



Busboy who went to Sen. Kennedy's aid after the shooting is identified as Juan Romero. (AP)

# JIMMY BRESLIN WRITES

# Last Words Recalled ! . . .

By Jimmy Breslin

Special to The Sun-Times

LOS ANGELES—He was born into a family with money, but he had a ton of Irish street fighter inside him and all day Wednesday, and into the night, Robert Kennedy's heart kept him alive. He was unconscious and now and then his pulse and heart would begin to fade. The doctors and nurses would make this face of pursed lips and arched eyebrows that medical people do when they see death.

"It won't be long," Steve Smith said softly at one point in the afternoon. He had just stepped out of the intensive care section on the fifth floor of Good Samaritan Hospital. He was standing in the wing where Kennedy staff people and visitors sleep and sit and watch television and kill the hours.

People began to whisper the message to each other and they started to go in and out of rooms. Secret Servicemen and Los Angeles detectives were everywhere in the crowd. Nothing happened.

An hour later, Frank Mankiewicz, the press secretary, came out of the intensive care section.

"How is he?" he was asked.

## 'The Best Heart On The Floor'

"He's coming on better," Mankiewicz said. "His heart is stronger. It's straight up. He's got the best heart on the floor." Mankiewicz waved his hand up and down in the graph a heart test makes.

"How long is it now?" Mankiewicz was asked.

"Twenty hours," he said. "He's been hanging in and fighting for 20 hours. Isn't that something? In his condition, and he still fights." Mankiewicz's eyes were wet.

Smith came by, holding Jacqueline Kennedy by the elbow and guiding her through the door and into the intensive care section, where Robert Kennedy stayed alive with oxygen, a resuscitator, tube feeding and this immense heart of his. Smith and Jacqueline Kennedy were a part of your memory of another time in their lives. Smith, erect, quiet, his face showing nothing, and Jacqueline Kennedy walking through a hospital hallway with her head up as she did once before

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-7-68

PAGE: 6 COL: 1

EDITOR: EMMETT DEEDMON

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-116

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
FBI—CHICAGO	

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And in the other section, people were being driven out of the rooms which had television sets turned on. All day, and all night the stations kept running and rerunning this filmed sequence of the shooting in the kitchen the night before. The shrieks and shouts and sounds and motion are very bad to look at again if you were around the thing when it happened.

George Plimpton stood in a doorway and took a look at the film and then stepped away from the room. The night before, he was all over the gunman in the kitchen, wrestling for the gun. Now he didn't want to see any film of it.

#### A Day Of Watching

Bill Barry came out of the intensive care section. Barry had gone without sleep. He spent the day watching Ethel Kennedy and now, when he stepped out into the hallway, he was ruffled and his face showed the condition he was in.

"It's very bad in there," he said, more to himself. "Very bad."

Bill Barry always had been with Robert Kennedy. He was an FBI agent who was assigned to Robert Kennedy when Kennedy was attorney general. The minute Kennedy left the job, Barry was assigned to Alabama. He resigned and took a good job with a bank. When Robert Kennedy decided to run for the Presidency, he called the bank president and got Barry a leave, and Barry became the most familiar part of the campaign.

He was the one who held Kennedy's legs so he wouldn't fall out of the car. He got him through crowds. People punched Barry and stuck him with pins and he became worn and tired and he was the only security Robert Kennedy would stand for.

"There was no way for you to stop it," Barry was told. "I know that," Barry said.

"If It Wasn't This Guy . . ."

"If it wasn't this guy, it would've been somebody else. You don't know how many times they tried and it never came off."

"I know," he said.

"At least I got the guy," he said. "He didn't get away."

"That's right."

"Do you know why it happened?" he said. "It happened because he walked away from me, the same as he always does."

He looked around aimlessly and mumbled something and then he walked back into the intensive section where they had Robert Kennedy, the second Kennedy shot in the head by an assassin who could be an individual mental case, but at the same time really represents the country in which we live.

Mankiewicz came out from looking at Kennedy again. He shrugged and said, "The same," and he walked off. He was having trouble talking.

Fred Dutton and Jesse Unruh were leaning against the wall. The night before, Unruh had warned the police that they had to keep the gunman alive so he could be brought into court.

"I never thought about Jack Ruby or anything to do with it," he was saying. "I just found myself telling the policemen they had to keep this fellow alive. Sometimes I guess your memory dictates your actions without you knowing it."

"We're getting better at these things," Dutton said. "We learn. Now we know it's important to keep the assassin alive. A couple of more things like this and this country will have the whole business of assassinations down pat."

Steve Smith came out again. "This little fellow has quite a heart," he said.

"He hangs in there," somebody said.

"Yes, he hangs in there," Smith said. He and Dutton went into an office and sat down and began to draw up a list of people who would be flying back to Washington. It gave them something to do, and it really was practical. They had a lot of people here to transport back to Washington, and the doctors told them only a miracle could keep their hero alive. The bullet which caught Kennedy behind the ear did so much damage to him.

And so you stood in this hospital hallway Wednesday, on a day when the country was really only a name printed on a map, and you heard Lyndon Johnson appoint Milton Eisenhower and Hale Boggs to a committee to study why the Robert Kennedys and Medgar Evers and Michael Schwerners and Viola Liuzzos are shot to death.

#### The Last Words

You stood in the hallway while he fought out the string, unconscious, but with something making his heart stand up over the hours, and you remembered the last words you heard him say, the last words of the rich kid who had so much Irish street fighter in him.

Robert Kennedy was sitting on the floor with a cigar before he went downstairs to be shot and he twirled the cigar and he said quietly, "Hubert Humphrey, I'll chase him. Wherever he goes, I'm going to go. I'm going to chase him all over the country."

People began to fall asleep and there weren't so many "How?" questions being asked. At 1:45 a.m., the hallway was empty and there were four or five people asleep in this one room and Pierre Salinger stepped into the doorway. He looked around and then he pointed at a form on one of the beds.

"Who's that?" Salinger said.

"Jerry Bruno." Bruno was an advance man for Robert Kennedy.

"Better wake him up and tell him," Salinger said.

Heads stirred.

"Tell him Bob is dead," Salinger said.

# Bobby Must Die Before June 5, Assassin Wrote

LOS ANGELES (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."

**Much Scribbling**  
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.

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.

"During a number of long conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los An-

geles 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 prisoner, Sirhan 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.

"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.

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

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 8 COL: 7

EDITION: GREEN STREAK

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-117

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

# Kennedy's

# Funeral Saturday;

# Will Be Buried

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 1

EDITION: GREEN STREAK

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

2) 89-61-118

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIAL	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
CHICAGO	

# Beside JFK

## Senator's Body Will Lie in State in N.Y. Tomorrow

BY WALTER R. MEARS AND JOSEPH E. MOHBAT

LOS ANGELES (P)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's family made final preparations today to have his body flown across the stunned nation that he had hoped to lead as President. The senator, felled like his President brother by an assassin's bullet died early today.

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 25 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] tomorrow.

A requiem mass will be held there Saturday morning. Then the body will be taken by train to Washington.

Salinger said Kennedy will be buried Saturday in Arlington National cemetery in Virginia, beside the grave of his brother, President Kennedy.

### Ethel Holding Up Very 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 tomorrow morning.

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.

Asst. Dist. Atty. William L. Ritz said his office will ask the Los Angeles county grand jury to indict Sirhan on a murder charge. The Los Angeles sheriff's office refused to say whether Sirhan had been advised that Kennedy is dead.

Police revealed they are seeking a woman 23 to 27 years old, said to have been seen with Sirhan before the shooting

Police said she was clad in a white dress with black polka dots. They said the identity of the woman is not known.

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.

### Press Aid Announces Death

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?

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 on the flight to New York.

Among them will be Ethel and three of her children, Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Bobby, 14; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy [D., Mass.], the slain senator's brother; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Lawford; the Salingers; and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. whose husband was slain by an assassin last April 4.

## Train Trip to Washington

The body will be placed on a train at 11:30 a. 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.

Pathologists made a 6-hour examination of the body before the flight to New York seeking the exact cause of death and the extent of damage from the assassin's bullet. Findings will be released later.

United States Ambassador Sargent Shriver, his wife, Eunice, sister of the slain senator, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, left Paris today for New York.

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."

## Campaigning Comes to Halt

Kennedy was hit at least twice as his assailant emptied an eight-shot, .22-caliber revolver in a swift volley as the senator 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 assassination 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.

# Bobby Kennedy's gentle side: a personal glimpse

By Peter Lisagor  
Our Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON—Bobby Kennedy joked about it among his friends, but he never quite understood why some people hated him.

He hid the puzzlement and pain behind a light-hearted banter, just as he tried to obscure his feelings about the charge he was "ruthless." That word bugged him more than anything else, and his jests about it were hollow.

To those who knew him well, he was the soul of small courtesies and many kind gestures. It was just another reporter at a mass celebration of his brother's election in 1960 when I learned something about his kindness.

IT WAS A night at his father's house in Hyannis Port, Mass., and Bobby saw me move into the living room listening sharply to port because of an aching back. "Listen, you're going to see Dr. Travell," he said. "She helped Jack and she'll help you."

He called to his wife, Ethel, and asked her to find Dr. Travell's telephone number in New York so that I might contact her. Ethel and I found a Manhattan directory in a closet and pored over it looking for the name Janet Travell. Ethel had forgotten that it was spelled with two "i's," so it

took some time to find the number. With the President-elect's goading, it was only a

week or two before I found myself in the hands of that skilled and gentle woman doctor.

LATER, KNOWING that swimming was good therapy for a bad back, Bobby arranged for me to use the White House pool, and wrote me a short letter informing me how to go about it with a minimum of fuss.

I never took him up on it, because I was afraid it would seem intrusive, and I had

made other arrangements anyhow.

Robert Kennedy was driven by a conviction once stated by his brother, John, that, in this impersonal world of mass action and counter-action, it still was possible for "one man to make a difference." His stern moral sense, his uncompromising attitude toward right and wrong, led some to call him half-jokingly a "Torquemada."

I RECALL accompanying

him to the University of Mississippi at Oxford to speak at a law school forum. He realized that he was hated there with an uncommon intensity.

But Kennedy soon had the students laughing with him at his account of the preposterous demands made at the time by Gov. Ross Barnett.

ROBERT Kennedy thought Americans were mature enough to "hear it like it is," whether the issue was Viet-

nam, school integration or racial discrimination. He was as free of cant as any politician that I have ever known. He was not perfect, of course, and he had his hang-ups, especially in his cultivation of a cult around him and in his belief that most people shared his indignation over injustice and unfairness, as he saw it.

He obviously could be hard, decisive, single-minded. But with babies, dogs and people in trouble, he was a softie.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 3 COL: 1

EDITION: RED STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-119

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 7 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

# Sirhan -- an Arab hero?

By George Waller  
Daily News Foreign Service

ROME—The Arab accused of shooting Robert F. Kennedy could become a hero to 1,600,000 Arab refugees in the Mid-east.

In the eyes of the Arabs, the shooting:

- Removes a U.S. presidential candidate who favored Israel.

- Serves to remind Americans of the plight of dispossessed Arab refugees.

- Demonstrates the dangers inherent in supporting Israel.

The shots that police say Sirhan Sirhan fired were the most acutely timed and dramatic demonstration of a presidential contest's being involved with Mideast hostilities since October, 1956.

AT THAT TIME Israel moved up its scheduled attack on the United Arab Republic to make it an issue in the last days of the U.S. presidential campaign.

The candidates, Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, were put on a spot before voters. Stevenson declared for Israel, Eisenhower for the United Nations' condemnation of the attack.

Assassination is a successful instrument of policy for both sides in the Middle East.

Israel's Stern gang assassinated Jordan's King Abdullah, grandfather of King Hussein, for seeking an independent peace with Israel. No Arab leader has dared deal with Israel since.

Bernadotte's killers were never sought. Abdullah's were

caught and hanged, but are honored today. Sirhan, too, can become a hero, like the gunman who last week shot Lebanon's former President Damille Chamoun. Chamoun had asked for U.S. marines in 1958.

The Kennedy image in the Middle East has been generally good.

JOHN KENNEDY built up

to his 1960 campaign by selling bonds for Israel. But as President, Kennedy provided generous aid to the U.A.R. and Jordan; his death was mourned by the Arabs.

Edward Kennedy got some points when he visited the ravaged Jordanian town of Samu in November, 1966. Israeli planes and tanks had leveled Samu in retaliation for

guerrilla raids from Syria. Edward crossed into Israel later.

Robert Kennedy, however, damaged this tradition in the recent Oregon campaign when he said "the United States is committed to the defense of Israel." A photograph showing Kennedy wearing the black religious cap of a sabbath worshiper brought no pleasure to Arabs.

a) 89-61-120

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 6 COL: 5

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

CHICAGO	SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED	8
JUN 6 1968		
FBI - CHICAGO		

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**Wanted to sell jets**

# Bobby firmly for Israel

By Van Allen Bradley  
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's commitment to full assistance to Israel against aggression is documented in many public statements.

The most recent was in last Saturday night's television debate with Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Kennedy repeated a proposal made earlier in the week that the United States sell 50 supersonic Phantom jet fighters to Israel to counter Soviet support of the Arab states.

In this proposal he was, in effect, supported by McCarthy, who said, "I don't think there is any question about our obligation" to support Israel.

SYMPATHY for Israel against aggression is expressed by most American politicians, although Kennedy has been more specific than other presidential candidates.

The Johnson administration has been reluctant to send the Phantom jets to Israel, presumably because such an act could provoke Jordan and other moderate Arab states and set off an arms race in the Middle East.

It was Kennedy's strong position to which M. T. Mehdi, secretary of the pro-Arab Action Committee on American-Arab relations, referred Wednesday in New York when he said Sirhan Sirhan, the Jordanian-born suspect in the Kennedy shooting, reflected the "frustration of many Arabs" with American politicians.

KENNEDY'S pro-Israel statements came more frequently after he became a New York senator and were stepped up in his campaign for the Presidency.

On June 6, 1967, Kennedy called for "a permanent and enforceable settlement" that

"should provide a guarantee of Israel's right to live, permanent security from invasion for Israel and her neighbors, free passage for the ships of all nations through the gulf of Aqaba and the Suez, the settlement of thousands of refugees still homeless, and international support for the development of the entire region."

On May 20, speaking at Temple Isaiah in Los Angeles, Kennedy again called for full assistance to Israel, for direct Israeli-Arab negotiations for a settlement of their 20-year conflict (starting with "a clear recognition of Israel's existence by the Arab states"), and for "effective international guarantees" to enforce the peace.

He revived his call, first made last year, for a United Nations sea patrol to protect Israel's navigation rights.

a) 89-61-121

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE:

PAGE:

COL:

EDITION: BLUE STAR

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

# LBJ ORDERS CANDIDATES' PROTECTION

## Secret Service Details

### Act Immediately

BY JAMES YUENGER

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 5—President Johnson reacted speedily to the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy [D., N. Y.] early today with an unprecedented order establishing secret service protection for all major Presidential candidates.

Johnson issued the order within an hour after being awakened and told of the shooting by Walt W. Rostow, Presidential assistant.

Rostow, who himself was awakened by the White House situation room when the news came across newswire teletypes, called Johnson at 3:31 a. m. [Washington time], less than 20 minutes after the shooting.

#### Details Guard Candidates

By 11:30 a. m., the White House said, secret service details were guarding Democrats Eugene J. McCarthy and George Wallace and Republicans Richard M. Nixon, Nelson A. Rockefeller, and Harold Stassen.

Six secret service men guarded Nixon today. The six arrived at Nixon's 5th avenue apartment building less than six hours after the shooting in Los Angeles.

As Vice President, Humphrey already had secret service protection.

The White House said the additional guard extended to the candidates' families.

"There are no words equal to the horror of this tragedy," Johnson said in an early-morning

statement. "Our thoughts and our prayers are with Sen. Kennedy, his family, and the other victims."

"All Americans pray for his recovery. We also pray that divisiveness and violence be driven from the hearts of men everywhere."

#### LBJ Orders Protection

The Chief Executive ordered the additional protection for the candidates, knowing that there was no legislation authorizing it. He had, however, discussed it with Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark before deciding to go ahead.

The President stayed up, watching reports of the shooting on his bedroom television set and talking by telephone with Clark, Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford, James J. Rowley, secret service director, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He directed Hoover to supplement the secret service details with FBI agents if needed. George Christian, White House press secretary, said later that they probably would be, and that military policemen would also help if needed.

Even as the protective details moved to establish security around the candidates, Johnson was talking with congressional leaders to arrange the authority he needed for the move.

#### Talks with Mansfield

He talked with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.] and Senate Minority Leader Dirksen [R., Ill.], and also with Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney [D., Okla.] and Rep. Tom Steed [D., Okla.].

Monroney and Steed are chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees concerned with the budgets of the treasury department, of which the secret service is a part.

By late morning the Senate appropriations committee had approved a bill authorizing the additional protection for the candidates and sent it up for full Senate action tomorrow. The House also is expected to act on the measure tomorrow.

Passage appears assured.

The bill makes \$400,000 more available now and 1.5 million dollars more available in fiscal 1969, starting July 1, for the added secret service protection.

#### Denies Conspiracy

The legislative action proceeded full speed ahead despite Clark's assertion that there was no evidence of a conspiracy against all Presidential candidates.

The only person in the Presidential campaign picture who was not given the added protection was Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. This, Christian said, was because Reagan is not a declared candidate.

Because of the confusion following the shooting in Los Angeles, Christian said, the President was not able immediately to contact members of Kennedy's family and staff.

The first person he reached was Theodore Sorensen, one of Kennedy's top campaign assistants and an aid to the late President Kennedy. Later he

talked with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy [D., Mass.], the candidate's brother, and with Stephen Smith, the candidate's brother-in-law and campaign manager.

The White House was closed to tourists following the news of the shooting.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDITION: 3 STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 25 COL: 1 SEC: 1

EDITOR: W.D. MAXWELL

CHICAGO OFFICE

2) 89-61-122

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

# Dramatic Account Of Shooting

By Paul Molloy

Radio Station WCFL carried a dramatic on-the-scene report Wednesday of the tumult in the kitchen of Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel seconds after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) was shot.

Mutual Broadcasting System first said Kennedy was shot while an interview was being taped and that it had recorded the sound of the assassin's bullet that cut off the interview.

Later, the network said this was an error and that the reporter's tape recorder had been turned off when the bullet was fired and not turned on until a minute later, just after the shooting.

## Sounds Confused

The network said it had confused a whirring sound on the tape made by the reporter turning his recorder off and on with the sound of the bullet.

The broadcast was made by Andy West, a news reporter for Radio Station KRKD, the MBS station in Los Angeles.

It starts with West asking Kennedy against a cheering background of supporters:

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

Kennedy replies: "It just goes back to the struggle for it..."

At this point West shut off the recorder, the network said.

Then there is the noise that first was said to be the sound of the bullet that hit Kennedy. The network later said that sound in reality was West's tape recorder being turned off and on.

The tape continues with West exclaiming:

"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. . ."

## Dramatic Eyewitness Account

There followed background screams of "Get him! Get him!

Kill him!" from Kennedy's entourage. Then West's staccato report went in part as follows:

"He still has the gun! . . . It's pointed at me at this moment. . . . Get the gun! . . . Stay away, stay away!"

A little later West shouted to Olympic decathlon champion Rafer Johnson, one of those who had pounced on the assailant: "Get hold of his thumb! . . . BREAK IT IF YOU HAVE TO! . . . That's it, Rafer, get his gun. . . . Hold on, Rafer."

At this point others were attacking the gunman and West yelled: "Hold him, Rafer, hold him. . . . We don't want another (Lee) Oswald! . . . Keep the people away from him. . . . Make room! Make room!"

Now West's voice was cracking, and he began coughing from the strain.

"The senator is on the ground," he moaned. "He's bleeding profusely!"

He then described Kennedy's wife, Ethel, holding up her arm to hold away the crowd: "She's calm, she's calm. A woman trying to keep the people back. . . . It's impossible to believe this."

Toward the end West was audibly shaken: "I can't believe this. . . . Repetition in my speech. . . . I have no alternative."

## Zeppelin Broadcast Recalled

The broadcast, for oldsters, would probably recall the famous radio report of the crash of the German Zeppelin Hindenburg, which went down in flames near Lakehurst, N.J., on May 6, 1937, killing 36. The on-the-spot broadcast was made by announcer Herb Morrison for the old Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Co.

The disaster so distressed Morrison that as he described the screams of the passengers he broke down in uncontrollable sobs and was unable to continue. The broadcast has since been regarded by the broadcasting industry as one of the all-time classics.

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

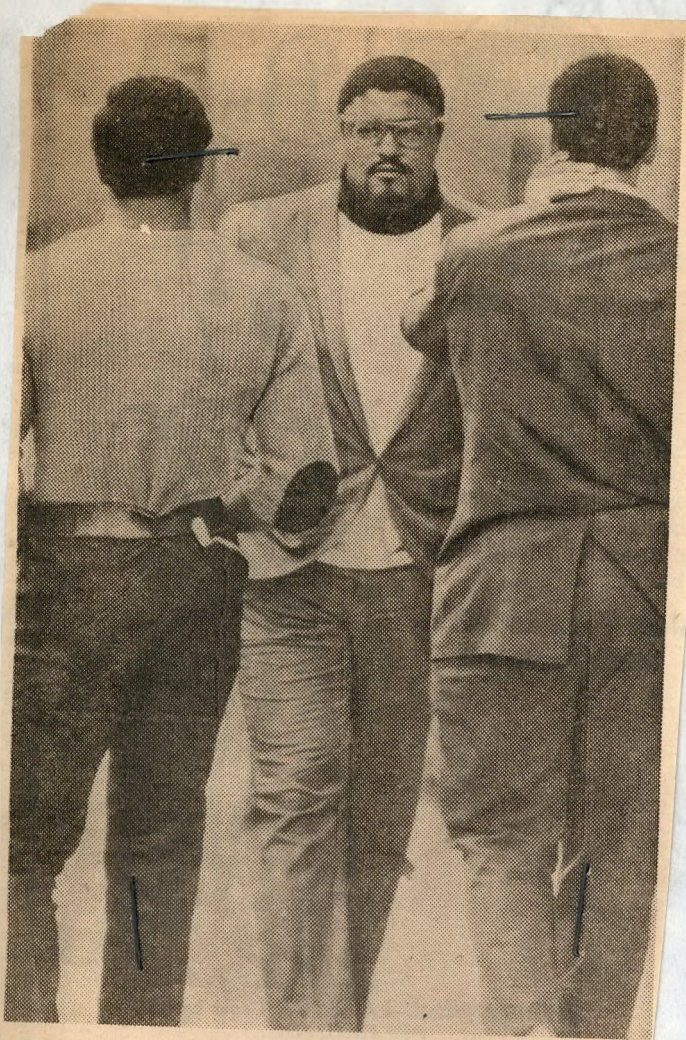
PAGE: 7 COL: 1

EDITOR: EMMETT DEEDMON

CHICAGO OFFICE

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	



Roosevelt Grier (center), 6-foot-5-inch, 287-pound all-pro tackle of the Los Angeles Rams, is shown leaving Good Samaritan Hospital. Grier assisted in the capture of the suspect in the shooting of Sen. Kennedy. (AP)

# RFK Fights To Live! Captive A Jordanian

## *Medical Team Fearful As Condition Worsens*

By David Murray  
Sun-Times Correspondent

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 1

EDITOR: EMMETT DEEDMON

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-124

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—CHICAGO	

LOS ANGELES—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lay near death early Thursday in Good Samaritan Hospital here.

Early Wednesday surgeons had removed from his brain all but a fragment of a bullet police said was fired by a young gunman of Jordanian heritage.

At 7:33 p.m. Chicago time,

Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, his face deeply etched with strain and fatigue, mounted the lectern

in the gymnasium of the nurses' home at the hospital

and, with hands shaking, read a typed bulletin:

"The team of physicians attending Sen. Robert Kennedy is concerned over his continuing failure to show improvement over the post-operative period.

"As of 5 p.m., Sen. Kennedy's condition is still described as extremely critical as to life."

#### Gloom Spreads

Gloom spread among the reporters gathered here for what now seemed almost certainly to be a death watch.

At 6:13 p.m., Richard Harwood, a Washington Post reporter and long-time personal friend of the Kennedys, hastened to the stage and told reporters to stand by for a special announcement.

He had been asked by Pierre Salinger, former White House press secretary and top Kennedy campaign aide, to make the announcement. Three-quarters of an hour later, however, Richard Tuck, a Kennedy campaign aide, told reporters that no immediate statement was expected but not to leave the press room.

#### He Fights For Life

Mankiewicz said there would be no more regular medical bulletins until Thursday morning.

One slim ray of hope was that the major ally of the team of physicians struggling to give the 42-year-old Kennedy a chance for life was Kennedy himself.

His strong body was waging its own fight for life.

The "life forces" — pulse, blood pressure, respiration — were still strong, Mankiewicz said.

Dr. Henry Cuneo, one of the team of doctors who performed the surgery, said that Kennedy "might not make it" and that if he lives he may suffer extensive brain damage.

Kennedy had undergone a 3-hour-45-minute operation for removal of a bullet from his brain. He lay in a fifth-floor intensive care unit in Good Samaritan Hospital in downtown Los Angeles.

Kennedy was cut down after leaving a tumultuous victory party in the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel and while trying to make his way through the kitchen to a freight elevator. The gunman

emptied eight shots from a 22-caliber revolver.

The suspect was identified as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, who was born in Jerusalem when it was an Arab city and came to the United States with the status of permanent resident 11 years ago.

Kennedy lay in a bed separated from the others in the intensive care unit by curtains and partitions. He was breathing with the aid of a resuscitator and was being given intravenous feeding.

Close to him on the same floor were his wife, Ethel, pregnant with the couple's 11th child and near shock from seeing yet another one of her family cut down by violence.

It was she who had knelt over her husband in the service corridor of the Ambassador Hotel, trying to wipe the blood off his head with an improvised ice pack.

From shortly after 3 a.m. to after 6 a.m. Wednesday, the New York Democratic senator lay on an operating table as a

team of six neurosurgeons worked to remove the bullet from his brain.

After the operation was over and Kennedy had been wheeled into the 11-bed intensive care unit, Mankiewicz said the doctors had changed their designation of Kennedy's condition from "very critical" to "extremely critical."

He said that while there apparently was no damage to the brain, the loss of blood threatened certain of the brain's activities — the eyes, speech centers and the like. Through the day the bullet-

ing as Mankiewicz continued to read them off, became increasingly gloomy.

At 4:10 p.m., Chicago time for example, he said that tests performed by the medical team were "inconclusive and do not show a measurable improvement."

But the last regular bulletin, at 7:33 p.m. did more than hint that it had become a question, not of keeping Kennedy's brain functioning properly, but of saving his life.

With Mrs. Kennedy in the hospital were her brother-in-law, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stephen and Jean Smith, the senator's sister and her husband, and another of the senator's sisters, Patricia Kennedy Lawford.

Kennedy's other sister, Eunice, with her husband, Sargent Shriver, were in Paris, where he is the new American ambassador.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy, came from New York late in the day.

As Mankiewicz moved across the floor of the crowded nurses' gymnasium, reporters who had known him through the years of Robert Kennedy's political life reached to pat his shoulder, or threw an arm around him, generally not saying a word.

Through Wednesday's pre-dawn hour, people waited, too, on the street corners. Something was happening that they could do nothing about, but they had to be there.

Kennedy had come back after a defeat in Oregon the week before, back after the hurt and frustration which kept nibbling at him and telling him he probably wasn't going to make it this time around. But he was on the comfortable end of a good victory in California

and there was joy in his voice as he talked with the crowd and told them how they could lick the basic problems of the country.

But one problem he didn't include was the only one anyone was interested in a few minutes later — the savage and brutal and violent nation we have become.

Then he turned from the platform and walked through a kitchen corridor, still smiling and shaking hands.

I was standing perhaps 30 feet away in the entrance to the press room, waiting for him to come by. There were some sharp cracks and I thought, my God, those are shots, and I turned and ran and saw Roosevelt Greir and Rafer Johnson and Bill Barry wrestling with someone and a lot of people clustered around someone I couldn't see.

I bulled my way through the crowd and saw a man lying there, his hands twitching and blood all over his face.

His eyes were half-closed and I could see the life running out of them and could feel it running out of my own.



After the shock of seeing her wounded husband lying on the floor in crowded hotel corridor, Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy shouts for bystanders to move back to "give him air." (AP)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



Mrs. Pat Lawford, sister of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is helped into an auto after visiting the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles Wednesday. Assisting Mrs. Lawford is a Kennedy family friend, Jim Witaker, a mountain climber and explorer. (AP)

# Little Hope For RFK, Say Specialists Here

By Dick Kirschten

Physicians here held out little hope for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's life late Wednesday as the hours drifted by without any favorable reports from Los Angeles.

In the opinion of local brain specialists, virtually all the indications about the wounded presidential candidate's condition were negative ones.

A medical bulletin issued Wednesday afternoon by Los Angeles' Good Samaritan Hospital reported "no measurable improvement" in Kennedy's "extremely critical" condition.

He apparently had not regained consciousness since coming out of surgery. His respiration, although spon-

taneous, was being mechanically assisted.

University of Illinois neurosurgeons Eric Oldberg and Anthony J. Raimondi agreed that Kennedy's chances of survival had hinged on restriction of the damage to the cerebellum or the occipital lobe—two sections of the brain adjacent to the mastoid bone.

However, as second-hand reports began to filter out of Los Angeles, it became apparent that a portion of the bullet had penetrated farther — reaching the vital midbrain and brain stem.

A New York surgeon, Dr. Lawrence Poole, reported he had talked by phone with one of the surgeons who had op-

erated on Kennedy. Dr. Poole said, "I gather the brain stem, itself, was injured." In addition, he reported that an artery supplying the brain stem had been torn and a blood clot had developed.

Reviewing this report in Chicago, Doctors Oldberg and Raimondi said it was virtually pointless to conjecture about the effects of the damage should Kennedy survive.

"The brain stem is where you live," Dr. Raimondi explained tersely. "Damage in that area is the worst possible kind. If that is what happened, then I would say he probably is not going to make it."

The brain stem, containing the pons and medulla, connects the spinal cord to the brain. Immediately above the brain stem is the mid brain, through which all brain signals must flow.

Within the brain stem are the nerve centers that control swallowing, breathing, heart-beat, blood flow, muscle tone and posture and movement of the stomach and intestines.

Dr. Oldberg said that when this area of the brain is damaged, death most often results from a respiratory failure.

The mechanical resuscitator could be used to maintain respiration for an indefinite period. However, Dr. Oldberg commented: "Once spontaneous breathing stops, you never get it back."

Both Oldberg and Raimondi said that a favorable outcome for Kennedy would have been signaled by an early report

that he had regained consciousness following surgery.

As the hours ticked past and no such report was forthcoming, both neurosurgeons expressed grave doubts.

Dr. Raimondi summed it up this way several hours after it was reported that the surgeons had completed their work:

"If you can tell me he is awake and that he can move both arms and both legs, then I'll tell you that he can recover and finish his campaign.

"But if you can't tell me that, then it looks very bad

and he'll probably die or else be kept alive in a coma."

The caller was not able to tell Dr. Raimondi that Sen. Kennedy had regained consciousness.

Ironically, many of the aspects of Kennedy's wound initially suggested favorable indications.

It was not inflicted by a powerful weapon—a .22 caliber pistol. The bullet struck behind the right ear where the brain is protected by the mastoid bone—"the thickest portion of bone covering the brain" has," according to Dr. Raimondi.

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOUR STAR FINAL

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 6 COL: 1

EDITOR: EMMETT DEEDMON

CHICAGO OFFICE

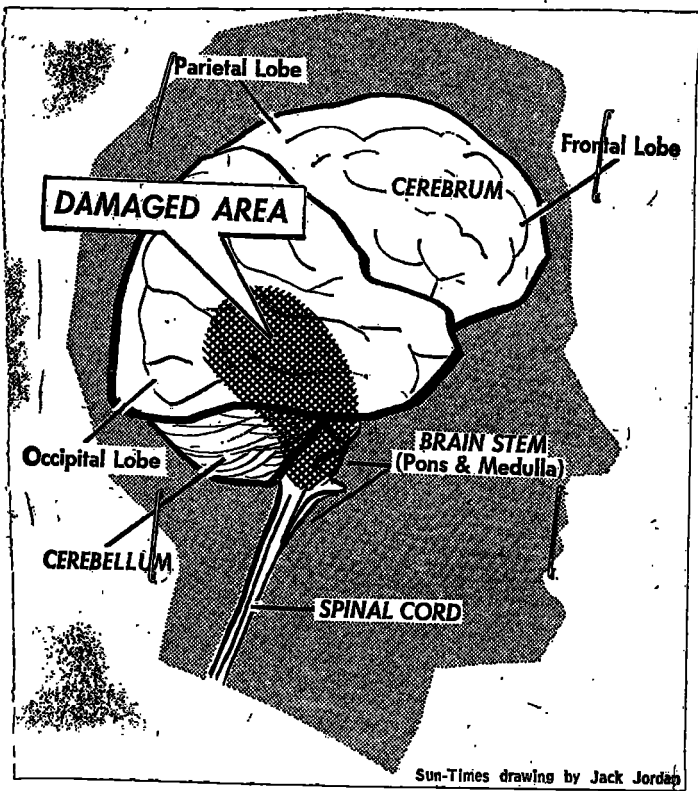
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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Also there were some initial reports, which later ~~were~~ unconfirmed, that Kennedy had remained conscious and had spoken following the shooting.

Dr. Raimondi, who sees many cases of gunshot wounds to the brain at Cook County Hospital, said that a bullet lodged in the cerebellum or occipital lobe often "does very little harm."

However, with the incredibly tragic luck that haunts the Kennedy family, a splinter of this bullet pierced deeply into the brain's central core.





While his father fights for his life, Robert F. Kennedy Jr. wipes away a tear as he walks with a priest on lawn of family's home in McLean, Va. (AP)



Six of the 10 Kennedy children, accompanied by their dog Freckles, leave Beverly Hills en route to airport for flight to

their home in McLean, Va. An Air Force plane was supplied by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. (UPI)

**24-year-old student**

# Suspect identified as Palestine Arab

**Daily News Wire Services**

LOS ANGELES — A 24-year-old Palestine Arab has been identified as the suspect in the attempted assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He is Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a student at nearby Pasadena City College, Mayor Samuel Yorty announced.

Sirhan's brother Faid, 36, said the family moved to the United States from Jerusalem in 1957.

Mayor Yorty called a special news conference to announce the suspect had been

identified by another brother, Munir (Joe) Sirhan.

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

A clipping from a Pasadena newspaper critical of Kennedy was found on Sirhan, Yorty said.

**YORTY SAID** the brother was not a suspect but was believed to have owned the weapon involved in the shooting. He said the delay in tracing the suspect resulted from the only fingerprints being available in juvenile files in the state capital of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch said the weapon was a .22-caliber, nine-shot, Iver Johnson made with a 2½-inch barrel. The pistol fires .22 long shells, which have a

greater impact than short bullets.

The suspect attended high school in Pasadena, where his fingerprints were taken when he applied for a state job.

"This could have happened anywhere," declared the mayor. "Every right-thinking person should deplore and be horrified by the shooting."

The FBI had checked its 184,000,000 sets of fingerprints, seeking to identify the suspect, who was grabbed at the scene of the shooting by bystanders who wrested a pistol from his hand.

**SIRHAN** was whisked to an arraignment while Kennedy was in surgery, and charged with six counts of assault with intent to commit murder. He was held under \$250,000 bond, set by Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey, and returned to the city jail.

Arraigned only as "John Doe," the gunman was represented during the brief hearing by the public defender.

The dark, curly-haired man sat in silence for hours after the shooting during questioning by police, replying only "yes" to one question. But later, officers said, he opened up and talked volubly but not about himself or the shooting.

**POLICE CHIEF** Thomas Reddin said at a news conference

that Sirhan was "extremely articulate with an extensive vocabulary, very much at ease in conversation."

The suspect's initial silence in custody contrasted with his behavior prior to and during the assassination attempt.

Witnesses in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom quoted him as shouting while he brandished the revolver:

"I can explain. I can explain."

And he cried: "I am doing this for my country."

The .22-caliber revolver used in the shooting was reported by Reddin to have been in the possession of George Charles (Chic) Erhard of Pasadena, Calif., last November.

Lt. Guido Battaglia of the Marin County sheriff's office near San Francisco said the investigation showed the gun was purchased in 1965 by Al-

bert Hurt of Alhambra. Hurt's wife later gave it to their daughter, Mrs. Dana Westlake, 35, of Woodacre, Calif., who reported that she — in turn — gave it to Erhard.

**ATTY. GEN.** Ramsey Clark said the FBI has been ordered to make a full and complete investigation of the shooting in co-operation with Los Angeles police.

So far, Clark told a news conference, "there is no evidence of conspiracy."

He said Congress would be asked to authorize Secret Ser-

a) 89-61-126

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 5

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

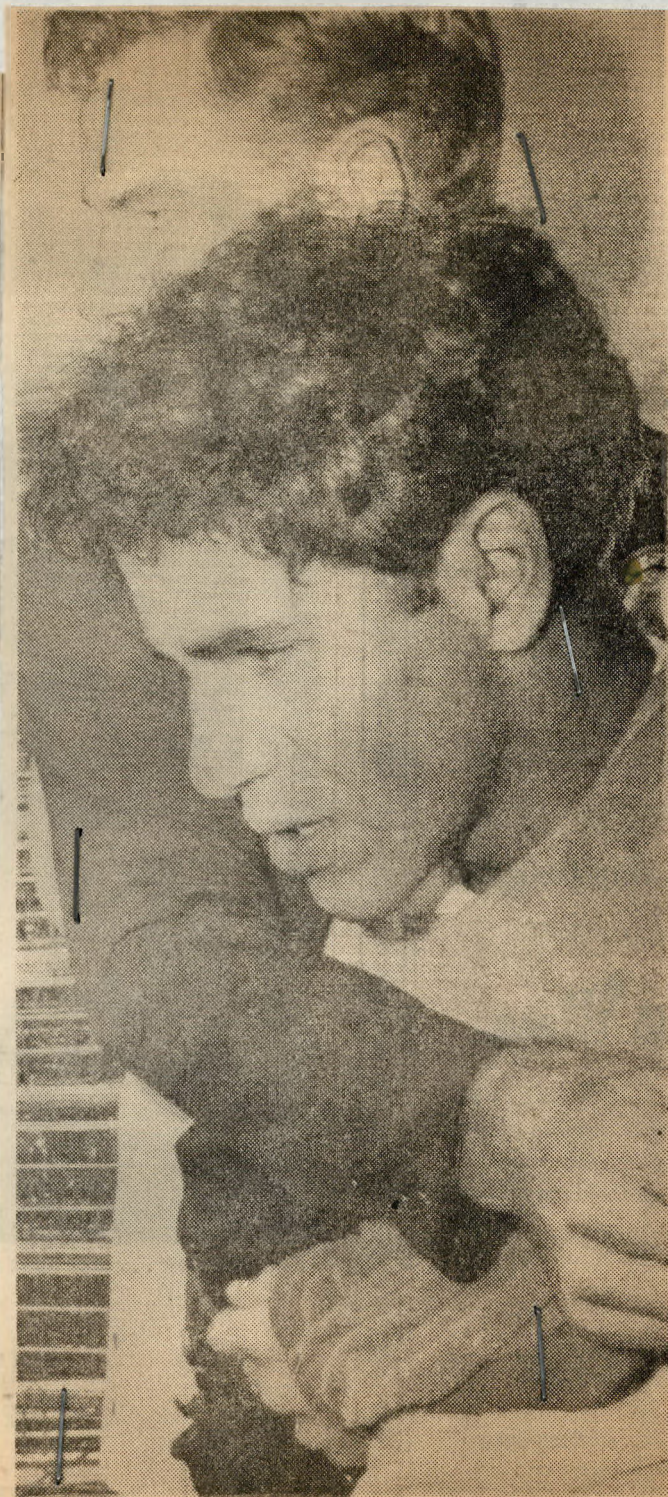
vice protection for presidential candidates—a precaution already put into effect temporarily by President Johnson.

"We must look deeply into our hearts," Clark said. "We must restore reason and order into our lives."

Clark spoke from the attorney general's office, which Robert Kennedy occupied for nearly five years.

**LOS ANGELES** police describe Sirhan as:

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



Sirhan Sirhan is hustled from shooting scene. (UPI)

## Grave injury

# Survival — chance now only 1 in 10

By Arthur J. Snider  
Daily News Science Editor

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy probably has a 1-in-10 chance for survival.

That is the opinion of medical experts here.

If he should survive, he will probably be left with no impairment, inasmuch as the bullet apparently did not hit the higher level brain cells concerned with thought, cerebration, speech, sight and motor ability.

The 10 per cent going for him is based on the fact that he has resumed breathing on his own.

But the rest of the picture is grave because the injury has involved the brain stem, the area that controls the heartbeat as well as the breathing rate.

**DOCTORS MADE** special note of the fact that the blood supply to this area had been diminished.

This means the artery to the brain stem had been cut. The hope is that other unaffected blood vessels will make up the deficiency.

If adequate blood is not restored, even the vital center governing breathing will fail.

"The open question is whether there will be enough blood coming in to keep the vital centers going," explained Dr. Eric Oldberg, chief of the department of

neurosurgery, University of Illinois Medical School.

**THE POSTOPERATIVE** medical bulletin citing the next "12 to 36 hours" as critical, was referring to the blood deficiency in particular.

However, another contingency is the pressure that forms in the brain. It, too, can knock out the vital centers.

Surgeons left an opening in the brain for the pressure buildup to be released. They also were giving him medication for such relief.

Blood pressure, pulse and respiration rates are being monitored steadily.

A sudden decrease in blood pressure, particularly if it drops below normal, is usually serious and may be a sign of impending death. The same is true of an increase in pulse rate.

**THE .22-CALIBER** bullet, shattering as it went through the thick mastoid bone, inflicted more damage than it had remained intact.

One fragment apparently struck a blood vessel feeding the medulla oblongata, which is that specific part of the brain containing the vital areas.

Doctors removed all but one part of the bullet. It probably was considered too deeply embedded to excavate.

The bullet itself can do no further harm after it is lodged.

However, surgeons were meticulous in their cleaning of

the wound of bone fragments, hair and fragments of brain that can cause contamination.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

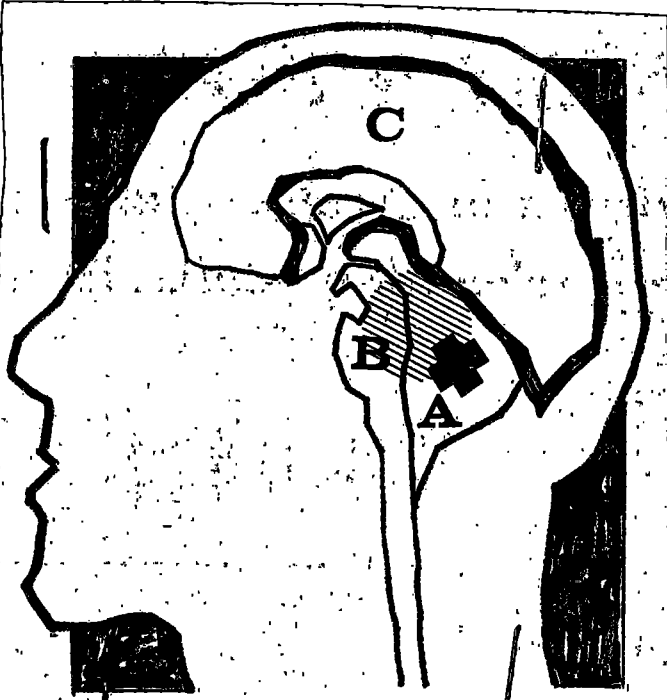
DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 5

EDITION: ~~THE~~ STREAK

EDITOR: ~~ROY M.~~ FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	



The bullet entering Sen. Kennedy's brain drove through the mastoid bone (cross), fragmented and extensively damaged the cerebellum (a), the inferior part of the brain controlling muscular co-ordination. It also cut down the blood supply to the main stem (b) where the vital centers are located. The cerebrum (c), the top of the brain, apparently was not affected.

# Bobby dies

By Bob Rose

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died Thursday morning.

He died at 3:44 a.m. (Chicago time) in Good Samaritan Hospital, 25 hours after an assassin's bullet tore into his brain.

With the 42-year-old presidential candidate when he died was his pregnant wife, Ethel.

Also with him were his brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.); his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford; his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

A Catholic priest, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. McCormack of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, also was in the 9th floor private room when Kennedy died.

HIS THREE oldest children — Kathleen, 16; Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14 — were in a nearby room.

A funeral mass will be offered Saturday morning in St.

Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

His body then will be transported by train to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery next to his brother, the late President.

Kennedy died of extensive brain damage from a bullet that entered his head behind the right ear. He was shot as he left a victory rally early Wednesday in the Ambassador Hotel.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant, is charged with the shooting. Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty said a notebook belonging to Sirhan contained an entry saying that Kennedy "must be assassinated by June 5."

THE SENATOR died 4½ years after his brother, President John F. Kennedy, was killed by an assassin's bullet in the head during a motorcade in Dallas.

Soon after the death of Sen. Kennedy was announced, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued a statement declaring Sunday a national day of mourning.

a) 89-61-108

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 1 COL: 8

EDITION: BLUE STAR

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

The President described the New York senator was a man "who affirmed this country, affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

**THE ANNOUNCEMENT** of Kennedy's death was made at 2 a.m. (California time) by his press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, in the gymnasium of the nurses school next to the hospital.

"I have a short announcement to read — which I will read at this time," began Mankiewicz, his face etched with fatigue and grief.

"Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968."

He went on to list who was present when the senator died (accidentally omitting the senator's brother, Edward).

Mankiewicz then concluded: "He was 42 years old."

**WITHIN MINUTES** after the death was announced over local radio stations, hundreds of silent people began to gather in the dark outside the hospital entrance.

Kennedy failed to rally after a team of surgeons removed all but a tiny fragment of the bullet lodged in his brain.

A second bullet fired by the assassin in a narrow kitchen passageway in the hotel struck the senator in the shoulder. It was not removed in the surgery and remained in the back of his neck.

Mankiewicz said later that Kennedy's body would be moved from Los Angeles "as quickly as we can, with all respect and cognizance of local laws, to the place where the funeral will be held."

Local laws require an autopsy in all cases of violent death. A similar Texas law was ignored in the case of President Kennedy.

**KENNEDY DIED** at the moment of his greatest political

triumph — his California primary victory that moved him into a strong challenging position for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A main theme of his campaign in primaries in Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon was the need for ending the violence and hatred that threatened the land.

Just a few weeks ago, facing hecklers in a campus speech at Los Angeles Valley College in Van Nuys, the senator pleaded against "letting this antagonism and hatred control all our emotions."

Just nine days before he was shot, he made a new appeal for a gun-control law when he noticed a man carrying a sign at an outdoor rally demanding the right to keep guns.

"Don't you understand?" said Kennedy. "We don't want to take your guns from you — we just want to keep them out of the hands of the insane, of criminals, of children too young to handle them."

**SEN. KENNEDY**, despite a public image that he was "ruthless," was known to newsmen and associates as a very gentle, soft-spoken man.

He had a great fear that racial divisions in the country were becoming irreconcilable. One of his hopes was to bring racial harmony and justice to the nation.

While campaigning for the Indiana primary, Kennedy was stunned by news of the assassination in Memphis of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a close friend.

He broke the news of Dr. King's death to a night rally in a Negro section of Indianapolis, talking quietly and with his voice shaking with emotion.

"Pray for the family of Martin Luther King tonight," he told the crowd in a short speech.

"But pray also for your country."

**POLICE HERE**, talking guardedly about the accused assassin, hinted the suspect acted because he opposed Kennedy's support for Israel.

Just last Saturday night, in his debate, with his California primary opponent, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D - Minn.), Kennedy called for sending 50 Phantom jets to Israel.

**McCarthy agreed with Kennedy's position** in support of Israel.

The accused assassin, Sirhan, said by acquaintances to have a vigorous hatred for Israel, struck in the early hours of June 5, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

**KENNEDY** was the third of four brothers to die a violent death. His death left only the younger brother, Edward (called "Ted"), to carry the family's political banner.

Joseph Kennedy, the oldest Kennedy son, died a hero's death during World War II.

At Hyannis Port, Mass., Kennedy's parents former Ambassador to England Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, and his wife, Rose, 70 — had received hourly telephone reports from Los Angeles.

The seven younger children of Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy also were at Hyannis Port, waiting word of their father's fight for life.

"Mrs. Kennedy is pregnant with their 11th child."

When Sen. Kennedy died in Los Angeles, Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the slain civil rights leader, was in the hospital. She had arrived earlier to comfort Ethel Kennedy as Sen. Kennedy had comforted her in her recent grief.

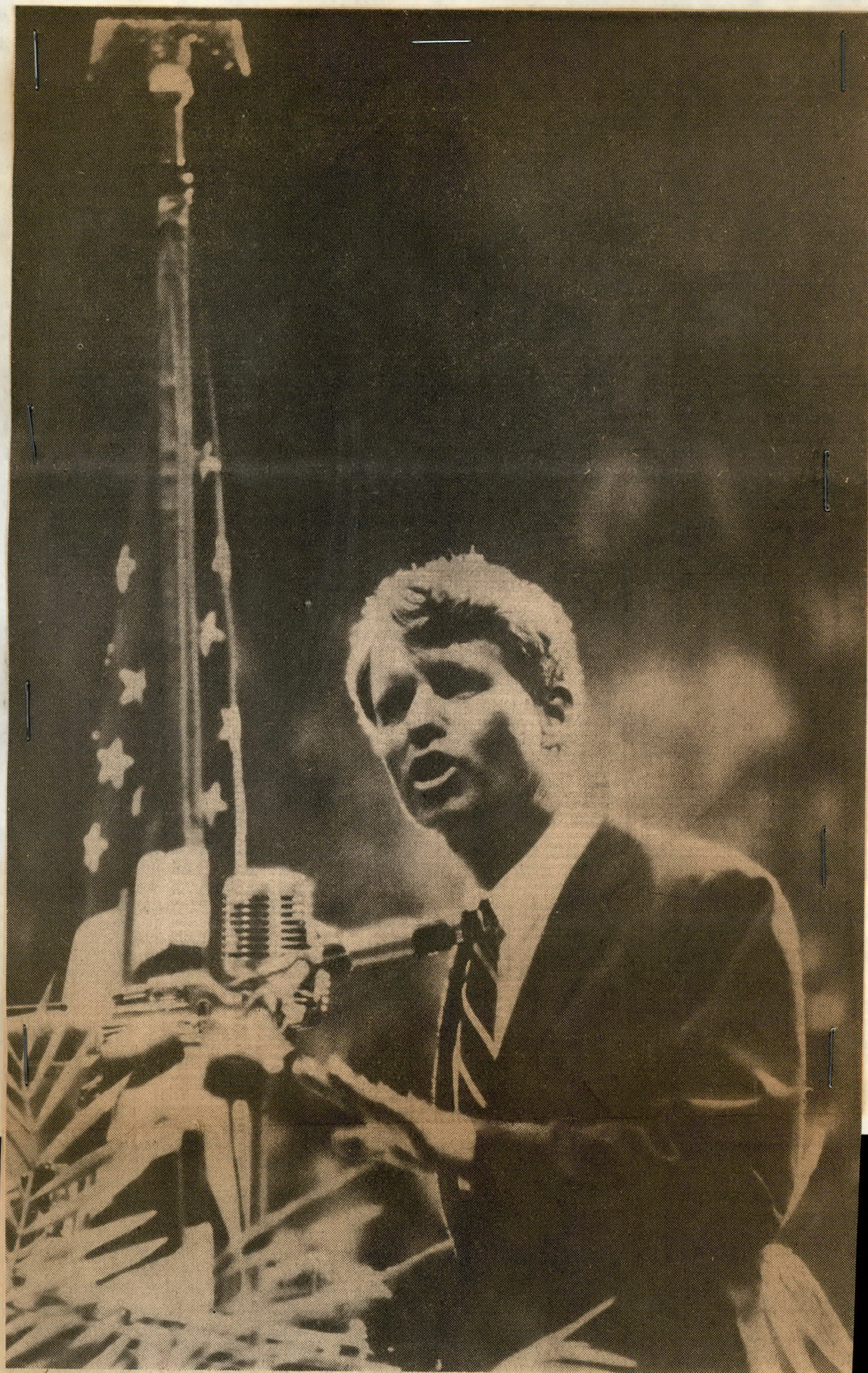
**THE DEATH** of Kennedy brought new grief to many allies, who were part of President John F. Kennedy's famed "Irish Mafia."

They had rallied to Kennedy's side after the New York senator decided to challenge McCarthy and President Lyndon B. Johnson for the Presidency.

Among them were Pierre Salinger, who was press secretary for President Kennedy; Theodore Sorenson, speech writer and adviser for both men; Larry O'Brien, political strategist and former postmaster general (who joined Kennedy after President Johnson withdrew from the race); Jerry Bruno, an advance man for Sen. Kennedy who also was the unfortunate advance man for President Kennedy's fatal Dallas trip, and historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., a friend of both men.

**IN HIS BOOK** on the assassination of President Kennedy, "The Death of a President," William Manchester reported that both President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, then attorney general, lived with the realization that an assassin could strike at any time.

Manchester wrote that both men believed that Robert Kennedy would be a more likely target for an assassin than John Kennedy.



**ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY**

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Born Nov. 20, 1925; Died June 6, 1968)



Mrs. Ethel Kennedy shouts for bystanders to move back and give breathing space to her critically wounded husband, Sen. Robert Kennedy, as he lies on floor in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, after being shot. (AP)

# One of five victims of Bobby's assailant has ties here

By Arthur Gorlick

At least one of the five persons wounded by the assailant who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has Chicago ties.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 41, of Saugus, Calif., is a first cousin of Edward K. Hardy Jr., executive vice president of The Illinois Co., major La Salle Street stock brokers.

She was wounded in the head at the hairline by glancing bullet.

An aunt by marriage, Mrs. Frances Hardy, lives in Winnetka.

MRS. EVANS' husband, Arthur W., owned the Santa Clarita Sentinel, a California newspaper, until two years ago. He is now retired.

Evans told The Daily News by telephone how his wife happened to be with Sen. Kennedy at the time of the assassination attempt.

"Both she and I went to the hotel, not so much because we are Kennedy backers, but because we still have a nose for news and wanted to be part of the activity," Evans said.

"I had thrown out all my press passes when I got out of the news business, but Betty looked through her purse when we got there and found she still had one, even though it was a 1966 pass.

"The people at the door wouldn't let me in without a pass—but they accepted hers. She went on inside and I remained out in the hall."

EVANS SAID he began to worry about his wife as soon as word spread that Kennedy and several others had been shot.

"She was in there for so long. I knew she wouldn't stay there that long. Finally, I called the receiving hospital and they confirmed that she was being treated there."

Mrs. Evans, an artist who has had several shows in the Los Angeles area, is the mother of three.

A son, Charles, is a former marine who served in Vietnam.

**OTHERS** wounded in the shooting are:

● William Weisel, 30, of Washington, D.C., an assistant producer for the American Broadcasting Co. television unit covering the California primary.

● Paul Schrade, 43, the regional director for California, Oregon and Washington State of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers and an active backer of Sen. Kennedy.

● Ira Goldstein, 19, of Los Angeles, an employee of Continental News Service in nearby Sherman Oaks, who was making tape recordings at the Kennedy headquarters for broadcast over local stations.

● Irwin Stroll, 17, of Los Angeles, a young worker for Kennedy in the primary.

WEISEL, a graduate of American University, has been with ABC's Washington Bureau since it was formed in 1962.

He grew up in the Washington area. He majored in broadcast journalism in college and joined Radio Station WMAL in Washington soon after his graduation.

He was employed as an assistant director and participated in the station's management training program until he joined the network's bureau.

A bachelor, he and six other young men rent a house in Washington's northwest section. One of his roommates is C. J. Dwinell, 34, a film editor with the National Broadcasting Co.

"Bill has been assigned to the Democratic primaries ever since the one in New Hampshire," Dwinell said.

"The network, oddly enough, sent him to Dallas to cover the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963."

Weisel also is associate director for Issues and Answers, ABC's weekly news interview program.

SCHRADE, a native of Los Angeles, has been one of Sen. Kennedy's strongest backers in the United Auto Workers.

During the union's national convention in Atlantic City last month, Schrade personally met Kennedy at a nearby airport and escorted him through the city's Negro neighborhoods on a personal appearance tour.

Schrade also a key leader for a resolution that was adopted by the convention calling for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Once an employee of Douglas Aircraft in the Los Angeles area, he was elected to president of his local union about eight years ago.

UAW president Walter Reuther, impressed with the young man, made him a personal administrative assistant a short time later. He served with Reuther in Detroit, the union's national headquarters, for four years.

He was then elected regional director for the union's three-state West Coast area, which includes about 82,000 members.

Last month, he was elected

convention in Atlantic City last month, Schrade personally met Kennedy at a nearby airport and escorted him through the city's Negro neighborhoods on a personal appearance tour.

Schrade also a key leader for a resolution that was adopted by the convention calling for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Once an employee of Douglas Aircraft in the Los Angeles area, he was elected to president of his local union about eight years ago.

UAW president Walter Reuther, impressed with the young man, made him a personal administrative assistant a short time later. He served with Reuther in Detroit, the union's national headquarters, for four years.

He was then elected regional director for the union's three-state West Coast area, which includes about 82,000 members.

Last month, he was elected

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-5-68

PAGE: 19 COL: 1

EDITION: BREAK STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

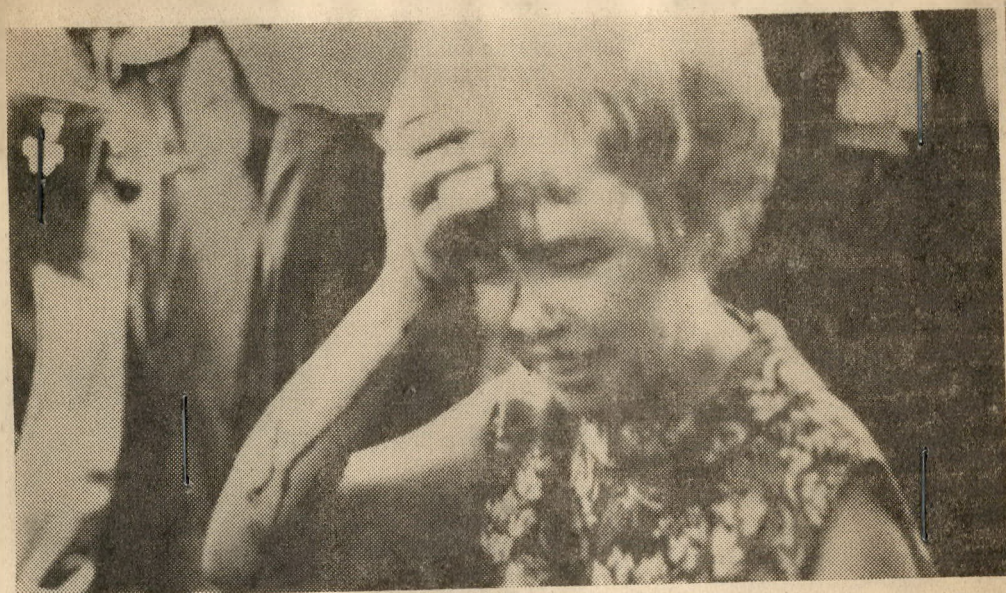
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to his third term as regional director.

**GOLDSTEIN**, a Los Angeles area college student, worked as an employe of a small, Los

Angeles area news service operated exclusively by college youngsters interested in broadcast journalism.

He was at the Ambassador Hotel making tape recordings for KABC when he was wounded in the left hip.



Elizabeth Evans, of Saugus, Calif., who was grazed by a bullet during the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, puts her handkerchief to her bleeding forehead. (AP)

# Ethel Kennedy

# Strength in grief

By  
Patricia  
Moore

Sorrow and strength have been given to Ethel Kennedy in an uncommon measure.

The irony is that both the cruel blows of her life and the will with which she accepts them have accrued through her own family, the Skakels, and the family she married into.

The similarities between the Skakels and the Kennedys are uncanny. Both are Catholic, large and closely knit, blessed with wealth and hounded by tragedy.

Ethel Kennedy was the sixth of seven children born to George Skakel, a self-made millionaire, and his wife. While Skakel's business success may not have matched the spectacular proportions of Joseph P. Kennedy's, it was nevertheless impressive. Skakel and a partner formed the Great Lakes Carbon Co. that grew into an enormous business.

THE SKAKELS lived on the South Side and all their children were born in Chicago. Later the company headquarters were moved to the East and the quietly affluent town of Greenwich, Conn., became home base for the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Skakel were killed in a plane crash in 1955. Two years ago Ethel Kennedy's brother, George Jr., was killed in the crash of a private airplane in Idaho that also took the life of four other men including Dean Markham, husband of one of Mrs. Kennedy's closest friends.

While Ethel Kennedy kept vigil Tuesday at her husband's bedside in Los Angeles, Mrs. Markham was one of the family friends in Washington who paid a visit to Hickory Hills, the sprawling McLean (Va.) home of the Kennedys. She no doubt recalled that in September, 1966, it was Ethel Kennedy

who went right to Mrs. Markham and remained with her during the long hours as they waited for the bodies of the crash victims to be brought back from the Idaho wilderness.

Friends and campaign associates say that Ethel Kennedy is "scared" of flying and

late the fear back to the death of her parents. But she hopped on and off planes in the years of Kennedy campaigning without a suggestion of protest.

The public image of Ethel Kennedy is that of a smiling, gung-ho young woman who plays touch football with the boys. Those close to her say that Mrs. Kennedy is deeply religious and her faith is a wellspring of strength for her, just as it is for her mother-in-law, Rose Kennedy. Ethel Kennedy frequently attends early morning daily mass at a small church near Hickory Hills.

THERE ARE those who consider it somewhat unseemly that Ethel Kennedy has produced 10 children and is expecting her 11th, Martha Bartlett, wife of newsman Charles Bartlett and a member of the closely knit circle of Kennedy friends, describes the 40-year-old mother as "enormously maternal."

"She doesn't like to miss the baby's feeding time and she makes a point of sitting with the children at lunch time," says Mrs. Bartlett.

Hickory Hills has no lack of household help and governesses for the brood but it is Mrs. Kennedy who feeds and bathes the baby . . . each of the babies as they have come along. The current reference is to 1-year-old Douglas.

A close friend pinpoints Ethel Kennedy as "honest, direct, uncomplicated."

HER ZEST for life is well known, her energy seemingly boundless. She is a superb athlete—tennis, riding, skiing, running the rapids of the Colorado River. You name it, Ethel Kennedy probably has done it.

She organized a celebrity-studded television marathon; went to court accused by a Virginia neighbor of taking a starving horse "without any legal justification;" popularized swimming pool-dunking parties; rode a motor scooter in a Rome piazza and promptly hit a car.

Behind the fun and games, say friends and family members, is a woman of great

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 6-6-68

PAGE: 23 COL: 3

EDITION: BLUE STREAK

EDITOR: ROY M. FISHER

CHICAGO OFFICE

a) 89-61-130

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

strength, a woman who first asks "What can do for you?"

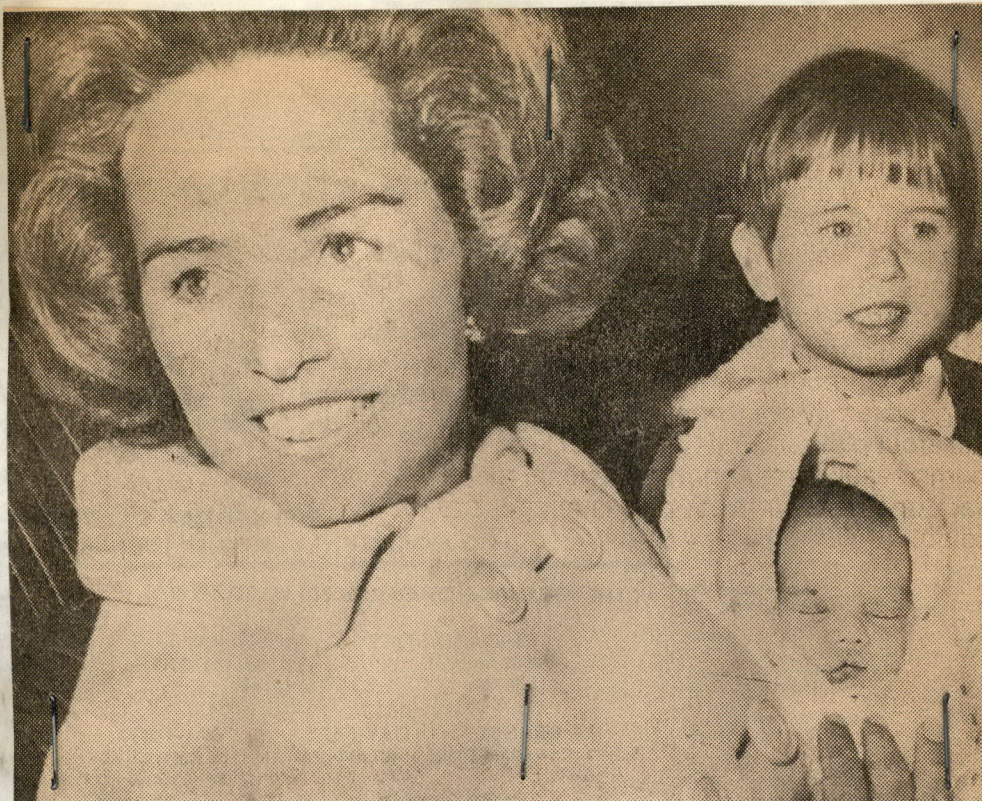
Rushton Skakel, who has shared his younger sister's sorrows, talked quietly Wednesday about Ethel but left unspoken his thoughts about the grim events in Los Angeles.

"We're hoping and praying for the best but . . . the word doesn't seem to be good," and his voice trailed off.

"Ethel is very strong," he resumed. "She doesn't lose her composure. You wonder how she does it."

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy rated as a good campaigner for her husband, often displaying her fine sense of humor to the crowds that began gathering in Indiana and ended in California on a nearly simultaneous note of victory and tragedy.





"Enormously maternal" says an admiring friend of Ethel Kennedy. She comes from a large, closely knit family and seems happiest at home in McLean, Va., with the children. She is holding the youngest, Douglas, shortly after his birth in March, 1967. With them is Christopher, then 2 years old.