with a remark about the shutout victory that Don Drysdale had just pitched for the Los Angeles Dodgers. It went over big.

I listened to him speak for a few minutes, then walked into the press room, because you could not hear the senator in the roar of the crowd. The reception was better on television in the press room.

Kennedy had said that after his speech he would meet with a small group of reporters in the working press room.

A few seconds before he ended his speech, I left the television and went to the door that led to a corridor behind the ballroom stage and off the kitchen. Kennedy would come off the stage and walk down this corridor.

Then There Were Shots

I was only a few feet inside the corridor, walking toward Kennedy, when I saw his head bobbing in the crowd. We were 25 or 30 feet apart. The assailant was between us.

Then there were the shots. They said there were eight of

them. Their flash lit up the corridor. I remember thinking there were about five. They came quickly and I wasn't counting.

Someone said they were firecrackers. There had been some of that in the rally in San Francisco's Chinatown Monday.

But there was no mistake about this. Someone had been shot.

I ran down the corridor. People bunched in front of me and I jumped on the steel serving table, past the assailant beneath me on my left, and saw Robert Kennedy on the floor in the gray light.

People were screaming: "Get a doctor."

Get back and give him air."

They cursed each other.

For a few seconds I did not notice the struggle directly beneath me. Then I looked down and saw the gun. Grier held the assailant and was attempting to take the gun from his hand. The man next to me was shouting: "Kill him!"

When Grier finally shook the gun from the assailant's hand, a man next to me picked it up. Bill Barry and Rafer Johnson, Kennedy's other two bodyguards, scrambled to get the weapon — afraid the man would kill the gunman.

Then there was a struggle to hold the assailant. They did not want to let him go and Rosie Grier did not want him killed and said so. They picked the assailant up by the legs and hauled him away from Kennedy.

There was turmoil in the ballroom, Kennedy's brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, went to the stage and asked the people to clear the room. The assailant was still in the corridor behind the stage, and so was Kennedy. A doctor came in and attended him.

It seemed that the special officers assigned to the party were reluctant to act.

Then a squad of Los Angeles regular patrolmen moved in with rifles and shotguns. They picked up the assailant by the legs and arms and carried him from the room.

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[UPI Cablephoto]

Await Word in Paris

Mrs. Sargent Shriver [right], sister of Sen. Kennedy, and Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy as they appeared outside Elysee palace in Paris following visit with Mme. Charles de Gaulle, wife of French president.

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[UPI Telephoto, Copyright]

Clutches a Rosary

Sen. Kennedy clutches rosary in his hands as he lies on hotel floor awaiting medical aid. The rosary was given to him by a member of his staff prior to arrival of a priest, who administered the last rites of the Catholic church.



[Los Angeles Times photo, Copyright]

Kennedy Felled

Sen. Robert Kennedy lies sprawled on floor of hotel kitchen awaiting arrival of medical assistance after being shot in Los Angeles. Busboy kneels at side of the critically wounded candidate for the Democratic Presidential

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



[UPI Telephoto]

Assailant Seized

Suspect in shooting of Sen. Kennedy is hustled out of Ambassador hotel in Los Angeles after he was subdued. Behind him [right] is Jesse Unruh, campaign manager for Kennedy in the California primary. Assailant later was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

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[AP Wirephoto]

Wounded Senator

Aids attempting to help critically wounded Robert Kennedy as he lies on floor in hotel kitchen. The New York Democrat had just completed a victory speech to campaign workers after learning results of California voting.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



[AP Wirephoto]

Sister Visits Hospital

Mrs. Pat Lawford, sister of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is assisted into an automobile after visiting Good Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles where her brother lies in critical condition. Aiding her is a family friend, James Whitaker, American mountain climber and explorer.



[AP Wirephoto]

McCarthy Visits Hospital

Sen. Eugene McCarthy leaves Good Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles where he met with aids to Kennedy staff to offer his sympathy. He also announced an indefinite halt to all political campaigning in his bid for the Presidential nomination.



[AP Wirephoto]

Pleading for Room

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy shouts for bystanders to move back and give breathing space to her critically-wounded husband, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, as he lies on floor of a kitchen corridor in the Ambassador hotel in Los Angeles.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



[Los Angeles Times Photo, Copyright]

Returning to Washington

Six of the ten Kennedy children, accompanied by the family dog Freckles, leave Beverley Hills residence en route to Los Angeles airport. Vice President Humphrey supplied an air force plane to fly the children back to Washington. Their mother, Ethel, remains at the side of the gravely wounded senator.

A Rage for Excellence

Profile of Bobby

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, June 5 — Less than four months ago, Robert F. Kennedy, surveying violence in the United States, was moved to quote the poet, Yeats:

*"Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
"Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world."*

In early April, walking thru the burned-out streets of the nation's capital, past helmeted soldiers and gutted stores, the acrid smell of smoke hanging in the air, he had reason to deem the poet's vision fulfilled.

Trembles with Emotion

His voice had trembled with emotion when, campaigning for the Democratic Presidential nomination at Indianapolis, he broke the news of the Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination to an outdoor political rally.

"I too had a member of my family killed," he recalled. It was the first public mention he had ever made of the assassination of the older brother he had idolized, the late President Kennedy.

The 42-year-old New York senator, now fighting for his life as the victim of an attempted murderer's bullet, had often addressed himself to the causes of the lawlessness expressed in such deeds.

He knew it could be turned upon him and all men in public life. In Salt Lake City, soon after he had begun his campaign, an anonymous telephone call warned that a bomb had been placed in an auditorium where 5,000 awaited his appearance.

Speaks Despite Warning

"If the people are in there, I am going in," he said. He spoke and there was no bomb. More than any other Presidential contender, Kennedy defended those responsible for

riots and demonstrations, attributing them to the "deep roots of despair" he discovered in society. He always deplored the futility of violence, urging audiences, after the King slaying, not to indulge in violence and bloodshed but he consistently added a recitation of the ills which led to outbreaks.

Many of his listeners unquestionably saw in his emphasis of the injustices suffered by

racial minorities a partial excuse for disorder. They regarded him as a sympathizer. There was thus acute irony in his being singled out as the target of a senseless attack.

Bobby Kennedy, as he has been known publicly and privately since his first appearance on the Washington scene 17 years ago, has always stirred violent emotions.

"Hates Like I Do"

It was said of him that he inherited a natural savagery from his father, Joseph P., former ambassador to Britain, who described him proudly, "He hates like I do."

He thus antagonized many but he also aroused passionate supporters. Where enemies called him "ruthless," these intimates saw him as one with "a rage for excellence," a rich young man intent upon rectifying the many wrongs he saw in the world around him.

Capabilities Seen

He was an impatient youth when he arrived in 1951 out of the University of Virginia law

school, served a period with the justice department and then was enlisted as an investigating counsel for the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in 1953. Later, as counsel for the Senate rackets committee, he earned the hatred of most labor leaders by what they regarded

as zealotry in his exposure of labor union frauds.

His brother, the future President, was on the same committee and Capitol Hill soon awoke to the capabilities of their partnership. As early as 1957, politicians envisioned the older Kennedy as a future occupant of the White House with the younger performing behind the scenes the maneuvers essential to political success.

Bobby had already displayed the energy and the guile necessary to this role by managing his brother's first campaign for the Senate in 1952. In the Adlai Stevenson campaign of 1956, he was a watchful of server. By 1960, he was ready for the big effort. Veteran Democrats found him a demanding task-

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master and here, too, he made foes who bear a grudge to this day.

The Kennedy victory in November, 1960, resulted in Bobby's elevation to the post of attorney general despite outcries about his youth [he was then 35] and legal experience. He was more than a cabinet member, however, and Washington soon became aware that he was playing a vital role in the life-and-death issues of foreign and security policy in the Kennedy administration.

Fought Against Strike

During the Cuban missile crisis, when the choice lay between a sudden strike on the soviet bases and a blockade, it was the attorney general who made the most persuasive argument against the strike. One participant called it a "Fourth of July" speech, saying that America should never be guilty of "a Pearl Harbor attack."

The late President, it was evident, completely trusted him. "He has the President's confidence as no other human being does," an associate once remarked.

The assassination of November, 1963, reduced Bobby for months to the dark depths of despair. Slowly emerging, he considered seeking the Vice Presidency under President Johnson in 1964. LBJ, who never forgot that Bobby had tried to oust him from the ticket in 1960, promptly announced that no member of his cabinet could run with him. It was an edict applying to a group but aimed at one man—the attorney general.

Launches Own Career

For one of Kennedy's temperament, there was only one course to take—resign and launch his own political career. He accomplished this by shifting his residence to New York, securing the Democratic nomination for the Senate, and ousting the Republican incumbent, Kenneth F. Keating. The charge of "carpetbagger" was often heard in the campaign but it proved harmless.

The Senate soon learned that its new member, who joined his brother, Edward M. Kennedy [D., Mass.], was not much interested in Senate affairs. All recognized that he

had his eyes on the White House. When a veteran Democratic chairman was reproached for giving Bobby preferential treatment, he retorted: "I treat him the same way I'd treat any future President."

Shrine To JFK

He was bored with committee hearings. Once, after listening to two senators, Jacob K. Javits [R., N.Y.] and Wayne Morse [D., Ore.], debate lengthily the proper phrasing of an amendment, Bobby jumped up, barked, "Hell, why don't you just flip a coin?" and strode from the room.

He was still haunted by memories of his brother's assassination, unaware that he was fated to be the target of a similar attack. One corner of his Senate office was reserved as a small shrine to the late President—pictures, books, and the restored image of the fallen leader.

He began shaping his image as an expert on both foreign and domestic affairs. He attacked the United States inter-

vention in the Dominican Republic, called for a re-examination of policies toward Red China, condemned military aid for Latin American countries, and then tackled the biggest problem of all—Viet Nam. He joined the opposition camp to the Johnson administration policies in February, 1966, calling for a negotiated peace based upon granting the Viet Cong a share in governing South Viet Nam.

On the domestic front, he became a leader in demanding faster racial integration, breaking down the slums, improving education, and reducing juvenile delinquency.

Would he oppose President Johnson in 1968? This was the big question as the

proached but Kennedy steadfastly insisted he was not interested.

But when the New Hampshire primary revealed Johnson as vulnerable to attack by a somewhat obscure senator, Eugene J. McCarthy [D., Minn.], Bobby suddenly changed his mind. He announced his candidacy in March.



[AP Wirephoto]

Senators Edward [left] and Robert Kennedy flank their father, Joseph P. Kennedy, at world series game in Boston last October.



[AP Wirephoto]

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy keeps her eyes on Christopher Kennedy, 4, who tries to blindfold his brother, Matthew, 2, while their father discussed his decision to run for Presidency last March.

Regrets of Hussein Given in Shooting

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 5—Jordan's ambassador to the United States expressed the official regret of his government this afternoon over the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D., N. Y.).

Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf called on Lucius D. Battle, assistant secretary of state, this afternoon, after it was revealed that the accused assailant, Sirhan B. Sirhan, 24, was from Jordan.

The Jordanian embassy here said it has checked its records and found none relating to Sirhan.

King Conveys Shock

An embassy spokesman said that King Hussein had "conveyed his sense of shock and best wishes" to the Kennedy family.

"The Jordanian government strongly condemns this criminal act committed against an outstanding leader and public servant," a statement issued by the embassy said. "We pray that Sen. Kennedy will recover fully and speedily.

"We deeply regret that the suspect appears to be someone of Jordanian origin who is a

permanent resident of the United States."

Immigration officials have disclosed that Sirhan emigrated from Jordan in 1957.

In New York City, the head of a pro-Arab group suggested that remarks made by Sen. Kennedy in a televised debate Saturday may have played a part in the attack.

Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, speculated that the assailant may have been inflamed by Kennedy's remarks that the United States should support Israel in the conflict in the middle east.

Calls Kennedy Disrespectful

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence," Mehdi said. "We do not condone Mr. Sirhan's act and we are indeed appalled. However, his behavior reflects the frustration of many Arabs with American politicians who have sold the Arab people of Palestine to the Zionist Jewish voters."

The Jordanian ambassador rejected Mehdi's theory, however, saying he didn't think there was any connection at all between the debate and the shooting.

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RFK SHOOTING 'ODIOUS CRIME,' POPE ASSERTS

Announces Tragedy to U. S. Pilgrims

BY HENRY GAGGIOTTINI
[Chief of Rome Bureau,
Chicago Tribune Press Service]

VATICAN CITY, June 5—Pope Paul today branded the attempt on the life of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy a "horrifying and odious crime." He said he strongly deplored this new manifestation of violence and terror.

The pope made the remarks during the weekly general audience in St. Peter's basilica, attended by several hundred American tourists who had left their hotels before the news of the shooting arrived in Rome.

Looks Sad, Shocked

Looking sad and shocked, Pope Paul said, first in Italian and then in English, that with profound sorrow, he had just learned that an attempt had been made on the life of Kennedy, that he was in critical condition, and had received the last rites of the church.

"We pray for the life and health of this young man who was offering himself to the public service of his country," the pope said.

Gasps of Anguish

"We would want," he continued, "that the indignation now running thru the world should succeed a common resolution to banish from us all methods of violence, dissension, struggle, and crime."

As the pope made the announcement, many in the audience, particularly among the

Americans, gave out muffled cries of pain and anguish and repeatedly crossed themselves.

Pope Paul also expressed his feelings of deep sorrow and horror for the crime in two cables which he sent thru his secretary of state, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani — one to the archbishop of Los Angeles James Cardinal McIntyre, and

the other to Archbishop Luigi Raimondi, apostolic delegate in the United States.

In his cable to Cardinal McIntyre, the pope said he had been grieved to learn of the tragic attempt on Kennedy's life and that he deplored "this inhuman act of violence."

After requesting the cardinal to keep him constantly informed

on the condition of the wounded senator, Pope Paul also asked him to convey the assurance of his personal prayers and his apostolic benediction to the senator and to his family in pledge of strengthening the solace of the Divine graces.

Pope Paul also charged Raimondi to present to the United States federal authorities and

"to the beloved Kennedy family" the expression of his feelings of paternal concern and his vows and fervent prayers for Kennedy's hoped-for improvement.

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Mother Told, Attends Mass

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. Rose Kennedy was told of the death of her son Robert early today by her niece, Ann Gargan. She then went to mass in St. Francis Xavier church in nearby Hyannis.

More than 100 persons were at the little white church where Sen. Kennedy, even when he was United States attorney general, served at times as an altar boy.

She appeared very shaken at being told that the third of her four sons had met death violently.

She had been in touch by phone with her only surviving son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.), who was at his older brother's bedside when he died early today.

It was 6 a. m., a family spokesman said, when Miss Gargan awakened Mrs. Kennedy to tell her of Robert's death.

His father, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, incapacitated by a stroke for the last 6½ years, was not awakened immediately.

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Assassins Kill Four Presidents

~~By Reuters~~
The assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 began a tragic history of violence directed at top American political figures.

Three Presidents have been killed since that night in Ford's theater, Washington. The latest was John F. Kennedy, 98 years later in Dallas.

Other Presidents, such as Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman had narrow escapes. Many top American figures outside the White House, including Martin Luther King, Negro leader, also were assassinated.

Seek Tighter Laws

Thruout the political assassinations, going back to Lincoln, there has been agitation for tighter laws on the licensing of guns. Both the federal and state governments have made efforts to control the sale of lethal weapons. But even after the shooting of John F. Kennedy, the new gun laws have proved ineffective.

The second President to be assassinated was James Garfield in 1881. Twenty years later, President William McKinley was shot during a visit to Buffalo.

In 1933, there was an attempt

on Roosevelt's life in Miami. The bullets missed him but Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, who was riding with the President, was killed.

In 1950, two Puerto Rican nationalists moved on Blair house, Truman's temporary residence during renovation of the White House, but failed to reach the President. Three guards were shot, one fatally.

Under Daily Threat

The secret service men who protect the President, Vice President, and their families are under daily threat of being shot. So are all persons who

ride with the Chief Executive in the Presidential cavalcade.

The fatal shooting of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, nearly cost the life of Gov. John Connally of Texas, who later recovered from serious bullet wounds.

Other political figures since 1865 who were assassinated include Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago [1893], Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky [1900], Sen. Huey Long of Louisiana [1935], Malcolm X, Negro [Black Muslim] leader [1965], George Lincoln Rockwell, American Nazi leader [1967], and the Rev. Mr. King on April 4, 1968, in Memphis.

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Thousands Here Wire RFK Family

Thousands of Chicagoans sent telegrams of sympathy today to the family of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [D., N. Y.].

Western Union officials here said phone orders for the wires began flooding its offices within minutes after Kennedy's death in Los Angeles was announced.

The telegrams were dispatched to members of the senator's family in Los Angeles; Hyannis Port, Mass., and New York City.

A spokesman said extra help had been assigned to work in the event Kennedy died, "but we hadn't expected anything like this, especially during the early morning hours. We just did manage to keep pace."

The spokesman said calls were put out for more additional workers as the volume of telegrams continued to increase as more Chicagoans became aware of the senator's death.

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A Pall Settles Over Campaign

BY RUSSELL FREEBURG

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 5 — The shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy brings the 1968 Presidential race to yet another strange and unexpected turn.

With less than three months until the Democratic convention in Chicago in late August, the tragedy raises the possibility that Kennedy has been removed as a campaign factor. His recovery may be slow and unsure from a political viewpoint and the exacting political timetable set by party resolutions and election laws he would have to meet.

The shooting had an immediate effect on the race as a whole. It cast a pall over all the candidates left in the race. Democratic and Republican candidate alike impose indefinite moratorium on their political activities. Sen. Eugene McCarthy, whom Kennedy had just defeated in California, said he would suspend indefinitely all of his political activities.

Plans Hospital Visit

In Beverly Hills, Cal., McCarthy said the nation bears "a burden of guilt" for the shooting. He said he planned to visit the Los Angeles hospital where his political rival lies gravely wounded.

Vice President Humphrey said the shooting was a "shocking and terrible thing" and canceled a graduation address at the United States air force academy. Humphrey said he was calling off all public activities during the remainder of the week and returning immediately to Washington.

Richard Nixon, chief contender for the Republican Presidential nomination, said he was

"shocked and appalled" at the assassination attempt.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, canceled his scheduled appearance at the National Press club and all other appointments. He expressed shock and sorrow over the shooting, extended his sympathy to the New York senator's family and called upon all New Yorkers to pray for Kennedy's recovery.

McCarthy Question Raised

McCarthy said that he would not undertake any further political action until he has conferred with President Johnson, Humphrey, and officials of the Kennedy campaign. McCarthy is known as a master of the understatement. Altho he has said repeatedly that he was in the race thru the Democratic convention and possibly beyond, his remark raised a question as to whether he will continue, and if so, in what way.

From the beginning, the 1968 race has been marked by the extraordinary. First, Gov. George Romney of Michigan withdrew from the Republican race on the eve of the New Hampshire primary. Then McCarthy scored his stunning moral victory over President Johnson in the New Hampshire Democratic primary.

Then, Kennedy Enters

It was at this point that Kennedy entered the race after saying repeatedly that he would not seek the nomination.

When everyone was convinced that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York would run he said he wouldn't. Weeks later, when everyone thought he wouldn't, Rockefeller said he would. Meanwhile, Johnson had withdrawn, and preliminary Viet Nam peace negotiations were under way. Hum-

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phrey announced he would run for the White House and Nixon came surging back from what many at one time thought was political extinction to be the favorite for the Republican nomination.

Ironically, Kennedy was shot just as he had scored victories in California and South Dakota that had thrust him into his best competitive position so far for convention delegates with the frontrunning Humphrey. But his grave wounds may cancel out his newly enhanced standing.

Kennedy won 172 out of California's 174 convention delegates. This put the Democratic race in the following posture: Humphrey leading with 561½

delegates; Kennedy, 393½; McCarthy, 255; favorite sons, 310; selected but uncommitted, 99, and George Wallace, 2.

Illinois Concern

BY ROBERT HOWARD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., June 5 — Republican candidates for governor emphasized stands for law and order at a joint appearance here today. All expressed concern at the shooting of Sen. Kennedy [D., N. Y.].

"The tragedy at Los Angeles indicates the trouble this country is in," Richard B. Ogilvie, who is regarded as the front runner in the field of four, said at a press conference preceding a meeting of the Republican Woman's Luncheon club here.

"Apparently the type of leadership we have had is not what is needed," he continued.

Ogilvie and John Altorfer of Peoria recited at length law enforcement programs they have advanced during the primary campaign which will end Tuesday. Ogilvie said a "stop and frisk" bill, twice vetoed by former Gov. Kerner, would help police cut down street violence.

Altorfer said a credibility gap

has raised doubts about national leadership.

"When the President says he won't be a candidate for reelection in 1968, the people just don't quite believe it," the Peoria industrialist said.

Former Gov. William G. Stratton, seeking nomination to a third term, was absent but his campaign manager, Sen. William G. Horsley [R., Springfield] asserted that more than 200 top hoodlums live in Cook county, half of them in the suburbs.

Horsley left the inference that the situation reflected on Ogilvie, a former sheriff.

S. Thomas Sutton of Wayne, a candidate for governor making one of his few central Illinois appearances, said "permissiveness of public officials" is a basic cause for crime.

Sutton said that Kennedy and other Democratic officials have "accepted violence as a political weapon" by making campus speeches that encouraged young radicals.

Sutton called for a policy of "racial neutrality" and said if elected he would "cut the budget for education and welfare until they scream from one end of the state to the other."

KENNEDY

CLINGING TO

LIFE

DISCLOSE

SUSPECT

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IS ARAB

(From Tribune Wire Services)

Los Angeles, June 5 — The suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was identified today as Sirhan. Bishara Sirhan, 24, a Jordanian Arab, described as a man who hates Israelis and who wrote critically of Kennedy.

Sirhan's home address is in suburban Pasadena.

Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles said the suspect kept a diary in which this entry was made a month ago: "Kennedy has to be assassinated before June 5, 1968."

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

Recovered from Rooms

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

"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Sen. Robert Kennedy, even some references to . . . Arthur Goldberg," Yorty said.

"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 anticapitalist, 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."

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.

Keeps His Silence

Under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at the Los Angeles county central jail, Sirhan kept mum about the shooting. Police said he is the only suspect.

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

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

Marguerite Daughterty, a neighbor in Pasadena, 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."

Violent on Subject

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, Sirhan would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with him 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 was a hot walker, who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

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

Very Calm and Lucid

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."

Police found the notebook purportedly belonging to the suspect.

Some of the writing was described by police as indistinctly written, in Arabic and some in English.

Sirhan will appear for a preliminary hearing Monday in division 4 of Los Angeles Municipal court before Judge Joan Klein. She will determine whether to turn him over to Superior court.

Trace His Gun

Reddin and Mayor Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a press conference, said they found out who he is by tracing the Iver Johnson .22 caliber eight shot revolver used in the shooting.

They said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir [Joe] Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store. Detectives whisked Joe away from his home.

When he was taken prisoner, Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping. Yorty said the clipping was an article critical of Kennedy.

In Sirhan's pocket was the key to a 1959 car parked near the Ambassador hotel where Kennedy was shot.

The police chief said the car belonged to a hotel employe who worked in the kitchen. The

employe said he didn't know Sirhan and didn't know how he got the key.

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

"We advised him of his

rights," Reddin said. "He didn't want a lawyer."

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

He said this wasn't done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother,

President John F. Kennedy.

Chief Reddin said the snub-nosed gun was the only evidence.

Sirhan is 5 feet 5, weighs about 120 pounds, and has a swarthy complexion. His hair is wiry and bushy. One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, 21, said he was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," Lamont said. "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.

Sirhan is a Christian, said the Rev. Ben Cowles of the Westminster Presbyterian church near the family home. But the pastor said Sirhan rarely attended church.

Born in Jordan

In Washington, records of the immigration and naturalization service showed that 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, and then lived in Pasadena. Officials in Washington said that Sirhan did not become an American citizen.

One sister went to Muir High school. Sirhan attended Longfellow Elementary school and was graduated in 1966 from Pasadena City college.

Sirhan was licensed in 1966 as a horse walker at Hollywood Park. He did not renew the license the next year, records showed.

Finger prints and his license confirmed Sirhan's identification. Police took all of the records from the California Racing commission.



[AP Wirephoto]

Quiz Suspect's Brothers

Adel Sirhan [foreground] and Munier Sirhan, brothers of the suspect held in the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy, leave Los Angeles police station after answering questions on the activities of their brother, Sirhan Sirhan.



[AP Wirephoto]

Los Angeles police said this eight-shot .22 pistol was taken from Sirhan Sirhan, the suspect in shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy.



[AP Wirephoto]

Man identified as Sirhan Sirhan, 23, accused of shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy, is taken to arraignment in Los Angeles.



[TRIBUNE Colorphoto by John Austed and AP Colorphoto]

Battles for Life

Sen. Kennedy as he campaigned in Michigan City, Ind., in April, and in formal portrait.

'Felt Him Fire Gun,' Hotel Worker Says

BY ROBERT WIEDRICH

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Los Angeles, June 5—"I had my left hand on his wrist. I could feel the tendons jerking as his fingers pulled the trigger and he tried to pull away from me."

These were the words of Karl Uecker, 36, German-born assistant maître d' at the Ambassador hotel here, where early today Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot down in a moment of political triumph.

Sits Near Scene

Uecker sat with Detective Sgt. J. R. MacArthur at a table only a few yards from the area of kitchen floor where the New York senator had been gunned down as he shook hands with the kitchen help.

"I could feel the tendons in the gunman's wrist jerking in rhythm to the shots," Uecker told a TRIBUNE reporter. "I swung my right arm into a headlock on his neck and I crushed his face to my chest. He was still pushing his right hand back and forth, shooting all the time.

"He couldn't see where he was shooting after the second shot. He was insane: just insane."

Uecker was the man credited by MacArthur with seizing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old Jordanian refugee from Jerusalem, the accused assassin.

Story Is Confirmed

"We've talked to everyone who was back in the kitchen at the time and Uecker's fellow workers confirm his story," MacArthur said.

Uecker nervously sipped a cup of coffee as he spoke. His tired eyes still mirroring the strain of the tragic events that took place in the hotel soon after midnight today.

As he spoke, kitchen helpers and policemen walked thru pools of water on the concrete floor where Kennedy's head had lain hours earlier, rocking with the agony of the bullet in his brain.

The water was leaking from bins of the icemaking machine only inches from a nearly obliterated white X placed there to mark the spot where the senator had fallen.

Bouquet Marks Spot

And only half a foot from the X—now marred by dirty heel prints in the water—lay a small bouquet of three limp pea roses, dropped as workers cleared from the ballroom the debris of what had started out as a victory celebration.

"I was walking ahead of the senator as he crossed the small stage at the side of the ballroom and entered the kitchen thru those double doors," Uecker continued.

"I was leading him by the right hand. I guess you'd say I was running interference for him.

"I kept holding his right hand, but every few feet he'd jerk me to a stop and let go of my left hand as he stopped to

smile and talk and shake hands with some of the kitchen help.

"He stopped once again at the edge of this table and shook hands with one of the cooks."

Uecker demonstrated how

Kennedy had leaned against the edge of the stainless steel table where unknown to anyone in the room at that time, an assassin lurked only a few feet away.

Takes His Hand

"I took his hand in mine again," Uecker resumed, his still strong Dusseldorf accent making it difficult to understand his words.

"I turned to go and then it happened. I heard a pop, I saw what looked like bits of paper flying. [MacArthur said what Uecker thought was paper probably was ceiling insulation scattered by a first wild shot. MacArthur arrived at the scene about 20 minutes after the attack.]

"Then I heard a second shot. He [Kennedy] slipped out of my hand. The gunman was suddenly right beside me. He turned as I lunged toward him. He was reaching around me, still shooting. I could see the gun in his right hand. I clamped my left hand on his wrist and we wrestled."

Uecker said he hurled Sirhan to his right, away from Sen. Kennedy who, by then, was

falling to the concrete with two bullet wounds.

"I saw the senator fall," Uecker said. "I kept the gunman's head locked in my right arm and then suddenly someone else tore the gun from his grip."

"I kept yelling, 'tell the police to come' this man didn't say anything. He didn't even grunt. Suddenly I heard someone telling me not to hold his head so hard. Then a policeman told me to let go."

Other Xs on Floor

There were other white Xs on the concrete, marking where other victims of Sirhan's gun had been felled.

On a low table lay an 8 foot strip of molding, torn by police from the center post of the double doors leading from the ballroom. These were the doors thru which Sen. Kennedy had walked, smiling in his moment of victory.

Now the molding bore the scars of a crime laboratory technician's probe as it had removed two .22 caliber bullets that had gone wild.

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The ballroom — the scene earlier of tumultuous celebration — was now almost deserted and littered. Only a few workmen and policemen remained. At a table where Kennedy aids had celebrated, uniformed police manned an emergency telephone communications center.

Litter on Floor

On the floor there were cigaret butts and empty wax paper containers that once held milkshakes were strewn about, mute testimony to the youthfulness of many of the Kennedy supporters who had jammed the ballroom.

Two workmen were rolling

Oswald, named as the assassin of President Kennedy, brother of Sen. Robert Kennedy, no real motive was ever established, Dirksen said.

"We know that he [Oswald] had gone to Moscow," Dirksen said. "His wife talked of his peregrinations [traveling or wandering]. And his mother gave some explanations. But we may never find a motive."

In the case of the young man who last night shot Sen. Kennedy, Dirksen said there were many puzzles. He questioned why a person wanting to kill another would use a .22 caliber gun. He suggested that if the man had been carrying a big .38 caliber revolver, it might not be difficult to establish a motive.

Seek Origins, Causes

Dirksen said the study would be made by the proposed special Senate committee of the origins of violence and its causes.

"What do you do about this element of security where candidates for office and high

Senator Fails to Gain After Brain Surgery

BY SEYMOUR KOBEMAN
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Los Angeles, June 5 — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy clung to life tonight in "extremely critical" condition in his fight to survive from the bullet fired into his brain early today by a gunman moments after Kennedy had been proclaimed winner of California's Democratic Presidential primary.

A medical bulletin described his condition as "extremely critical as to life."

Doctors Are Worried

"The team of attending physicians is extremely concerned over his continuing failure to show improvement during the post-operative period," the bulletin said.

"Does this mean that his condition is worsening?" reporters asked Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz.

"The fact that he is not improving," Mankiewicz answered, "creates more concern in the minds of the physicians."

Most of Bullet Removed

Kennedy, 42, was in surgery for 3 hours and 40 minutes at Good Samaritan hospital, and most of the .22 caliber revolver bullet was removed. He has not recovered consciousness since surgery, and his eyesight and speech may have been impaired, it was said.

The 36 hours from the time the surgery was concluded until tomorrow evening will be the decisive ones.

"Tests undertaken by physicians are inconclusive and do

not show measurable improvement," read a medical bulletin issued earlier. Kennedy's heart and blood pressure remained good, that bulletin added. A resuscitator was being used to aid his breathing and he was being fed intravenously.

Young Arab Charged

A young Arab, born in the then Jordanian part of Jerusalem, was seized after the shooting in the Ambassador hotel and charged with assault with intent to commit murder. He is Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, described by some of his acquaintances as virulently anti-Jewish.

The assailant was held in \$250,000 bail. He refused to talk about the shooting.

Investigators believed that only one man was involved in the shooting, but they were not overlooking the possibility of others in a conspiracy.

The revolver was turned over to police by the men who overpowered the assailant. In the suspect's trouser pocket police found an auto key which fitted the ignition slot of a car parked in the employes' lot of the hotel. Ownership of the car was traced to a kitchen worker, who denied any knowledge of the gunman's identity.

Shot After Midnight

The grim sequel to the assassination of Kennedy's older brother, President John F. Kennedy, on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, occurred at 12:20 a. m. Pacific daylight time [2:20 a. m.

Chicago time]. Robert Kennedy and his wife, Ethel, had just made a victory appearance in the Ambassador ballroom. His

followers applauded his California primary triumph over Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

In his remarks Kennedy, ironically enough, said his victory meant the people want a change from the violence which has plagued the nation.

Kennedy and his party then started to leave the hotel for a further celebration at the Factory, an exclusive nightclub. Apparently, on the spur of the moment, he decided to exit thru the hotel kitchen. He had shaken hands with several kitchen workers when the assailant opened fire at close range hitting Kennedy, and spraying other bullets around the kitchen.

Aids Seize Assailant

William Barry, a former FBI

agent, who has been acting as Kennedy's bodyguard, pulled the assailant to the floor. Roosevelt Grier, the giant tackle for the Los Angeles Rams football club, a member of the Kennedy campaign retinue, sat on the man until police arrived.

As police led the struggling man away, people tried to grab him. They cursed him and yelled, "Kill him!"

"We would have lynched him if we could have gotten him," one witness said later.

Those who were in the corridor had differing accounts of the gunman's words. Some said he cried as he shot: "I can explain. Let me explain." Others told of hearing him shout: "I did it for my country."

Called Practically Dead

Mrs. Kennedy, who is expecting her 11th child, whispered to her husband as he lay in the kitchen that she did not know

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whether he was aware of what she was saying. She accompanied him in the ambulance to Central Receiving hospital, from where he was later transferred to Good Samaritan.

Dr. Victor Baz, who attended Kennedy at Central Receiving, said the senator was "practically dead" when he was brought in. Dr. Baz and his assistants gave Kennedy a closed cardiac massage, administered oxygen, inserted a tube in his mouth to ease breathing, and gave him adrenalin.

Dr. Baz was prepared to inject more adrenalin into the heart, but found that was not needed as he heard the heart beat, the pulse returned, and there was somewhat erratic breathing.

Trace Gun's Ownership

Four men and a woman were also wounded by the gunman. William Weisel, an American Broadcasting company employe, was hit in the abdomen. Paul Schrade, a United Auto Workers official and one of Kennedy's labor advisers, had a scalp wound. Ira Goldstein, of Continental News service, had a hip wound, Irwin Stroll, a scalp wound, and Mrs. Elizabeth Evans a scalp wound.

Police records show the gun was bought about the time of the Watts riots in Los Angeles in August, 1965, by Albert Hurt of Alhambra, Cal., and last November was in the possession of George Charles Erhard, 18, of Pasadena. Police plan to question Erhard.

Robert F. Kennedy--

Now the voice is still

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, struck down by an assassin's bullet Wednesday at the climax of a victory celebration, died early Thursday morning at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles. Death came about 25 hours after he was struck in the head by three bullets as he left the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel after thanking his workers for his California presidential primary victory. In tragic irony, he dies as did his brother, President John F. Kennedy—by an assassin's bullet.

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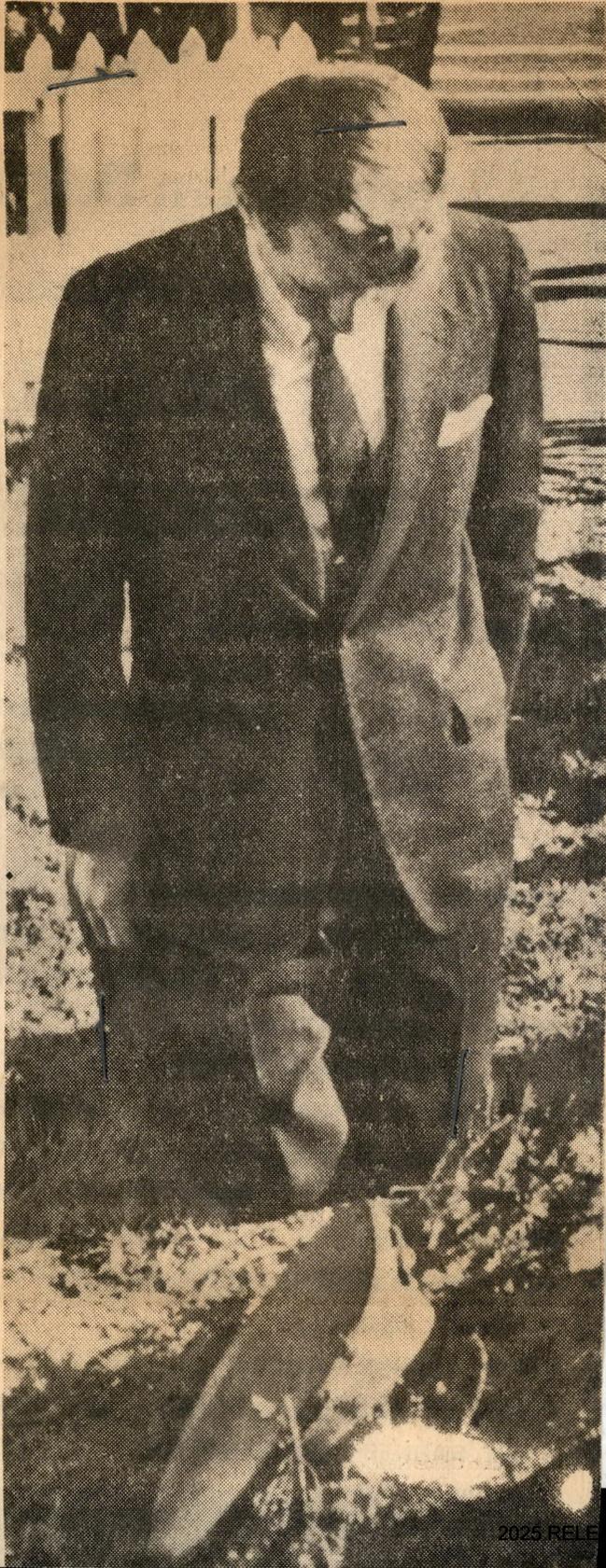


Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy (second from left) in a 1939 photo with the three sons he has lost to tragedy. From left: Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., Robert F. Kennedy and John F. Kennedy. (AP)



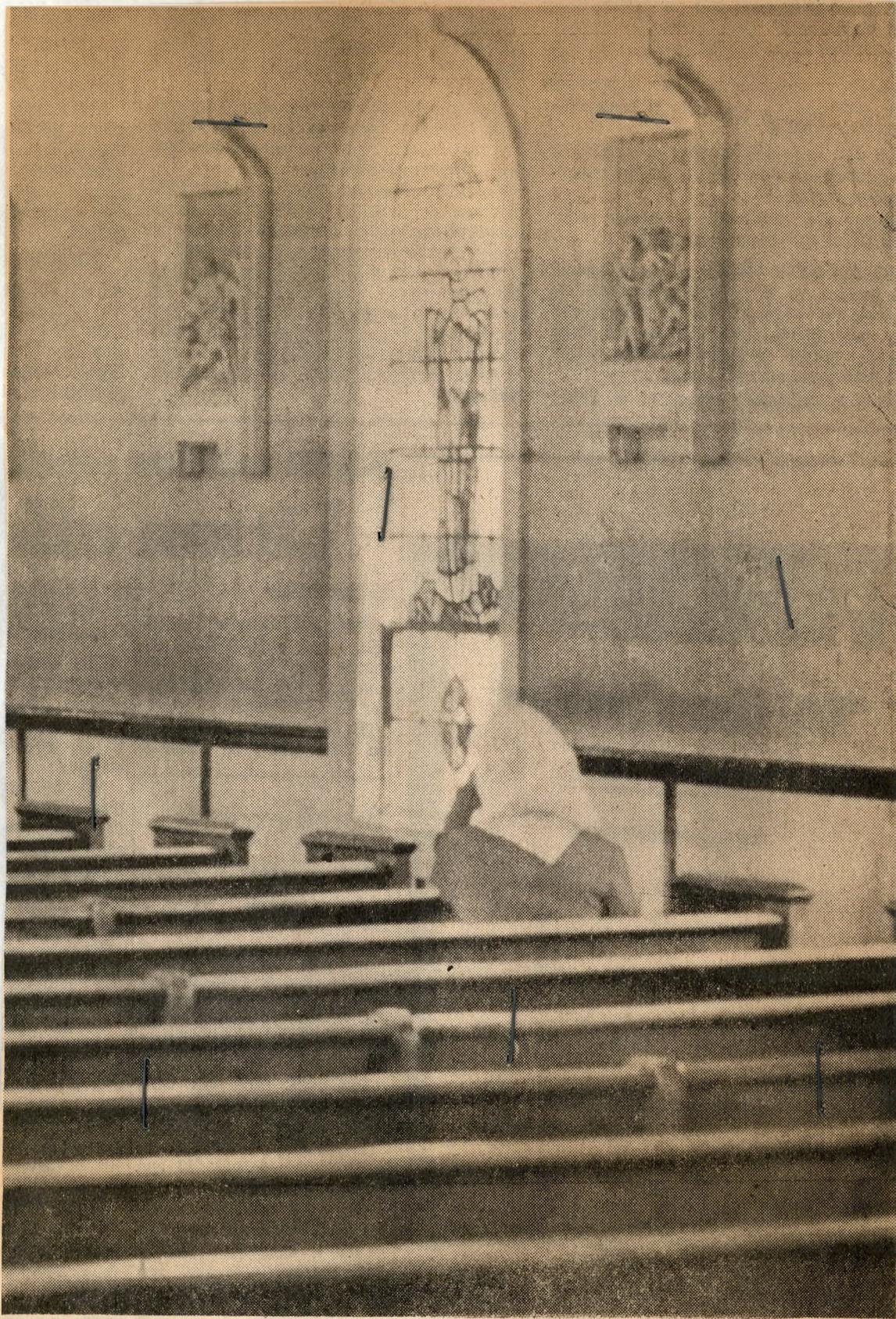
Vigorous voice stilled by assassin's bullet 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Sen. Robert Kennedy mourns at the grave of his brother, President ~~John~~ Kennedy, on the first anniversary of his death in 1964. (AP)





The Robert F. Kennedy family in Los Angeles in May, 1968. Nine of their 10 children were present for the picture. From left: Matthew, 3; Christopher, 4; Mary Kerry, 8; Michael, 10; Mary Courtney, 11; David, 12; Robert, 14; Joseph, 15; Kathleen, 16; Ethel and Sen. Kennedy. (AP)



Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the slain Robert F. Kennedy, must now mourn the loss of still another son. She prays above in St. Francis Xavier Church in Hyannis, Mass. (UPI)

'Plays word games'

Sirhan silent on shooting

By Robert Gruenberg
Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan emerged Thursday as a cool, cocky political partisan who banters with police and acts as if he has never heard the name of Robert F. Kennedy.

"If I were to judge him strictly on the basis of our conversation, I would say he is a gentleman," Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin said. Sirhan is accused of firing the

shots that fatally wounded Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel here Wednesday morning.

Despite extraordinary police security and an official reluctance to disclose information about the 24-year-old suspect, the jigsaw puzzle of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is slowly being pieced together.

THE PICTURE that emerges is of an intense, proud immigrant who burns with a fierce hatred of Zionism and Jews. He has thus far told police

nothing about the shooting of Robert Kennedy.

Lt. Jack Eberhardt, executive assistant to Chief Reddin, told reporters that Sirhan bantered with police who questioned him engaging in "light conversation, chit-chat and persiflage."

"Persiflage" indicates a derisive or scolding manner of speech.

Although he speaks with a slight accent, he is described as "extremely articulate." Police said they believe he knows the Spanish language and some Russian.

INSPECTOR Peter Hagen said that at one point during the questioning Wednesday, Sirhan "indicated it was nice to remain incommunicado." Occasionally he turned the tables on his interrogators and asked: "Why don't you answer MY questions?"

"He plays word games," Reddin said.

"I spoke with him for about 15 minutes, and he sounds well educated. He is a good conversationalist. He was very relaxed.

"He almost appeared to be the calmest man in the room."

Police have determined that Sirhan was born on March 18, 1944, in Jerusalem, while that city was under Jordanian control. He came to the United States in 1957 with his parents, four brothers and sister. His father returned to the Middle East the same year. His sister has since died.

Two of his brothers, Munir and Adel, are described as stock clerks. They helped police identify him. The other two brothers, Sharif and Saidallah, have not been located by authorities. His mother, Mary, works in a Pasadena church nursery.

SIRHAN attended John Muir High School here. He graduated in 1963. He attended Pas-

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adena City College and Los Angeles State College, although it was not known whether he graduated. He reportedly majored in languages.

Sirhan is known to have worked recently as an exercise boy at Hollywood Park race track, and as a delivery boy and stock boy at Organic Pasadena, a health food store about a block and a half from where he lived.

John Weidner, owner of the store, described Sirhan as having "complexes, mainly about Israel."

"He told me that when he was a child, he saw members of his family killed by Jews. He had to flee Jordan when he was a child," Weidner said. "I told him that I had gotten over hating the Germans, and asked him why he couldn't do the same."

Weidner is Dutch. During World War II, he served in the underground in Holland, helping to rescue and shield Jews from the Nazis.

OLIVE BLAKESLEYE, a neighbor of the Sirhans, described the suspect as a "fine boy, good-looking, polite, clean,

willing to help."

"I never found anything wrong with him," she said.

Neither Sirhan nor the other members of his family are U.S. citizens. They are formally classified as "permanent residents."

In Arabic, the name Sirhan reportedly means "wanderer."

Thursday the wandering was at an end. And as investigators pieced together the puzzle of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, they discovered that it was still a puzzle.



Jordanian immigrant Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is led away after arraignment Wednesday in Los Angeles for shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy. He was charged with assault with intent to commit murder, but will face new charges with the death of Kennedy Thursday. (UPI—Copyright, Los Angeles Times)

He died with everything to live for

By William F. Mooney

Robert Francis Kennedy is the third member of his family to die for his country.

He was killed seeking the Presidency of the United States, the office that claimed the life of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, also slain by an assassin's bullet.

His oldest brother, Joseph Patrick Kennedy Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed in combat during World War II.

KNOWN AS BOBBY to friends and foe alike, Robert Kennedy had been called ruthless, charming, overly ambitious and brilliant.

He was all these things and more.

Robert Kennedy had everything to live for.

He and his wife, the former Ethel Skakel, were each independently wealthy, having inherited millions of dollars from their families.

They were the parents of 10 children—3 daughters and 7 sons—and Mrs. Kennedy had disclosed during the campaign that they were expecting their 11th child.

Robert Kennedy would have been 43 years old Nov. 20.

John was 43 when elected President in 1960.

At that age Robert Kennedy had served as the chief counsel of the Senate rackets

committee, had served as attorney general in his brother's cabinet, and had been elected to the United States Senate.

HE WAS DEEPLY devoted to his brother, John, and was plunged into grief after President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

The two brothers resembled each other physically. Both were athletic and demanded that their staffs keep in top physical shape.

Each could stir deep emotions, almost frenzy, in a campaign.

Both were expert boatsmen and excelled at touch football, family sport of the Kennedy clan. Robert kept a football in his office.

Both served in the Navy—John as a PT boat commander in the Pacific, Robert as a seaman aboard the destroyer, the U.S. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., named after his brother.

ROBERT KENNEDY was born in Brookline, Mass., the seventh of nine children of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, daughter of John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston.

He was educated at Milton Academy in Milton, Mass., Harvard College, and the Virginia Law School.

He left Harvard in 1941.

when he was a sophomore, to join the Navy. He was assigned to officer training school but went to Washington and received special permission from Navy Sec. James Forrestal to be assigned to the destroyer Kennedy as a seaman.

Robert Kennedy's naval career was spent in the Caribbean. He saw no combat and on his return to Harvard described his naval service as "a rather relaxed life."

ROBERT KENNEDY was not a brilliant student, nor was he physically large.

But he had a grim determination to succeed, possibly because he was overshadowed

by his older brothers and sisters.

Although he weighed only 160 pounds, and stood 5 feet 10 inches, his energy and tenacity won him a place as an end on the Harvard football squad.

After graduation, Robert Kennedy worked as a foreign correspondent for the now defunct Boston Post. He covered the Middle East, including Palestine, the Greek civil war and Czechoslovakia.

After he passed the Massachusetts bar examination, he and John made a world tour.

IN 1950, Robert Kennedy married Ethel Skakel, who

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was born on Chicago's South Side, in the Hyde Park area, but moved when quite young to Greenwich, Conn.

The late President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, asked Robert Kennedy to work with him on the Hoover Commission, named by President Harry Truman to seek ways of streamlining government operations.

Mr. Hoover, whom Robert Kennedy greatly admired, recognized his restless energy and his willingness to work. He wrote a warm, personal note when Mr. Kennedy left the commission to work for the criminal division of the Justice Department in 1951.

Robert Kennedy left the Justice Department in 1952, when 26 years old, to handle John's campaign for Massachusetts senator.

Painstaking work, top advisers, and attention to even minute details in a rked the campaign as it has marked every campaign in which a Kennedy was entered.

IT RAID OFF when John Kennedy defeated Henry Cabot Lodge and took his place in the U.S. Senate.

Robert Kennedy also returned to Washington, and became an assistant counsel for the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee under chief counsel Roy Cohn.

He resigned in a dispute over the way Cohn handled the investigation that became known as the Army-McCarthy hearings, but returned to the committee when Democrats won control.

The committee was headed by Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), and John F. Kennedy was a committee member.

Robert Kennedy became chief counsel and headed a

staff of 65 investigators and assistant counsels.

THE RACKETS committee, as it was called, opened with an investigation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its president, Dave Beck.

Robert Kennedy was not content to let his staff do the investigating. He insisted upon traveling across the nation, doing his own leg work.

Beck was convicted of income tax evasion on evidence uncovered by the committee and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

WHEN ROBERT Kennedy was named chief counsel for the committee, many senators spoke out against the appointment, saying he was too young, too shy, too mild, and inexperienced.

They underestimated him, as did many of the mobsters, business executives and labor union leaders who paraded before the committee to testify

about "sweetheart" labor contracts and other rackets.

Many of the witnesses came in and adopted a tough attitude, or were pompous or evasive.

Robert Kennedy quickly deflated them. The witnesses found out that Mr. Kennedy had done his homework well and was quick to spot a contradiction or perjured statement.

ONE WITNESS who learned the hard way was James R. Hoffa. He had succeeded Dave Beck as head of the Teamsters.

Hoffa, in conversations with reporters, referred to Robert Kennedy as "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart aleck—a ruthless monster."

Hoffa was before the committee a number of times as it investigated charges that he had misused or embezzled millions of dollars from the union's treasury.

He adopted a paternalistic attitude toward Mr. Kennedy, and at the outset addressed him as "Bobby," or even "Bob."

As the weeks and months dragged on, Hoffa gradually dropped the "Bobby," and began addressing him as "Mr. Kennedy" or "counsel."

AT THE END, shortly before Hoffa was convicted of jury tampering and misuse of union funds, he went the full route and "Bobby" became "Yes, sir," and "No, sir."

Hoffa was sentenced to 18 years in prison and accused Mr. Kennedy of "conducting a vendetta against him."

When Mr. Kennedy became attorney general for his brother he continued his prosecution of Teamster officials and other union leaders he charged sold out their members.

In addition to Hoffa and Beck, 108 other Teamster officials and associates were convicted of various offenses.

Many went to prison, others received heavy fines.

As committee chief counsel, Mr. Kennedy was in effect the prosecutor. He relished the hearings involving the crime syndicate and was fascinated by the underworld nicknames.

WHEN A NUMBER of Chicago hoodlums were called before the rackets committee, Mr. Kennedy met nightly with a group of Chicago reporters at a hotel dining room across the street from the Senate Of-

fice Building on Capitol Hill.

There, while sipping a bourbon or scotch and water, he would feed the reporters the names of the witnesses to be called the next day.

The reporters, in turn, would fill Mr. Kennedy in on the hoodlums' backgrounds. This included their political connections or "clout" with political figures at both the city and county level.

Mr. Kennedy was intrigued with the reporters' use of the word "clout", which he had never heard before.

The next day Mr. Kennedy, always addressing the hoodlum by his nickname, would question him about his "clout."

ONE CHICAGO hoodlum successfully dodged a committee subpoena for weeks but finally walked in and surrendered when Mr. Kennedy had a subpoena served on the hoodlum's aged mother to appear in Washington before the committee.

Asked if he really would have brought the woman to Washington if her son had not accepted the subpoena, Mr. Kennedy hesitated briefly, then nodded and said:

"Yes, I truly think I would have."

For his work with the rackets committee, the Society of Professional Investigators gave him an award as "The Outstanding Investigator of the Year" in 1957.

EARLIER, in 1954, he had

been named by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the "Ten Outstanding Young Men in the United States."

In 1956, Mr. Kennedy had attempted to swing the Democratic vice-presidential nomina-

tion for his brother, but lost out to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.)

The loss proved fortunate, as Dwight D. Eisenhower swept in for a second term, demolishing the Democratic slate of Adlai Stevenson and Kefauver.

IN 1960, at the age of 34, Robert Kennedy proved himself a tough, practical and politically astute individual as he masterminded John Kennedy's successful campaign for the Presidency.

Robert Kennedy turned down his brother's request that he accept the Cabinet post of attorney general saying it would smack of nepotism.

He helped the President-elect screen and consider nominees for the other Cabinet and top-level posts, but continued to decline an appointment for himself.

Robert Kennedy told friends he was afraid that if he accepted the appointment it might later embarrass his brother.

Also, he said, he wondered if accepting the appointment would prove a wise step in his own career in public service.

HE FINALLY accepted with some reluctance.

Robert Kennedy explained: "I began to realize what a lonely job the Presidency is. And I realized what an advantage it would be for him to have someone in the government he could talk to."

President Kennedy joshed with critics who pointed out that Robert had no courtroom experience.

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law," the President said.

ROBERT KENNEDY quickly gathered a staff of attorneys that can best be described as

"brilliant."

As his No. 1 man, Robert Kennedy named Byron (Whizzer) White, a Rhodes scholar, former All-American football great at the University of Colorado, and now an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

His nine top assistants were recruited from private practice and their reputations impressed career men inside the Justice Department and members of the bar outside.

Mr. Kennedy consulted with them constantly. He took their advice and backed them up in any controversy.

AS HEAD OF the Justice Department, Mr. Kennedy was in charge of 31,000 employes.

Employes quickly found that Mr. Kennedy was liable to pop up at any time, in any office, in his shirtsleeves and introduce himself.

"I'm Robert Kennedy. What do you work at around here?" he'd ask. And he wanted an answer.

Although the Justice Department was Mr. Kennedy's primary responsibility, he also took part in almost every phase of the government, including political activities, foreign affairs, and advising President Kennedy on appointments. A direct telephone connected his desk to that of his brother in the White House.

A White House aide said a familiar order from the President was "Call Bobby, get together with him, and come back with an idea on this."

AFTER THE ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, the President named the attorney general to head an inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency.

Robert Kennedy, in some of his recent campaign appearances, acknowledged that he was partly to blame for giving the President advice that led to the invasion fiasco.

As attorney general, he also led the opposition to proposals that an air strike be made without warning against Cuban missile installations during the 1962 crisis with the Soviet Union.

He said this would be "another Pearl Harbor."

The President adopted the policy, urged by the attorney general, that a restrained ultimatum be issued to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles. This was done and the crisis passed.

ROBERT KENNEDY was plunged into a deep melancholy when his brother was killed.

He received word of the slaying while lunching at his home in McLean, Va., and was at the Washington airport when the presidential plane arrived with the martyred President aboard.

Robert Kennedy and his brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, walked on either side of the President's widow, Jacqueline Kennedy, in the funeral procession from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthew.

Both brothers helped her

light the eternal flame at the grave in Arlington Cemetery.

A month later, to help forget his grief, Robert Kennedy flew to the Far East at the request of President Johnson to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia.

Later, he and his wife, Ethel, flew to West Berlin and Poland. They were enthusiastically greeted at every appearance.

IT WAS AT THIS time that another tragedy almost befell the Kennedy family.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, called "Ted," had been elected to fill the unexpired portion of John Kennedy's Senate term. He was elected to the Mas-

sachusetts Democratic convention to be nominated for reelection to a full six-year term when his plane crashed.

The young senator suffered a broken back, but after months of recuperation he was able to walk again into the Senate chambers.

THERE WAS MUCH talk at this time that Robert Kennedy would be slated as Mr. Johnson's vice-presidential running mate in the 1964 election.

New York Democratic leaders also were urging him to run for the Senate from their state although he lived in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

Mr. Kennedy liked the vice-presidential suggestion and announced June 23, 1964, that he would not be a candidate for senator from New York.

Six weeks later, Mr. Johnson removed all Cabinet members, including Attorney General Kennedy, from consideration for the vice-presidential nomination.

MR. KENNEDY resigned as a Massachusetts delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, and announced his candidacy for the Senate.

He won the nomination at the New York state convention and immediately resigned as attorney general.

Mr. Kennedy's opponent was Republican Sen. Kenneth B. Keating who, at the age of 64, was seeking a second term.

The white haired senator sent Mr. Kennedy a New York state guide, a dig at his supposed unfamiliarity with the area.

MR. KENNEDY faced the carpetbagger issue in typical fashion—head on.

"Isn't the basic question 'Who can best represent the State of New York'?" he asked.

Mr. Kennedy defeated Keat-

ing by more than 800,000 votes. He was helped tremendously by Mr. Johnson's landslide victory.

Ironically, Mr. Kennedy could not vote for himself. He had not lived in New York long enough to qualify for a ballot.

WHEN ROBERT Kennedy joined Ted in the Senate, it marked the first time in American history that three brothers had served as senators.

Robert Kennedy never quite fit into the Senate. He ignored the tacit understanding that freshmen senators listen dutifully, but remain quiet.

He spoke out openly on many issues—the Vietnam war, the nation's poor, the need for welfare programs for minorities.

Robert Kennedy was also a vigorous backer of federal gun-control legislation.

ROBERT KENNEDY was also an author, as was John Kennedy.

John Kennedy, while recuperating from surgery for World War II injuries, wrote the best-seller, "Profiles in Courage," for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

Robert Kennedy wrote, "The Enemy Within," dealing with labor union abuses and racketeers he exposed while serving as chief counsel of the Senate rackets committee.

He also was the author of "Just Friends and Brave Enemies" and "Pursuit of Justice."

ROBERT KENNEDY'S death is only one of the many tragedies that has hit the family of Joseph Kennedy Sr., who served as ambassador to the Court of St. James under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Of his five daughters, the oldest, Rosemary, is mentally retarded and is in a nursing home in Wisconsin. The Kennedy family has contributed more than \$20,000,000 for medi-

cal research into the cause of retardation in infants and children.

Another daughter, Kathleen, married the marquis of Hartington, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, elite British regiment.

He was killed in action in Normandy, France, three weeks after Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. was listed as missing in action while flying on a special mission over Europe.

KATHLEEN WAS killed in a plane crash over France in 1948.

Daughter Patricia married actor Peter Lawford. They are now divorced.

Daughter Eunice met her husband, R. Sargent Shriver, while he was managing the Merchandise Mart here, one of the many holdings owned by the Kennedy family.

Shriver is now ambassador to France. He and Mrs. Shriver learned of Robert Kennedy's shooting in Paris.

Daughter Jean is married to Stephen Smith who was active in the Senate campaigns of both Robert and John Kennedy. Smith was in Los Angeles with Robert Kennedy when he was fatally wounded.

ETHEL KENNEDY is no stranger to tragedy. She is the sixth of seven children of George and Anne Skakel who moved from Chicago to Greenwich, Conn., in the early '30s.

Her father was an industrialist and headed the Great Lakes Carbon Corp.

Her parents were killed in a plane crash a few years ago. Also killed in the crash were Mr. Skakel's pilot and his secretary.

Mrs. Kennedy's older brother, George Skakel, was killed in a plane crash last year.

Robert and Ethel Kennedy lived on an estate in McLean, Va. They remodeled an historic home into a 10-bedroom house where they lived with their 10 children.

They include three daughters — Kathleen, Mary Courtney, and Kerry — and seven sons — Joseph, Robert Jr., David, Michael, Christopher, Matthew and Douglas.



Assassins have now felled two Kennedys with the death Thursday of Sen. Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles. Above, John F. and Robert F. together before the successful 1960 presidential campaign. President Kennedy was killed in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy posed with members of his family at Hyannis Port, Mass., on Nov. 9, 1960, for this portrait. Seated, left to right: Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy; Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Edward

Kennedy. Standing, left to right: Ethel Kennedy, Robert's wife; Stephen Smith; Mrs. Smith; John F. Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; Mrs. Peter Lawford; Sargent Shriver; Mrs. Edward Kennedy, and Peter Lawford. (UPI)

Sirhan's notebook

Yorty's disclosure angers L.A. police

By Robert Gruenberg
Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—A dispute developed Thursday between police and Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty over the disclosure of evidence in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Police complained publicly and privately about Yorty's disclosure of the contents of two hand-written notebooks found among the possessions of Sirhan. Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian native and sole suspect in the case.

Yorty said the notebooks, each containing 18 or 20 pages, included a statement on the "necessity" of assassinating Kennedy before June 5, 1968.

The date is the first anniversary of the outbreak of the "six-day" war between Israel and the Arab nations, including Jordan.

"THERE'S MUCH scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Sen. Robert Kennedy, even some references to (retiring United Nations ambassador) Arthur Goldberg," Yorty said in a copyrighted interview with Radio News International.

"They're not very clear, but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator 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."

POLICE CHIEF Thomas Reddin refused to discuss the notebooks. He would not confirm whether the writing in them was in fact Sirhan's. But he was obviously upset when newsmen asked him about Yorty's statement of their contents.

"I only know that the notebooks are in existence," Reddin said. "I have not seen them and I don't think I would be discussing them or their contents if I had."

Reddin said he had entered an agreement with Yorty 16 months ago, when he became police chief, "that I would not

comment on his comments." Then he said:

"I feel that a release of material that would prejudice a trial would be extremely damaging."

IN OFF-THE-RECORD comments, other top investigators working on the case expressed extreme displeasure at Yorty's statement. They were joined in their criticism by A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"With the exception of the statement attributed to Mayor Yorty, the response of police officials and the press has

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been commendable," Wirin said. He added that Yorty's revelation "is to be regretted," and could prejudice Sirhan's right to a fair trial.

SIRHAN HAS been in police custody since moments after the shooting of Kennedy in the Ambassador Hotel here Tuesday night. Despite lengthy questioning by police, he has made no statements about the senator or the shooting.

The interrogation proved so fruitless late Wednesday that police broke it off.

"We have a good case right now," Reddin said, "and we don't want to do anything to damage that case, and so nothing further is to be gained by continuing (the questioning) and we might lose something."

He said Sirhan had been advised several times of his constitutional right to remain silent.

SIRHAN IS BEING held in the Los Angeles County Jail under security so rigid that Reddin professed not to know precisely where in the jail the suspect was lodged.

Sirhan's belt and shoelaces have been taken from him. A police officer has been posted in the cell with the suspect at all times. Sirhan reportedly has a broken finger and sprained ankle as a result of the beating he took from bystanders after Kennedy was shot.

At 7 a.m. Wednesday, Sirhan was taken under heavy guard to the Hall of Justice, where he was arraigned before Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. He was charged with six counts of assault with intent to murder and held on \$250,000 bond.

One of the counts applied to the shooting of Kennedy; the others to the wounding of five other persons during the shooting spree.

A public defender was assigned to Sirhan's case.

After the arraignment, Sirhan was placed in the custody of County Sheriff Peter Pitchess and removed to the county jail. He breakfasted on ham and eggs.

LATER IN THE DAY, Wirin, the ACLU counsel, spent 90 minutes talking with Sirhan in the suspect's cell. They were alone.

Wirin, who declined to reveal the substance of his discussion with the suspect, said the meeting was held at Sirhan's request. Wirin said he had asked Chief Reddin to arrange the meeting even before Sirhan requested it.

"I told the chief it would help assure the community that Los Angeles is not a Dallas," Wirin said.

He referred to the loose security and carnival atmosphere in Dallas after the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, Senator Kennedy's brother in 1963. The accused killer, Lee Harvey Oswald, was shot to death in the Dallas police station.

The attorney said Sirhan told him he does not want to be represented by a public defender. Wirin said he would ask the presiding judge of the Criminal Department of Los Angeles Superior Court to appoint one or more lawyers to represent the accused man.

WIRIN ALSO SAID Sirhan asked him to relay to the police a request for protection

of his family against "hostile elements."

"I would say he is an intense, earnest, intelligent man, a man of many opinions and feelings, none of which I am at liberty to disclose," Wirin said.

While Sirhan waited, closed mouth for further legal action,

authorities continued to build their case against him.

A DISCLOSURE by Wirin helped dispel one mystery of the case.

Immediately after Sirhan was apprehended, police searched his pockets and found a Chrysler Motors automobile key. A few hours later, authorities located a 1959 Chrysler parked in the Ambassador Hotel lot.

The key fit the car, which was traced to Robert Gendroz, a hotel chef. At the time of the shooting, police learned, Gendroz was with his wife at a nearby hospital. They were at a loss to explain Sirhan's possession of the key to Gendroz' car.

However, Wirin disclosed that Sirhan had described to him his own car, a 1956 pink and white DeSoto.

Sirhan said he had parked the De Soto in front of Sen. Thomas Kuchel's campaign headquarters on Wilshire Blvd., several blocks from the Ambassador Hotel. Police said later the key apparently fit several models of Chrysler-made cars of the 1950s. The De Soto was a Chrysler product.

CHIEF REDDIN revealed an additional piece of information about Sirhan's use of cars. Reddin told newsman that Sirhan had access to a car, which he did not describe, and that the car had been observed once outside a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, a left-wing organization.

Reddin would not say when the car was observed there.

But he did disclose that Los Angeles authorities have checked their files on subversive-type groups and nationalist organizations, and have failed to find any link between them and Sirhan.

POLICE STILL were without a solid motive in the shooting although Sirhan's acquaintances portrayed him as an ardent anti-Zionist who especially disliked Kennedy for the senator's support of Israel.

Recovered from Sirhan's personal effects were a list of public appearances scheduled by Kennedy, including the one Tuesday night at the Ambassador Hotel, and a newspaper column contrasting the senator's "hawkish" stand on Israel and "dovish" stand on Vietnam.

AUTHORITIES were eager to discredit speculation that the assassination was part of a conspiracy.

"We do not read any sinister international aspects into this case," Chief Reddin told reporters.



Mrs. Mary Sirhan, mother of Sirhan Sirhan, who is being held in the fatal shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy, collapses into the arms of a friend Wednesday after learning of the arrest of her son. (AP—Copyright, Pasadena, Independent Star-News)