

June 14, 1968 Zambia Mail 5

# Kamanga replies

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## to US protest

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LUSAKA, Thursday. — The United States embassy here has protested against Zambia's reaction to the assassination last week of Senator Robert Kennedy. The Foreign Minister, Mr Reuben Kamanga, said the protest note implied that Zambia blamed the Senator's death on the US Government.

But Mr Kamanga emphasized that this was a misunderstanding of Zambia's view which was outlined by President Kaunda on his return from his visit to Kenya and Uganda last week.

Mr Kamanga said: "This is not what the people of Zambia are saying. What they are saying, is that American politics have become politics of gunpowder — whether they admit it or not."

### Condemned

The minister, who accompanied President Kaunda on his East African tour, said the Note was handed in by the US Ambassador, Mr Robert Good — who was among the foreign diplomats who welcomed President Kaunda at Lusaka International Airport on his return.

Mr Kamanga said: "It is not good to hide something bad — it must be condemned for what it is. The American people must prove they are decent and disassociate themselves from this very bad thing which has occurred so frequently in recent years."

It was difficult to believe that the death of Senator Kennedy, or that of his

brother President John Kennedy and civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, could be the work of mad men. Even then, "a mad man can be used as an instrument", the minister pointed out.

Mr Kamanga said it was "far-fetched" to suggest that Senator Kennedy was assassinated because of the pro-Israel remarks he had made sometime back on the Middle East situation.

"Could he have died just for this?" Mr Kamanga asked. "Why are the people who actually supply the (war) materials left untouched? We don't know who has been committing the murders but there has definitely been some careful planning."

Zambia wanted friendship with America like other countries, but this did not mean failing to speak out on such important, international matters as political assassinations, the minister said.

On his return from East Africa, President Kaunda commented on the death of the Kennedys and Dr King: "We must make our view known to the American Government. We fail to understand that leaders of that type . . . can be assassinated at all."

The President criticised what he called "a very strange

pattern" where outstanding leaders could only be protected when they were dead. He said 500 police officers had been at New York airport only to receive Robert Kennedy's dead body.

President Kaunda said: "We regard those people who strike at the international problems as our friends. Bobby Kennedy was one of the few American leaders who identified himself with the poor. For a rich man to come down and speak the voice of the poor," he declared, "is not an easy thing to achieve."



(6)  
COPIES TO  
RF  
ARA  
ARA/APU  
H  
P  
S/CPR

S/S 9171

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Rielly in VP's office approved 7/1/68 and request that a cable be sent by the desk in the Department. Miss Cunningham called.

Say and  
RS/R FILES

Attention Mr. Mellott  
Keep this study together. HB

June 24, 1968

x 7239

RDS

CABLE SENT 7/3

(Montevideo 196049)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN E. RIELLY  
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

HB

Subject: Message from Uruguayan Senate on the  
Assault on Senator Robert F. Kennedy

The Uruguayan Senate delivered a message concerning the assault on Senator Robert F. Kennedy to the Embassy prior to the death of the Senator. It was requested that the message be delivered to the United States Senate. The message was signed by Vice President Alberto E. Abdala, who is also President of the Uruguayan Senate, and Senator Jose Pastor Salvanach, Secretary of the Senate. We suggest that the Vice President may wish to acknowledge this message, and we enclose a proposed reply.

*Benjamin H. Read*

Benjamin H. Read

Executive Secretary

S/S CWM  
A True Copy

Enclosures:

1. Suggested reply to the Uruguayan Senate

2. Message from the Uruguayan Senate with translation

ARA/APU/U:ILS Sanders:rd 6/19/68  
x 2310

*w*

1203 2011 SS b7d

*H SO*

Clearances:

ARA/APU - Mr. Lowenthal  
ARA - Miss Eltz  
- Mr. J. Briggs  
- Mr. Coates  
- Mr. Parker  
S/S - Mr. Sancho-Bonet  
S/CPR

MICROFILMED BY E/S/A

(1)  
MICROFILMED  
BY S/S: CMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Suggested Reply

Dear President Abdala:

The tragic and untimely assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy has come as a great shock to all Americans. As President of The United States Senate, I express my deepest appreciation for your message. Your solidarity with us in this time of grief is a source of comfort and consolation.

Sincerely,

His Excellency  
Alberto E. Abdala  
President of the Senate  
of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay

THE SENATE

To the President of the Senate of the United States of America

The Senate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay expresses its horror and shock at the lamentable attack on the life of Senator Robert Kennedy, and transmits its expressions of solidarity on this tragic occasion.

/S/

ALBERTO E. ABDALA  
President

/S/

JOSE PASTOR SALVANACH  
Secretary

Cámara de Senadores

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DEL SENADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

El Senado de la República Oriental del Uruguay manifiesta su horror y desconcierto ante el doloroso atentado contra el Senador Robert Kennedy, y transmite sus expresiones de solidaridad en esta trágica circunstancia.-

Abdala

ALBERTO E. ABDALA  
Presidente

JOSE PASTOR SALVANACH  
JOSE PASTOR SALVANACH  
Secretario

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**AIRGRAM**

RM/R	REP	AF
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44 A-757

UN CLASSIFIED

FOR RM USE ONLY

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATEJUN 10 2 21 PM '68  
S171

ANALYSIS BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy MONTEVIDEO

DATE: June 10, 1968

SUBJECT : GOU Senate Message on Shooting of Robert Kennedy

REF :

Enclosed for transmittal to the United States Senate is the original and an English translation of a message from the Senate of Uruguay expressing the latter's "horror and shock" over the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The message was delivered to the Embassy prior to Senator Kennedy's death. It is signed by Alberto E. ABDALA, President of the Senate and Vice President of Uruguay.

TOPPING

(mm)

Enclosures:

1. Message from Uruguayan Senate
2. English translation

CONFIDENTIAL

JUN 16 1968 P.M. 4:51

UNCLASSIFIED

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 In     OutFORM  
4-62 DS-323

Drafted by:

POL/M:WHGussman:jip

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
POL/M:WDMcClain, Jr.

Clearances:

ADCM:NVMcCausland (mm)

UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure No. 1  
A-757 from Montevideo

9171

CAMARA DE SENADORES

Señor Presidente del Senado de los Estados Unidos de América

El Senado de la República Oriental del Uruguay manifiesta su horror y desconcierto ante el doloroso atentado contra el Senador Robert Kennedy, y transmite sus expresiones de solidaridad en esta trágica circunstancia.

ALBERTO E. ABDALA  
Presidente

JOSE PASTOR SALVAÑACH  
Secretario

UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure No. 2  
A-757 from Montevideo

THE SENATE

To the President of the Senate of the United States of America

The Senate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay expresses its horror and shock at the lamentable attack on the life of Senator Robert Kennedy, and transmits its expressions of solidarity on this tragic occasion.

ALBERTO E. ABDALA  
President

JOSE PASTOR SALVAÑACH  
Secretary

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ORIGIN ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

44

POL 6 US/Kennedy,  
Robert F  
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A-678

CONFIDENTIAL

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State **RECEIVED**  
 INFO : ISFAHAN, KHORRAMSHahr, MESHD, TABRIZ  
 JUN 27 1968 AMEMBASSY TEHRAN

FROM : Amembassy TEHRAN **AMEMBASSY TEHRAN** DATE: June 24, 1968

SUBJECT: Reaction to Kennedy Assassination

REF :

**SUMMARY**

The assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy caused reactions of shock and dismay among Iranians. Official response seemed delayed, apparently because of the absence of the Shah in Ethiopia, but after June 7 prominent Iranian officials expressed their sympathy in the Condolence Book at the Embassy and to Embassy officers. Press coverage was closely monitored and generally straight-forward, though some editorials were critical of the climate of violence alleged to exist in the United States. Many Iranians profess to believe that the assassination was a plot, possibly connected with the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The GOI's handling of the news showed its sensitivity on the subject of assassination and to the possibility of an emotional reaction with political overtones.

\* \* \* \* \*

The shooting and death of Senator Robert Kennedy caused reactions of shock and dismay among Iranians, many of whom keenly admired the Senator and the late President Kennedy as the leaders of a new outlook in politics, concerned for peace and the underprivileged. The Senator's campaign for the Presidency has attracted considerable attention here, and the impact of his death was heightened by the recent assassination of Martin Luther King.

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FORM  
4-62 DS-323 In Out

Drafted by:

POE:MMichaud:pc/gh 6/22/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
POL John A. Armitage

Clearances:

PROTO: T. Childs (In draft)

CHARGE: R Harlan

Note: NSA/IRN: Wm McObland  
7/5/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Official Reactions and other Condolences

The Shah, in Ethiopia at the time of the shooting, sent a cable to Mrs. Kennedy expressing his sympathy and that of the Empress. After the Senator's death, the Shah sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Kennedy and a similar message to President Johnson. Prime Minister Hoveyda sent a message to Mrs. Kennedy on June 7 or 8, and Foreign Minister Zahedi sent one to the Secretary of State.

During the four-day period in which the Embassy Condolence Book was open for signature, over 300 persons came in to express their sympathy and regrets. Prime Minister Hoveyda led the list of Iranian Government officials who came to the Embassy in person. (The book is currently being bound and will be submitted separately, along with letters of condolence that have been received). There was some delay in the expression of official regrets to the Embassy, apparently caused by the usual hesitancy of Government leaders during the Shah's absence. A number of Iranian officials personally telephoned officers of the Embassy to express their sympathy and concern.

Authorities in Tabriz broadcast a notice concerning the Condolence Book at the Consulate, which was signed by the Governor-General, Military Commanders, and approximately 100 others. The American Consul in Khorramshahr reported that Iranians were shocked and grieved, and that many went out of their way to express their sympathy. The news was received with dismay in Isfahan, although few persons called or visited the Consulate to express their condolences. A memorial service was held in the Anglican church in Shiraz. In Meshed, few came to the Consulate, but there was considerable discussion among local residents about the motivation for the assassination.

Press Coverage and Editorial Reaction

During the days immediately following the shooting and the death of the Senator, press coverage was limited. Not until Saturday, June 8, was the story given heavy play in the press. Editorials then began appearing which lamented the assassination and praised the Senator's principles and his qualities of leadership. A number of editorials commented on the climate of violence in a society where guns are readily available, and speculated about the meaning of the assassinations of President Kennedy, Senator Kennedy, and Martin Luther King. Echo commented June 17 that the press had become indifferent to the US' presidential campaign after the assassination, and was reporting mainly on the crime itself.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Plot Theories

Iranians, who are inclined to see plots and nefarious machinations in many events, have put forward a number of theories blaming the assassination on a plot concocted by persons opposed to Senator Kennedy because of one or more of his policies (e.g. Viet-Nam and/or racial integration). Iranians are even more receptive to this type of thinking because of the recent assassination of Martin Luther King and memories of the death of President Kennedy; some attempt to link the three assassinations.

U.S. Community

Charge d'Affaires Robert H. Harlan sent a message to all Americans in Tehran giving guidance on matters relating to the assassination. Special prayers were offered at church services attended by the American community.

COMMENT

The early hesitation in official and press attention to the assassination reflects the confused conduct of affairs caused by the Shah's absence, and was not a deliberate affront to the United States. The GOI seemed concerned that extensive and graphic coverage of the assassination might stimulate similar thoughts or actions by Iranians. It is not improbable that the GOI was also concerned over a public emotional reaction that could have turned into a manifestation of opposition sentiment, although this concern would seem to us exaggerated.

 HARLAN

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN/ACTION

AFES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## AIRGRAM

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21

A-212

UNCLASSIFIED

NO.

Blame  
HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED

JUN 23 1968 AMERICANA

FROM : Amembassy FORT LAMY

DATE: June 22, 1968

SUBJECT: Reaction to Robert F. Kennedy's Assassination

REF : State 176747

POL 6 21 S/Kennedy  
P/H C USIA/IOP P

Chadian reaction to the assassination was one primarily of dismay. There was a feeling that Senator Kennedy was in a sense "their" man. They had looked to him to continue the programs of his brother which they believed would contain bold initiatives in foreign affairs not only in the field of reducing cold war tension but also with respect to the underdeveloped "third world".

The Chadian press, which consists of a government radio and a government newspaper, gave detailed and sympathetic coverage to the assassination. President Tombalbaye sent a personal telegraphic message of condolence to President Johnson and the Kennedy family. Foreign Minister Baroum also sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Secretary Rusk.

On June 9 a commemorative service was held for the American community at the Ambassador's residence. The Catholic Archbishop of Fort Lamy on June 10 said a requiem mass in memory of Senator Kennedy. The mass was attended by many in the American community, some Chadians and French, and the full diplomatic corps including the Soviet Union and the Sudan, although the United States does not have diplomatic relations with the latter.

VANCE

Jefferson

FORM  
4-62 DS-323

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Drafted by:

ADCM:MRFrechette:jg

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

16

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**POL 6 U.S./KENNEDY,  
ROBERT F.

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RM/R 1	REP	AF
ARA	EUR S	FE
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ARMY 3	CIA 20	NAVY S
OSD 34	USIA 10	NSA 3
HSC 6		

A-697

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State  
INFO: ASMARARECEIVED  
JUN 22 1968RS  
R file

JUN 22 1968

FROM : Amembassy ADDIS ABABA

DATE: June 22, 1968

SUBJECT: Soviet Daily News on RFK Murder

REF : Addis Ababa's A-685

The June 13 issue of the Soviet Daily News contained another article on the RFK murder, but this time in Amharic. The piece reported remarks allegedly made by Arthur Schlesinger, Prof. David Abraham, and Prof. John Spiegel, a psychologist, to the effect that the U. S. is a sick and profoundly violent nation.

A translation of the article follows:

"National Shame: Many Americans have said that the killing of Senator Robert Kennedy is a national shame.

"The aide of the late President John F. Kennedy, the well-known historian Arthur Schlesinger, in a statement said: 'America is a violent country; violence is in the flesh and blood of the country', he said, reporting his grief.

"Schlesinger stated that America, by pursuing the Vietnam war, by killing via murderers President John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy, has made herself into a country feared by the people of the world.

"Further, Prof. David Abraham reported that there is no other civilized country in the world as violent as America. The killing of John F. Kennedy opened a new chapter in violence, he said.

"Prof. John Spiegel, professor of psychology, said that American youth are raised in an attitude of violence and domination, and criticized that in America bullets were seen as a solution to disagreements."

HALL

FORM  
4-62 DS-323

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 In     OutDrafted by: *RG*  
POL:RGross:ljj 6/20/68

Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
ADCM:WASToltzfus



59 Pol 6 US / Kennedy Robert F  
Department of State

TELEGRAM

SECRET 577

PAGE 01 LONDON 10192 211813Z

52  
ACTION SS 70

INFO /070 W

R 211755Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY LONDON  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4369  
INFO AMEMBASSY AMMAN  
AMEMBASSY BEIRUT

S E C R E T LONDON 10192

LIMDIS

SUBJ: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

REF: LONDON 10004 AND PREVIOUS.

JON KIMCHE TELEPHONED POL COUNSELOR JUNE 21 OFFERING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ALLEGED TRAVELS SIRHAN. LATER LEFT LETTER AT EMBASSY PERTINENT PARAS OF WHICH QUOTED BELOW.

KIMCHE'S LETTER STATED THAT HE HAS NOT PUBLISHED THESE DETAILS OF TRAVELS BECAUSE HE FEARED PUBLICATION MIGHT JEOPARDIZE SOURCE. ALSO SAID THAT IF GOVTS CONCERNED DENY KNOWLEDGE OF THESE "FACTS", THEY ARE NOT TELLING TRUTH.

QTE: IN 1964, BEFORE GOING TO DAMASCUS IN JUNE, HE STAYED WITH A CHRISTIAN ARAB FAMILY IN AL HAMRA, IN BEIRUT. THE NAME GIVEN IS (TRANSCRIBED FROM THE ARABIC) ALQUAS AL MOUSHI. AFTER HE RETURNED FROM DAMASCUS IN SEPTEMBER HE SPENT TWO WEEKS IN BEIRUT WITH FAHIM EL AMUNI. IN DAMASCUS, BETWEEN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 1964, HE LIVED IN GHOURA WITH A FAMILY CALLED HALIM EL HALIBI, BEFORE HE WENT TO THE QATANEH CAMP OUTSIDE DAMASCUS. WITH HIM AT THE CAMP WERE TEN OTHER PALESTINIANS, FIVE IRAQIS, THREE LEBANESE AND TWO OTHERS. THE TWO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP WERE LR. COL AZIZ AL MAROUF (NATIONALITY NOT STATED) AND MAJOR AHMED BELKASSEM OR BELKACIM (AN ALGERIAN). IN CAIRO, IN APRIL 1966 HE STAYED FOR A WEEK AT A SEEDY HOTEL CALLED EL GEZIRA, THEN HE MOVED IN WITH A LEBANESE CHRISTIAN FAMILY KNOWN AS THE KARAM FAMILY. FROM THERE HE WENT TO MA'ADI CENTRE

SECRET



*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**

29

SECRET

PAGE 02 LONDON 1019Z 211813Z

BEFORE GOING ON TO GAZA WHERE HE IS STATED TO HAVE SPENT TWO  
MONTHS. UNQTE. BRUCE

SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

L I M D I S  
I N C O M I N G

Screener *mh*

POST London

(Time Received)

1968 JUN 21 PM 3 13

SERIAL 10192

466

DISTRIBUTION

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 Summary  
 Task Force

Principals

ES 2 *1*  
 S *6*  
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SIG *1*  
 S/AH 3 *3*

S/AL  
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S/CPR

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Geographic

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Functional

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OTHER AGENCIES

WH10 *10*  
 CIA *1*  
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 NSA

Other

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 AA/VN 2  
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ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

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Initials:

Drafted by:

CHG:RSt.F.Post:pea

Clearances:

Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

POL G US/KEYME

ROBERT F.

FILE DESIGNATION

UNCLASSIFIED

A-273

HANDLING INDICATOR

NO.

TO : Department of State

INFO : GABERONES, MBABANE, PRETORIA

FROM : Amembassy MASERU

DATE: June 21, 1968

SUBJECT : Lesotho Expresses Condolence on the Death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

REF : Maseru 563 and 582

Once again an American tragedy has caused the Basotho people to suspend, if only momentarily, their political differences and join together to express their sympathy and condolence to the people and Government of the United States and, particularly, to the family of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. In addition to the messages sent by the Prime Minister (Maseru 563), countless Basotho and other residents of Lesotho took the time to express their profound shock at the tragedy through telephone calls, calls in person at the Embassy and United States Information Service (where books of condolence were opened), and calls at the residences of American officers. Peace Corps Director David R. SHERWOOD issued the following statement to the press on first learning of the attempt on the Senator's life:

"President Kennedy was the father of the Peace Corps. His brother helped nurture that child. When Senator Kennedy was hurt this morning we felt the pain, and our work for equality and justice became more important."

A memorial service was held at the Anglican Church on the day of the Senator's burial. Two days later, a Solemn Concelebrated Requiem Mass was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Our Lady of Victories in Maseru, attended by the King, Prime Minister and virtually all other dignitaries of the realm.

Enclosed for transmission to the Kennedy family are several written messages of sympathy and the pages from the Embassy and USIS condolence books containing the signatures of, among others, the Prime Minister, other Government Ministers, leaders of the opposition, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

POST

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In  Out

FORM  
10-64 DS-323

UNCLASSIFIED

Drafting Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents and Classification Approved by:

6/21/68 J.R.S.

23 P.M. 23 JUN 1968

ORIGIN/ACTION

AF=5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## AIRGRAM

6 US/Kennedy, Robert F.  
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A-52

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED

INFO: PRETORIA, JOHANNESBURG, DURBAN, ConGen CAPE TOWN

JUN 20 1968

FROM : AmEmbassy CAPE TOWN

DATE: June 21, 1968

SUBJECT: Further Reactions to Kennedy Assassination

REF : Cape Town telegrams 1464, 1448, 1437

The Embassy transmitted to the Department (AFS), on June 13, a complete set of clippings from the Cape daily press showing local newspaper coverage of the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

From Saturday, June 8, press coverage of the matter continued to be extensive but shifted its emphasis to concern over violence in the US and speculation over the Presidential campaign.

The Embassy and Consulate General opened a condolence book from the afternoon of June 7 through June 12, which was signed by some four hundred persons representing a broad cross-section of the community. A list of the notable signers is attached. Also among those signing the book were the Counsellor and Information Attaché of the Rhodesian diplomatic mission and the locally-resident consular representative of Rhodesia.

We have also transmitted (to AFS) one copy of the June 12 issue of Varsity, University of Cape Town student paper, which recalls the Senator's visit to UCT in 1966, at the invitation of the National Union of South African Students, to deliver the Day of Affirmation speech which Senator Edward Kennedy quoted at length in his eulogy at the funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

We plan to conclude our reporting of the assassination by forwarding,

Attachment: As stated

FORM 4-62 DS-323

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

 In Out

Drafted by:

CONS:ASchelp/POL:HKCampbell:ca 6/18/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:

The Ambassador

Clearances:

POL:PO'Sheehan of

UNCLASSIFIED

Emb Cape Town's A-52

2

at an early date, the condolence books of all posts in South Africa, together with some of the letters and telegrams received and indications of acknowledgements thereof. All communications received have been acknowledged.

ROUNTREE



UNCLASSIFIED

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Attachment to Emb Cape Town's  
A-52, Page 1 of 1 Page

Mr. A. L. Pretorius, Secretary to the State President

Mr. A. J. B. de Clerk, Cape Provincial Administration (on behalf of  
the Administrator of Cape Province, Dr. J. N. Malan)

Mr. G. E. Ferry, Mayor of Cape Town

Mr. J. S. F. Botha, Under Secretary, Dept. of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Colin Eglin, National Chairman of the Progressive Party

Mr. M. D. Arendse, National President, Labor Party

Mr. Thomas Swartz, Chairman, Council of Coloured Affairs

Mr. F. G. Barrie, Department of Information, Pretoria

L. Pegg, Department of Commerce, Cape Town

Mr. Richard van der Ross, Department of Coloured Affairs

Mrs. Helen Suzman, Member of Parliament (House of Assembly)  
Progressive Party

Mr. John Daniel, President, National Union of South African Students

Miss Eleanor Chaplin, National President, South African Association  
of University Women

Miss M. Rodgers, Secretary, Civil Rights League

Mr. Frank Bradlow, author and prominent member of Progressive Party

Mr. J. R. Altman, TUCSA

Mr. Walter Gradner, last previous Mayor of Cape Town

UNCLASSIFIED

ORIGINATOR ACTION

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

POL 13-2 TUR

RE Pol 6 US/KENNEDY,  
ROBERT F.  
FOR RM USE ONLY

NEA-10

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22  
A- 669

CONFIDENTIAL

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State  
INFO : ADANA, ATHENS, CYPRUS, ISTANBUL, LARNACA, TURKS

FROM : Embassy ANKARA

DATE: 21 JUNE 1968

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation, June 19, 1968, with  
Prime Minister Suleyman DEMIREL

REF :

Attached is Memorandum of Conversation between Prime Minister  
Demirel and Ambassador Hart, June 19, 1968.

Repu att JEC

HART

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation

This document is UNCLASSIFIED  
when separated from classified  
enclosure.FORM DS-323  
4-62

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY  
 In     Out

Drafted by:

Ambassador Hart:nl:bl 6/20/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

DEPT. DISTRIBUTION

ACTION

H. 21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

P.O. 6 45/Kennedy, R.

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Action Taken:

Date:

Initials:

Drafted by:

USIS: VJHovanec

Clearances:

FORM  
10-64 DS-323LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

For Department Use Only

[ ] In [ ] Out

Drafting Date: 6/20/68 Phone No.:

Contents and Classification Approved by: CHARGE: PMKattenburg

Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

A-222

NO.

TO : Department of State

HANDLING INDICATOR

FROM : Amembassy GEORGETOWN

DATE: June 21, 1968

SUBJECT : Guyanese Reaction to the Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

REF :

SUMMARY

Guyanese saw in the Kennedy murder the loss of another supporter of the American Negro less than two months after the similar death of Dr. Martin Luther King. Initial anger was somewhat tempered by the nationality of the accused slayer, but there were still expressions that the assassination was another indication of a "sick America." This trend of thought, which includes suspicion of conspiracy against those favoring assistance to the Negroes and the poor, was pushed hard in the official statement of the communist-led opposition party (PPP) but indirectly countered by statements by Guyanese government leaders. In short, each side tended to think not only of the U.S. but also of the manifestations for the situation in Guyana.

\* \* \* \* \*

- Following by less than two months the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy shocked and saddened this country. Official commentary and editorial opinion generally were not as critical of the U.S. as in the death of Dr. King, however.

Enclosure: *all m.m.*

Book of Condolence

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

For Department Use Only

[ ] In [ ] Out

2. Official comment on the slaying tended to link the slayings of Dr. King and Senator Kennedy. Said Prime Minister Burnham: "It was Martin Luther King, now it is Robert Kennedy to die at the hands of an assassin." But the Prime Minister also sounded an obvious warning to Guyanese that political murder is "an irrational short-cut to anarchy and chaos which no thinking person can tolerate." Similarly, Attorney General and Minister of State S. S. Ramphal said: "The victim was Robert Kennedy; but the assassins were those people everywhere who peddle hate, whether as persons or groups within nations or as between nations themselves when they promote dogma and intolerance. The hand that struck down Senator Kennedy was in this sense the same hand that struck down Gandhi and Martin Luther King. The world is too short of gifted and dedicated men of this kind for us to destroy them when they yet have so much to give."

3. His statement was motivated in part by a desire to counter a particularly vicious statement by the PPP. The PPP General Secretary, Janet Jagan, who has a valid claim to American citizenship, linked the assassination of Senator Kennedy with that of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X as exposing "the sickness and decadence of present-day American society. In a country where violence is the official policy towards its own people and peoples of the third world one can hardly be surprised that this violence has infected the whole society. It is clear that the extreme right-wing fanatical fascist elements have declared war on radicals, progressives, and even liberals. America once again appeared before the world exposed as a vicious brutal monster. The PPP extends sympathy to the wife and children of Senator Robert Kennedy."

4. Part of this theme was mildly echoed to a degree by the Young Socialist Movement, youth arm of Prime Minister Burnham's People's National Congress (PNC). The YSM saw the slaying as directed against leaders who champion the cause of oppressed minorities, e.g., Negroes. "The conclusion is inescapable that violence is a way of life, an integral part of American society," the YSM statement said.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

3

5. Editorial opinion was considerably more restrained. A first Guyana Graphic editorial eulogized the role Senator Kennedy could have played in American life, but made no comment on American society. A week after the slaying, Lucian, the Graphic's editorial page columnist, wrote what was actually a strong pro-U.S. column. "I cannot reconcile American society, with its violent upsurge of primitive vitality, with a sick society," Lucian noted. He praised the U.S. Government for "leaving open the avenues for protest ... in spite of the turmoil of the society." Still, he chided Congress for not "removing the causes which lie in the economy and the social structure."

6. This was much the same message of the Evening Post which was critical of Congress for not taking faster action to curb the sale of guns or increase taxes to prevent inflation. "These men who form the United States Congress, by their doubtful and selfish motives, are imperiling the lives of many," the Evening Post said. The Mirror, unofficial organ of the PPP, in an editorial titled "Where is Safety?" said the U.S. is a society "which cannot tolerate reformers who appear likely to achieve even a modicum of reform." In a subsequent editorial, it called again for the removal from Guyana of Peace Corps volunteers who are "products of a gangster society."

7. The New Nation, the PNC weekly party newspaper, saw a "breakdown of social stability in the U.S.A.--not in the context of race relations--but in the fabric of the society where political murders seem to be the easy substitute for the will of the people." Seconding Prime Minister Burnham's statement, the New Nation also expressed the hope that "Guyanese do learn that such acts of barbarism lead to the breakdown of social and institutional frameworks" within any society.

8. The Government of Guyana ordered its flag flown at half-staff on Sunday, June 9, but there was no official ceremony marking the assassination. This was in contrast to a government-sponsored memorial rally in honor of Dr. King.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Georgetown A-222

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

4

9. Enclosed for appropriate Department action is the Book of Condolence which was opened at the USIS John F. Kennedy Library. It was signed by more than 1,500 persons, including the Governor-General and several Cabinet Ministers.

CARLSON *7/6*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

POL 17 ISR - FR

XRP PB 9 FR

FOR RM USE ONLY

XR POL 6 US/KENNEDY,  
ROBERT F.

HANDLING INDICATOR

A-2311

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

NO.

PREFILED

TO : Department of State-WASHINGTON

INFO : American Embassies: AMMAN, BEIRUT, TEL AVIV

FROM : American Embassy-PARIS

DATE: 6/21/68

SUBJECT: Israeli Ambassador's Letter to Le Monde

REF :

Israeli Ambassador Walter EYTAN wrote a letter which appeared in the June 11 issue of Le Monde. It is translated here in its entirety because it gives the full measure of Israeli indignation and exasperation not only at Le Monde's handling of Robert KENNEDY's assassination but the entire attitude Le Monde, and beyond it, officials in the French Government have demonstrated toward the situation in the Middle East.

Several phrases give the flavor:

"No compassion whatsoever for a family cruelly afflicted..."

"Instead indulgent comprehension for the assassin and his supposed motives..."

"Admit that this is something to cause profound indignation even to those of your readers who believe themselves long since immune to the by far too partial positions you take in the Israeli-Arab conflict..."

The full translation is attached.

SHRIVER

Enclosure #1 as stated above

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FORM 4-62 DS-323

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

 In Out

Drafted by:

POL:SHMcClintic/rm 6/20/68

Content and Classification Approved by:

POL:RFunkhouser

Clearances:

20

JUNE 21, 1968

Dear Miss Balaze:

The Department of State has received your letter of June 4 requesting a list of the Heads of State who attended the funeral of President John F. Kennedy.

I am enclosing a list entitled "Foreign Delegations Who Attended President Kennedy's Funeral On Monday, November 25, 1963", prepared by the Office of the Chief of Protocol.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin S. Costrell  
Chief, Historical Studies Division  
Historical Office

Enclosure:

As stated.

Miss Ethel Balaze,  
8461 Albin Road,  
Allen Park, Michigan 48101.

SEARCHED BY RJA  
(1)

CWP  
P/HO:RJCash:laa 6/20/68  
RGC.

POL 6 US / KENNEDY ROBERT F.

Historical Office  
Office of the Director

(20)

JUN 5 1968

Department of State

June 4, 1968  
8461 Allen Road  
Allen Park, Michigan  
48101

United States State Department  
Washington, D. C. 20000

Gentlemen:

I'm a collector of memorial items such as stamps, medals, dedication programs on our late beloved president, John F. Kennedy.

It would be greatly appreciated if I maybe able to obtain a cachet or copy of the list of Heads of State that attended our great president funeral.

At the present I am anticipating to donate my collection to a museum here in Michigan.

Any help you maybe able to furnish me will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am.

Cordially yours,  
*Ethel Balaze*  
Ethel Balaze

Historical Office  
Historical Studies Division

JUN 5 1968

(1)

Department of State

POL 6 US / KENNEDY, ROBERT F.

ACTION		
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JUN 21 PI: 1231

COPYFILE-PBR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

22 1PRA774 62168

1P22000000 ENC 15 TRANS

POL 6 US/KENNEDY,

ROBERT F.

FOR RM USE ONLY

A-657

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO.

TO : Department of State

INFO : Amconsul SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

Authority:

NW 88872

FROM : Amembassy SANTO DOMINGO

~~DEPARTMENT SYSTEMATIC REVIEW~~

~~DEPARTMENT OF STATE~~

BUREAU OF

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

JUN 24 1968

VAN

KSH-File  
6EBR-  
4/4/68

~~Retain class'n~~  Change classification to  C/R  
~~Declassify~~  ~~EO 12958, 25~~ Date: 4/16/68  
~~EO 12958, 25~~  FPC/HDR by ~~JUN 24 1968~~ ~~Withdrawal No. 154-1~~

~~HANDLING INDICATOR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT : PRD Flyer Reflects Increasingly Radical Party Propaganda Line Following Sen. Kennedy Death

REF : SD-2778 *POL 6 US/KENNEDY, ROBERT F.*

DATE: June 20, 1968

1. On June 8th the enclosed printed flyer was distributed in Santo Domingo, apparently by the PRD. A translation is attached as Enclosure 1.

2. Comment:

A. Neither the Political Section nor CAS have any evidence to indicate that the flyer is other than PRD in origin, although it may well be the work of the JRD rather than of the National Executive Committee itself. It is difficult to assign responsibility for the handout and to decide the question of whether it accurately reflects the official party line; although it did not appear on the streets until after Secretary General PEÑA Gómez and Press and Propaganda Secretary "Manny" ESPINAL had left for the US and the Kennedy funeral, they may have been aware of the flyer's contents prior to their departure. Embassy officers plan to discuss the matter with the PRD leaders after their return to the DR, and will report any significant new information obtained.

B. The handout reflects aspects of recent speeches by Sec. Gen. PEÑA Gómez, Organization Secretary "Rafa" GAMUNDI and Organization Office Director Napoleon NUÑEZ, including some following Senator Kennedy's assassination. On the June 11 PRD radio program Gamundi linked the fighting "Northamerican revolutionaries" with their counterparts in the DR and elsewhere; and on the June 8 radio program Nuñez mentioned a list of "martyred revolutionaries" (including "Che" Guevara) similar to that contained in the flyer.

C. The PRD handout certainly scales new heights of radical revolutionary rhetoric (for the PRD), some of the martyrs in the

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GROUP 3

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FORM DS-323

4-65 Downgraded at 12 year intervals; not automatically declassified

In  Out

Drafted by: POL:FAAlberti:ea:6/12/68

Contents and Classification Approved by: DCM:FJDeVine 7.9.8.

Clearances: POL:JWWilson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Santo Domingo A-657

Page 2

pantheon, including Patrice Lumumba, Albizu Campos, Manolo Taverez and "Che" Guevara, are hardly confidence-inspiring. As noted in the referenced telegram, it is too early to know whether this more extremist propaganda line is simply the product of frustration and distress over the Kennedy death, or whether they reflect a more fundamental shift (or advance) in party policy.

J.H.C.

By J.J.D.  
CRIMMINS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

"DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

PRD

"The oppressed peoples of the world are waging a great struggle against their ferocious enemies, THE YANKEE PENTAGONISTS. The price of this struggle is being payed in the blood of the best sons of martyred humanity: Patrice Lumumba, Pedro Albizu Campos, Manolo Tavarez, Rafael Fernández Domínguez, Juan María Lora Fernández, Basilio Perdomo, Father Camilo Torres Restrepo, "Che" Ernesto Guevara, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert Kennedy and many other fighters who have opened their veins and from whose wounds the blood of the enslaved peoples gushes forth, calling the masses to revolutionary action in order to break once and for all the age old chains that degrade and sully the libertarian aspirations of humanity.

"The Dominican revolutionaries have not been surprised by the downfall of whosoever, like Robert Kennedy, would repudiate Yankee intervention in the weak nations of the world. The sons of Quisqueya know the savage aggression of which lovers of liberty on this continent are victims. Therefore we realize that it is an unavoidable necessity that we prepare ourselves to sever the criminal hands of the murderers who snuff out the life of entire peoples who struggle for their natural rights.

"The Northamerican people will fight against its oppressors and will win, just as the heroic people of Viet-Nam, the martyred Dominican nation and degraded and oppressed Latin America will win.

"Comrades: If they close to us the road leading to National Liberation, Justice and Independence, let us then open the path by means of the revolution, installing in power the thought of DICTATORSHIP WITH POPULAR SUPPORT.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE"

UNCLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE TO A-657  
FROM SANTO DOMINGO  
JUNE 20, 1968

# PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO DOMINICANO



# PRD



Los pueblos oprimidos del mundo están librando una gran lucha contra sus feroces enemigos, LOS PENTAGONISTAS YANQUIS. El precio de esa lucha está siendo pagado por la sangre de los mejores hijos de la humanidad martirizada: Patricio Lumumba, Pedro Albizu Campos, Manolo Távarez, Rafael Fernández Díaz, Juan María Lora Fernández, Basilio Perdomo, el padre Camilo Torres Restrepo, el Ché Ernesto Guevara, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert Kennedy y otros muchos luchadores más que han abierto sus venas y por su herida la sangre de los pueblos esclavos se derrama presurosa, reclamando la acción revolucionaria de las masas para romper de una vez y para siempre las secuencias de cadenas que envilecen y empañan las aspiraciones libertarias de la Humanidad.

A los dominicanos revolucionarios no nos ha sorprendido la caída de quien como Robert Kennedy repudiara el intervencionismo yanqui

en las naciones débiles del mundo. Los hijos de Quisqueya conocemos la salvaje agresión de que son víctimas en este Continente los amantes de la libertad. Por tanto, recordamos que es una necesidad ineludible la de prepararse para cortar las manos criminales a los asesinos que arrancan la vida a pueblos enteros que luchan por sus derechos naturales.

El pueblo norteamericano luchará en contra de sus opresores y los vencerá, como venció el heroico pueblo de Vietnam, la patria de Vietnam, la nación dominicana y la envilecida y opriada América Latina.

Compañeros: Si nos cierran el camino hacia la Liberación Nacional, la Justicia y la Independencia, abramosnos el paso entonces por las vías de la revolución, instaurando en el poder el pensamiento de la VICTORIA CON APÓYO POPULAR.

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO NACIONAL.



Polous Kennedy, Robert F  
Department of State

TELEGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL 725

PAGE 01 LUSAKA 02113 201051Z

20  
ACTION AF 15

INFO CIAE 00, DODE 00, GPM 04, H 02, INR 07, L 03, NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SP 02,  
SS 20, USIA 12, NSA 02, RSR 01, 1083 W

R 200857Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY LUSAKA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2894  
INFO AMEMBASSY DAR ES SALAAM

C O N F I D E N T I A L LUSAKA 2113

DAR FORSYMB GOOD

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION REACTIONS

REF: STATE 185070 Polous Kennedy, Robert F

1. IN ACCORDANCE DEPT PREFERENCE CHARGE WILL NOT SEND PROPOSED NOTE.

2. ASSUME THAT IN GIVING BANDA COPY OF AMB GOOD'S LETTER, DEPT EXPRESSED ITS REGRET THAT FOREIGN MINISTER KAMANGA SAW FIT REPLY THROUGH MEDIUM OF PRESS, FOR SEEMS LIKELY GRZ WILL CONTINUE ITS FAILURE OBSERVE DIPLOMATIC NICETIES UNLESS MADE AWARE OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS' DISPLEASURE AT SUCH BEHAVIOR. (LETTER STILL UNACKNOWLEDGED THROUGH ANY OTHER CHANNEL.) WAS CHARGE'S OPINION THAT BY FOLLOWING COURSE LIKE THAT SUGGESTED LUSAKA 2085 WE COULD HAVE EXPRESSED SUCH DISPLEASURE WITHOUT AFFECTING AMBASSADOR'S PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED SINCE ISSUE WOULD HAVE BEEN CLOSED BY TIME AMB RETURNED.

3. DOUBT USEFUL OPPORTUNITY WILL ARISE PERMIT THESE POINTS BE MADE WITH KAMANGA IN APPROPRIATELY LOW KEY. OPPORTUNITY MAY ARISE AND WILL BE TAKEN IF STILL APPROPRIATE WITH MULIKITA OR CHONA BUT LOW KEY POINTS MADE AT THAT LEVEL LESS LIKELY MAKE IMPRESSION WHERE MOST NEEDED.

GP-3  
EDMONDSON

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN/ACTION  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

Ref 6 US/Kennedy  
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A-778

CONFIDENTIAL

NO.

TO : Department of State *RECEIVED*

JUN 20 12 13 PM 1968

FROM : Amembassy MONTEVIDEO

HANDLING INDICATOR *AP*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BUREAU OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

JUN 24 1968

UD ACTIM 6-25-68

DATE: June 19, 1968

SUBJECT: Uruguayan Reaction to the Death of Senator Kennedy

REF : Montevideo 2918, 2907 and A-759

Ref 6 US/Kennedy  
ara

BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED

## SUMMARY

The death of Senator Robert Kennedy caused profound shock and sorrow in Uruguay. The grief felt by Uruguayans over the Senator's death was reflected by the large number of people who visited the Embassy, sent letters or telegrams, or made other gestures expressing their sorrow. Uruguay's President and Foreign Minister sent condolence messages to President Johnson and Secretary Rusk respectively, and the Senate held a special session in Senator Kennedy's memory. The Senator's death was widely mourned in the press, with the majority of papers concentrating their comments on the tragedy and the Senator himself rather than criticizing American society.

X X X X X

CLASSIFIED-PER

The people of Uruguay were shocked and grieved by the sudden violent death of Senator Robert Kennedy. As soon as news reached Uruguay on June 5 that the Senator had been shot, Uruguayans began to visit, telephone, wire, and write to the Embassy to express their sorrow. By June 14, approximately 1,600 people had visited the Embassy or the Embassy Residence and signed the condolence books which had been set up at both places. Approximately 150 letters and telegrams of condolence had been received by the Embassy as of June 14, and these were continuing to arrive at the rate of about ten per day. One particularly noteworthy

FORM 4-62 DS-323

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY  
 In  Out

Drafted by:

POL:HRAppelbaum;vb

6/17/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
POL:WDMcLain, Jr

Clearances:

ADCM:NVMcCausland *Wom*

CONFIDENTIAL

Montevideo A-778

Page 2

letter, signed by over thirty fourth-year (age 15 and 16) students from a Montevideo secondary school, expressed the students' deep grief over the loss to a "world hungry for peace" of this "shining figure", and their "profound anxiety in the face of events like this, which . . . raise doubts over the destiny of mankind . . ." The students expressed their sympathies for the people of the United States and especially for the Kennedy family, which "has nurtured with its blood enterprises which deserve the consideration of all their fellow men." Another noteworthy gesture was that of an Uruguayan lady who brought an attractive silk Uruguayan flag to the Embassy and asked that it be forwarded to the Kennedy family. In the interior town of Salto, the City Council resolved to name a street after Senator Kennedy. On June 8 in Montevideo, several hundred persons attended a Memorial Mass held in the Senator's honor at a local Catholic Church.

The President of Uruguay, Jorge PACHECO Areco, expressed his sorrow in a cable to President Johnson on June 5, after Senator Kennedy had been shot, and again in another cable to President Johnson on June 6 after the Senator had died. Foreign Minister Venancio FLORES also sent cables to Secretary Rusk after the shooting and after the Senator's death. On the floor of the Uruguayan Senate, several Senators on June 5 expressed their deep concern over this act of senseless violence against an outstanding American leader. On June 6, after the Senator had died, the Senate held a special session to render homage to his memory.

The Uruguayan press gave heavy coverage from June 6 - 9 to the shooting and death of the Senator. One daily newspaper, El Día, published a special eight-page edition on June 6 devoted exclusively to Senator Kennedy's life and death. Almost all newspapers carried editorials expressing grief and dismay at the untimely death of an outstanding American leader who had championed the cause of underprivileged peoples and nations. Some editorials went on to express concern over the increasing frequency of violent acts in the United States and other countries, and several editorials asked how it could be that such events are occurring in the most advanced nation in the world. For the most part, the editorials which raised this type of question did not seek to provide answers or to indict American society as a whole for the death of the Senator. One newspaper, the large-circulation Colorado List 15 daily Acción, firmly reasserted its faith in the American people with the statement that "the people of the United States, who have created the greatness of their nation, deeply moral, vigorous, optimistic, and vital, undoubtedly must be suffering disconsolately from this unexpected and stupid deed."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Montevideo A-778

Page 3

Two small-circulation newspapers, Extra (Colorado-Segovia) and El Debate (Blanco-Echegoyen), made critical references to U. S. foreign policy in their editorials on Senator Kennedy. El Debate, the organ of the Blanco Party's most nationalistic and right-wing faction, said that it sincerely regretted Senator Kennedy's death even though his country has not always "adjusted its international conduct to the strict canons of impartial and respectful co-existence among nations". Extra lamented the loss of Senator Kennedy because "he did not hesitate to criticize a foreign policy recently conducted under the banner of error and aggression". The Extra editorial specifically mentioned U. S. policy in Viet Nam and U. S. "sponsorship . . . of economic and social formulas and prescriptions which have only provoked disturbances in the life of our people", as policies which it has hoped Senator Kennedy would be able to redirect.

The far-left press used Senator Kennedy's death to launch sharp attacks against the United States. As of June 15 the Communist Party organ El Popular was still carrying editorials or articles almost every day under such headlines as "Society of Crime", "Democracy of Gangsters", "Crime Pays", "Weapons Rule in the U. S.", and "Who Will be Next -- The Society of Hate, Violence, and Crime". These articles and editorials portray the United States as a crime-ridden society in which violence is endemic and in which anyone who challenges government policy or stands up for the underprivileged is likely to be murdered. One El Popular article was accompanied by a reproduction of a 1963 Herb Block cartoon lampooning the ease with which guns can be purchased in the United States. The Socialist weekly Izquierda carried an article on the Senator's death entitled "The System of Political Crime" which called the United States a land of "systematized political crime and violent inhuman destruction", the "most immoral" nation in history, and the "sinister oppressor of more than half of humanity". Equally as vitriolic was an editorial in the intellectual leftist weekly Marcha by Carlos QUIJANO, Marcha's director. Quijano characterized the assassination of Senator Kennedy as a reflection of a society of "gangsters", "lynchers of Negroes", and "Mafia thugs". Since Americans are "taught to kill abroad", to carry out "genocide in Viet Nam" and "slaughter in Santo Domingo", said Quijano, they quite naturally kill at home (Montevideo A-759).

Also appearing in the press were a number of paid advertisements by civic organizations expressing sorrow over the tragic and premature end of Senator Kennedy's career. The Senator's death also received widespread radio coverage, with audiences reaching as high as two million (over two-thirds of Uruguay's population) on June 6 and 7 (Montevideo 2918).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Montevideo A-778

Page 4

BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL

Comment: Many Uruguayans find it hard to believe that the assassinations of Senator Kennedy and other American leaders in recent years could have been carried out by individual fanatics acting alone. However, few have accepted the radical left's characterization of the United States as a crime-ridden, gangster-dominated nation of violence and savagery. The editorial in Extra was probably motivated at least in part by the desire of Extra's owner and director, Glauco SEGOVIA, to carve out a new political identity for himself as a spokesman for the left wing of the Colorado Party. Segovia, who was Mayor of Montevideo in 1967 and who was chairman of the recently dissolved "Colorado Unity Front" alliance of several leading Colorado politicians, in the past has often shifted places on the political spectrum in accordance with what he has perceived to be his best political interests. The Marcha editorial reveals Quijano, who has long been considered a Marxist by the Embassy, to be virulently hostile to the United States. Marcha's editorial is more a cause for concern than the El Popular, Izquierda, Extra, or El Debate criticisms, because Marcha is the only intellectual weekly in the country and it reaches and influences moderate students and intellectuals as well as extreme leftists.

Group 3

TOPPING

*Mwm*

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

*Robt F. Kennedy,  
Robert F.*  
FOR RM USE ONLY

EUR-6	1	REP	AF
ARA	EUR	FE	
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19 A-419

CONFIDENTIAL

AIR POUCH

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

RECEIVED

TO : Department of State

INFO : OPORTO, PONTA DELGADA, LORENCO MARQUES, LUANDA

FROM : AmEmbassy LISBON

DATE: June 19, 1968

SUBJECT : Portuguese Attitudes and Their Effects on Local Reactions to the Assassination of Senator Kennedy

REF : Lisbon 1539, June 6, and 1542, June 7, 1968

euk

euk

Summary

The cables under reference reviewed some of the Portuguese reactions to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The following report is a survey of the political climate existing in Portugal (with appropriate references to recent reports) which made that reaction predictable if not almost inevitable in view of the extremely conservative bias of those in key positions.

While nowhere was Senator Kennedy attacked personally or as a symbol of U.S. political life, his death unleashed a round of anti-American criticism motivated both by ideological differences with the U.S. and by the increasing nervousness of the Portuguese Government in its preoccupation with maintaining and defending the existing political order.

A separate airgram now under preparation will summarize the non-official reaction.

Local Attitudes and Mythology

Semi-official Portuguese reactions to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and comment in the Government controlled press can best be understood in the light of local

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 In OutFORM DS-328  
4-62

Drafted by:

POL/DCAsendio/mrl 6/18/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
Charge/HEWeiner

Clearances:

USIS/SWBaldanza (in draft)

POL/AEEengesen

100-10800  
BUREAU  
OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS  
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

668 JUN 21 PM 3 30

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL

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attitudes and official Portuguese mythology. From the ideological point of view, the GOP is staunchly anti-Communist, representing as it does in its Constitution the last active current of pre-World War II corporativism. The power elite of Portugal consider that the National Revolution (1926) took place in reaction to the disorder in Portuguese society and government unleashed with the fall of the monarchy. Through the exercise of a variety of means, including the application of force, they have kept the lid on ever since. The coolness in relations between Portugal and most of her NATO allies is analyzed by the GOP as resulting from a lack of understanding on the part of most other Western nations of the real issues in the East-West confrontation or, worse, self-serving action on the part of some of those allies seeking to despoil Portugal. The fact that Portugal is attacked in international forums and meetings and is frequently condemned in UN resolutions contributes to the feeling of isolation. As the war against the insurgents in the African territories drags on, a feeling of being beleaguered is added.

Distrust of the U.S. by the GOP

The result is that, although Portugal identifies with Western society and recognizes the United States as the leader of the Free World, this identification contains many elements of a love-hate relationship. There is respect for U.S. power, but there is distrust of U.S. motives with regard to Portugal and suspicion of U.S. political philosophy which, without naming names, was recently equated by the Foreign Minister with Russian Communism as being evangelical and expansionist: The domestic problems confronting the U.S. are viewed locally with dismay heavily tinged by the self-righteous and self-serving assertion that only Portugal is on the right path politically. The Portuguese are prompt to pounce on purported weakness of the "American way of life" (usually depicted locally in pejorative terms) in order to contrast it unfavorably with what they consider to be their own orderly, stable society. The Portuguese Government's message comes through to their people something like this : "You see what happens in wicked libertarian societies! Aren't you fortunate that we don't have such problems?"

The obvious stick with which to beat the U.S. is racism. The Portuguese point by contrast to what they proudly call - with some justification within certain limits - their "pluri-continental

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multiracial society." The press in general is not backward in taking this line. However, the worst offender is the Government-controlled television system which seems to have more than its quota of rabid totalitarians (See A-291, March 13, 1968). These are not above presenting ludicrously distorted and one-sided programs about race riots and civil strife in the U.S. That the message does not always hit home in the manner intended is sometimes apparent. Recently, after a particularly nasty piece of TV work, a Portuguese field grade officer approached an Embassy officer to explain how disturbed he had been by the TV series on the U.S. civil rights movements. In all sincerity, he offered the gratuitous advice that the movement "must be crushed by force" and the Negroes "put in their place."

#### The GOP Is Nervous

More recently, the Francophile Portuguese have been severely shaken by the disturbances in France (See Lisbon 1497, May 29). They feared the crumbling not only of their preferred model of a highly advanced member of Western society, but the possibility of revolutionary contagion spreading to Portugal. In characteristic fashion, and in quick succession, the Minister of Interior delivered a very tough speech (See para 4, Lisbon 1497) warning both students and labor against any similar activity, the Minister of Economy used the theme of the French disturbances and the unreliability of foreign markets for a new exhortation toward greater self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector, and the Foreign Minister delivered his highly nationalistic and isolationist views on international affairs (See Lisbon 1532, June 5). The editorial commentators had a field day viewing with alarm Western society tottering before the forces of international Communism. The Portuguese conspiratorial view of history received full play and was evident even among the well-educated. It would seem apparent that such a view would be particularly prevalent in an authoritarian state which battens on conspiracy, either real or imagined, and which probably (and naturally) generates it.

#### The Assassination

The assassination of Senator Kennedy was a shock to the Portuguese, as to everyone else; but certain elements in the power structure saw it as an additional opportunity to drive home their views.

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The "Béjart incident" (See Lisbon 1550) appears to be a clear indication that the police intend to tolerate nothing which may even remotely be considered a threat of disorder. In this instance, the GOP attempted to cover its tracks in self-justification by reprinting Belgian press articles which disapproved of Béjart's conduct and by spreading the line through the diplomatic corps that the police had reacted to Béjart's remarks ("Down with violence, down with Fascism!") because they allegedly were anti-U.S. and anti-French. If, as is evident, the Government was bracing itself for possible political strife by becoming even more repressive than usual, what better justification than the problems which exist in a more permissive society like the U.S.? From a purely ideological point of view, the assassination permitted an orgy of anti-American propaganda emphasizing racism, the U.S. tradition of violence, the consequences of decadent democracy and the effects of a highly materialistic, technologically advanced society on the spirit of man.

The flow was not all one way and occasionally more moderate pieces would appear. News coverage, as distinguished from editorial commentary, was extensive and sympathetic. Dutra FARIA, the head of the official Government news agency ANI, followed up an early, highly incensed, editorial in the official party newspaper Diario da Manha with a more reasonable one entitled "Let's Not Exaggerate." However, the ideological orchestration of the editorial comment was discernible from the repetitious themes and also from the hints received that some of the pieces had been written to order. Despite Faria's pleas in the semi-official Diario da Manha, the television attack continued. An attempt is being made to obtain the script of three special half-hour programs on the assassination and the U.S. which were shown at peak hours with an estimated viewing audience of four million people.

#### The Effects of the Anti-U.S. Campaign

The Embassy considers it highly unlikely that this anti-American campaign will have any permanent adverse effect on the basic good will of the populace toward the United States. In the aftermath of the assassination itself, the large numbers of expressions of sympathy, received in person, by telephone and in writing, as well as comments received by Embassy officers from people in all walks of life, demonstrated a sympathetic reaction to the bereavement of the Senator's family and the American nation, although

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mixed with a certain bewilderment at this latest violence against a national figure. The Embassy believes that the Senator's death made a profound impression on the Portuguese. This is all the more notable since Senator Kennedy, because of his identification as a "Liberal," was not a favorite in local Government circles and did not usually receive a good press. A special mass sponsored by Embassy personnel and announced with short notice was well attended by the diplomatic corps and by an impressive number of private citizens. (Similarly, special prayers offered at churches of various denominations and the Lisbon Synagogue revealed a certain depth of popular sympathy.) Government officials, however, did not attend the mass.

In addition, the Portuguese are somewhat cynical concerning the pronouncement of their Government and, in fact, among intellectual and student groups, a strong, obviously Government-sponsored attack will probably generate sympathy. Many calls were received by the Embassy from Portuguese who objected to the line taken by the Portuguese TV programs. One danger lies in the fact that a distorted picture of the United States is being developed in the mind of those having no direct knowledge of the U.S. The most graphic example of this is the quite common question posed by otherwise sophisticated people, "Do you think it would be all right for me to go to New York (... Washington ... Los Angeles) during my trip to the United States?" The more obvious point is that the Portuguese Government, becoming increasingly nervous over possible future problems, responded with an attack against the democratic concept of government and, specifically, the U.S. view of that concept.

WEINER

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PS 7-1 JORDAN-US/SIRHAN, SIRHAN  
XRPOL 6 US/KENNEDY, ROBERT F.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

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Classification

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19 JUN 68 00 282

ACTION: Amembassy AMMAN PRIORITY

INFO: Amembassy BEIRUT PRIORITY  
Amembassy TEL AVIV "  
Amconsul JERUSALEM "  
Amembassy TRIPOLI "  
FBI

STATE

SUBJECT: Sirhan Case

1. Four or five Jordanian lawyers have reportedly been requested by Jordanian Lawyers Association and Arab Lawyers Federation to come to the United States to defend Sirhan Bishara Sirhan. Press has reported that lawyers already in touch with California Public Defenders' office.
2. Department has no knowledge of any visa applications by these lawyers. Regarding their standing in the California courts, we have referred press queries to California authorities.
3. FYI In order for Jordanian lawyers to represent Sirhan they would have to be admitted to practice by Superior Court of California. Action on application for admission to practice

Drafted by: L/NEA:RHNeuman:eew/dmg 6/18/68

Tel. Ext.

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

NEA/ARN - Robert B. Houghton

Cleared by:

NEA - Mr. Rockwell (draft)  
SCA - Mr. Smith  
L - Mr. Salans

AFN - Mr. Horan (info)  
P/NEA - Mr. Wheelock (info)

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31  
POL 6 US/KENNEDY, ROBERT F.  
*Department of State*

TELEGRAM

25

CONFIDENTIAL 773

PAGE 01 AMMAN 05400 191222Z

53  
ACTION L 03

INFO AF 09,NEA 13,SY 03,SCA 02,VO 02,P 04,USIA 12,GPM 04,NSC 10,SP 02,

SS 20,RSC 01,SAH 02,H 02,CIAE 00,INR 07,NSAE 00,DODE 00,JUS 02,

FBI 01,RSR 01,100 W

P 191249Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY AMMAN  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5793  
INFO AMEMBASSY BEIRUT PRIORITY  
AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV  
AMCONSUL JERUSALEM  
AMEMBASSY TRIPOLI  
FBI

C O N F I D E N T I A L AMMAN 5400

SUBJ: SIRHAN CASE

REF: STATE 185891

1. WE APPRECIATE SENSITIVE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS INVOLVED IN PROSPECT JORDANIAN LAWYERS BECOMING INVOLVED IN SIRHAN CASE.

2. ALTHOUGH THEY ARE PALESTINIAN, AT LEAST TWO OF THE LAWYERS, FUAD ATALLAH AND AHMAD AL-KHALIL, MENTIONED IN LOCAL PRESS ARE GENERALLY WELL-BALANCED AND MODERATE INDIVIDUALS. THEY ARE ALSO ABLE LAWYERS. WE BELIEVE RESPONSIBLE GOJ OFFICIALS WILL NOT NEED TO HAVE PICTURE DRAWN FOR THEM WITH REGARD TO POSSIBLY UNFORTUNATE POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS INVOLVED.

3. ON BALANCE WE SEE NO ALTERNATIVE TO LETTING NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE. WE CANNOT CONTROL DECISIONS OF CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT OR TRIAL JUDGE, IN ANY CASE. EVEN IF PRESENT JORDANIAN LAWYERS WERE DISSUADED IT IS QUOTE POSSIBLE OTHER ELEMENTS IN JORDAN OR ELSEWHERE MAY SEEK TO INFLAME ISSUE BY ENLISTING THEMSELVES IN SIRHAN'S DEFENSE.

4. IF GOJ OR JORDANIAN

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# Department of State

# TELEGRAM

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CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 AMMAN 05400 191222Z

LAWYERS SHOULD, HOWEVER, APPROACH US, BELIEVE WE SHOULD RESTRICT OURSELVES TO BRIEF OUTLINE OF COURT PROCEDURES, OVER WHICH USG HAS NO CONTROL, AND EXPLAIN THAT DECISION EMPLOY LAWYERS UP TO DEFENSE COUNSEL AND SIRHAN HIMSELF. WE WOULD ALSO SEIZE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSURE THEM THAT SIRHAN TRIAL WOULD BE CONDUCTED WITH SCRUPULOUS REGARD DEFENDANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND THIS WILL BE READILY APPARENT TO ALL OBSERVERS. ACCORDING OUR INFORMANT, LAWYERS INTEND TO GO TO US AS OBSERVERS, BUT FINAL DECISION NOT YET TAKEN. SYMMES

CONFIDENTIAL

POL 6 US/Kennedy, Robert F  
18507.0

# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE:  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Bac

18 JUN 68 14 372

Origin

Info:

ACTION: Amembassy LUSAKA

INFO: Amembassy DAR ES SALAAM

STATE

DAR ES SALAAM FOR AMBASSADOR GOOD

SUBJECT: Assassination Reactions

REF: Lusaka 2085

1. We also regret that Fonmin Kamanga saw fit to reply to Ambassador's letter through medium of press and agree that reactions to Kennedy assassination by certain GRZ officials have been most unfortunate.

2. Dept notes however that Embassy has made US position clear both publicly and privately. We have done likewise here with Ambassador Banda when we gave him copy of Amb. Good's letter, both on June 8 and again today. Ambassador Banda once again expressed

regret over statements made by some GRZ officials, e.g., Mainza Chona and Chanda, and insisted they should be taken as views of individuals rather than as official GRZ position. Emphasized that neither President Kaunda nor Fonmin Kamanga, despite their deep shock over assassination, had meant to imply USG responsibility or involvement. Again mentioned his efforts to place assassination in proper perspective for his Govt.

(Copy his condolence message to Secretary being pouched.)

3. In view above, Dept believes no further purpose would likely be achieved by engaging in further exchange of correspondence at this

CONFIRMED BY RS/R

Drafted by:  
AFSE: EWHolmes:reb

Tel. Ext.  
3977

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

AF: THEQuimby

Clearances:

AF/P - Mr. Perkins

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Page 2 of telegram to Amembassy LUSAKA

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*Classification*

[ time on this emotion-laden subject and would prefer that proposed formal note not be sent. If opportunity arises, Charge might wish make some of points contained in proposed note to Fonmin Kamanga or Mark Chona orally but, all in all, believe it best keep any such approach in low key.

GP-3

End

RUSK

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*Classification*

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ORIGINATOR ...

AF-

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

POL 6 US/KENNEDY  
ROBERT F.

## FILE DESIGNATION

RS/R	REP	AF	ARA
1			
EUR	FE	NEA	CU
INR	E	P	IO
L	FBO	AID	
S/P	3/CPR		
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AGR	COM	FRB	INT
LAB	TAR	TR	XMB
AIR	ARMY	NAVY	OSD
USIA	NSA	CIA	
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NSC			
6			

## SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION

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A-371

NO. /

## HANDLING INDICATOR

TO Department of State  
JUL 21 1968  
RECEIVED

RS/R file

FROM Amembassy ABIDJAN DATE: June 18, 1968

SUBJECT Ivory Coast Reaction to Kennedy Assassination

REF :

The reaction of Ivorians, French and others in Ivory Coast to the death of Senator Robert Kennedy has been one of shock, disbelief, and sympathy, not so much sympathy for America's loss, but for the personal loss of Senator Kennedy's family. The sharply emotional Ivorian reaction was that to some degree it was America that killed Kennedy. That belief sums up the very negative and unfavorable image of America that the assassination has projected for local eyes.

Senator Kennedy inherited much of his brother's charismatic appeal to Africans who have regarded him as the natural champion of President Kennedy's compassion and understanding for third world problems.

From the moment the news spread of the attempt on Senator Kennedy's life, various officials called the Embassy to express sympathy. The Senator's death provoked further reactions, such as telephone calls and letters of sympathy from all quarters, including the French. The memorial service held June 7 at the Ambassador's Residence was well attended; the Ivorians were represented by two of the three Vice Presidents of the National Assembly, several Deputies, a Vice President of the Economic and Social Council, and the Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry. Later the same evening, National Assembly President Yace, Economic and Social Council President Mamadou Coulibaly,

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TO:	Action	Info.
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Action Taken:

Date:

Initials:

FORM 10-64 DS-323

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 In  OutDrafted by:  
POL:RMFouche:jaw

Drafting Date: 6/14/68 Phone No.: 800-373-100

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
DCM:LGD:JWClearances:  
USIS:W Petty (draft)

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Abidjan A- 371  
Page 2

and Supreme Court President Alphonse Boni, the country's second, third and fourth personalities, called on Ambassador Morgan to present condolences in behalf of the Ivory Coast's Democratic Party which they lead. President Houphouet-Boigny sent a personal message to Mrs. Kennedy in behalf of himself, Mrs. Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian people.

A steady stream of people visited the Embassy from June 6 to June 10 to sign the register set out in the Embassy foyer. Foreign Minister Usher signed the register for the Ivorian government.

Press reaction was sharp. The June 6th edition of Fraternité-Matin carried a page devoted to Kennedy's biography and his political prospects, and a bitter front page editorial condemned the act, predicting dire consequences for the United States if Kennedy died. Later the same day, a special edition was issued announcing his death, the first time in the history of the newspaper that this has been done.

The June 7 issue headlined the Arthur Schlesinger speech given at CCNY "Why so many murders in the U.S.?" The back page of the same issue covered world and U.S. reactions, a statement by Ambassador Morgan, and other articles peripherally related to the assassination. Later issues included information on the accused slayer, the funeral, and the day of mourning. On June 11, Fraternité printed two poems condemning the slaying and criticizing America. The weekly party newspaper Fraternité printed a large front page photograph of the Senator with editorial comment expressing the universality of guilt for the assassination and the hope that the world would learn from Kennedy's death as it had from his life.

In sum, feelings in Ivory Coast have been strong. The over-riding sentiment centers on the fact that the possible election of a Kennedy brother has been crushed. Moreover, Senator Kennedy had a special appeal in Ivory Coast stemming partly from the fact that he was fondly remembered as having been President Kennedy's personal representative to the Ivory Coast's first independence celebration in 1961.

MORGAN



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18507.1

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## GOING TELEGRAM Department of State

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DICATE:  COLLECT  
 CHARGE TO

(42)

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~Classification *b7C*

18 JUN 68 14 37Z

*POL 6 US / KENNEDY,  
ROBERT F.*

Origin

Info:

ACTION: Amembassy CANBERRA

STATE

1. Please pass the following message to Lord Casey from the President:

"Dear Lord Casey: I was deeply grateful for your telegram.

The knowledge that your countrymen share our grief at the tragic loss of Senator Kennedy is a source of great comfort and consolation to me and to my fellow Americans.

Lyndon B. Johnson"

2. White House does not plan to release message, but has no objection to release by Governor General.

3. Following, FYI, is text of Governor General's message to the President:

~~XXX~~

QTE: We share with you the shock and horror of this dreadful happening. Casey Governor-General. UNQTE.

END

*RUSK*~~MURKIN BY RUSK~~

Drafted by:

EA/ANZ:CCBrower:r1w 6/14/68

Tel. Ext.

52092

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

EA/ANZ - Carlton C. Brower

Clearances:

EA - *Mr. Blackburn*~~W. [REDACTED]~~S/S - Mr. *[REDACTED]* LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Classification

ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

POL 6 US/KENNEDY

PPB 7 JORDAN  
FOR RM USE ONLY

RM/R	REP	AF
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ARA	EUR	FE
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	USIA	NSA
34	10	3
FBI	NSC	6

A-387

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

INFO : London Jidda  
Beirut Kuwait  
Jerusalem Tripoli  
Tel Aviv

FROM : Amembassy AMMAN

RECEIVED

JUN 21 8 24 AM '68

DATE: June 18, 1968

SUBJECT: Bishara Sirhan Press Interview June 16, 1968

REF : Amman 5355

Noted file  
NEA/ARN  
7-1-68

The enclosed interview with Bishara Sirhan, father of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, appeared in ad-Difaa on June 17. Portions of a similar interview carried by ad-Dustour, containing certain variations and additional information, are enclosed.

SYMMES

Enclosures:

1. Interview appearing in ad-Difaa
2. Portions of interview carried by ad-Dustour

COPYFLG-PER

FORM DS-323  
4-64

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Drafted by:

POL:RH Pelletreau/clc 6/18/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
ADCM:SC Blackiston

Clearances:

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