

Death Showed His Eventful

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posedly proceeding too slowly in advancing racial equality.

Although the Justice Department was his primary responsibility, he had a hand in practically every phase of government.

The Attorney General played an important part in advising on appointments.

The President turned to him after the ill-fated Cuban invasion in April 1961, appointing him to head an inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency.

In 1962 the President sent his brother on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union the Attorney General led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning.

He rejected such action as "another Pearl Harbor," and urged instead the policy that was adopted of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles.

The President did not always take his brother's advice.

Tragedy

The Attorney General was lunching at his McLean, Va., home on Nov. 22, 1963 when he learned of his brother's assassination. He was at the airport when the Presidential plane landed in Washington with the late President's body, his blood-smearing widow and the newly sworn in President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

He never left his sister-in-law's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, U.S. Senator Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy, walked on either side of

Tragic History Follows Family

WASHINGTON — (AP) — With the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy, four of the nine children of Joseph and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy have died violently.

Joseph Jr. — Born July 25, 1915, killed Aug. 12, 1944. A Navy pilot, he volunteered for a mission that involved parachuting from a bomber loaded with 10 tons of explosives before it hit a German V-2 rocket site in World War II. The bomber exploded prematurely with him aboard.

John F. Kennedy—Born May 29, 1917, assassinated in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963. The President and Mrs. Kennedy suffered the death of two children, a daughter stillborn and a son who died two days after birth from a lung disease.

Rosemary Kennedy—Born Sept. 13, 1919. In an institution for the mentally retarded since 1941.

Kathleen Kennedy Cavendish—Born Feb. 20, 1920, killed in a plane crash in France in May 1948. Her husband, the Marquess of Hartington and a captain in the Coldstream Guards, was killed while on an infantry patrol only four months after their marriage in May 1944. She had been in England as a Red Cross worker during the war.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy—Born Feb. 22, 1932, suffered a broken back in a plane crash June 19, 1964, but recovered sufficiently to enable him to walk to his seat when the Senate reconvened the following January.

Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., the father, has been paralyzed by a stroke since 1962. He and Mrs. Kennedy have three other daughters: Eunice Kennedy Shriver, born July 10, 1921; Patricia Kennedy Lawford, born May 6, 1924, and Jean Kennedy Smith, born Feb. 20, 1928.

her as the funeral procession followed the casket on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews. At Arlington Cemetery both brothers helped her light the Eternal Flame over the grave.

The assassination plunged Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure and, reportedly, he and President Johnson were strained with each other.

At Johnson's request he flew to the Far East in January 1964 to confer with

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leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia.

In June he traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to West Berlin.

Recovery

On June 19, a few days before he left for West Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again.

His brother "Ted," who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in a plane crash

while en route to the Massachusetts Democratic convention where he was to be nominated for reelection to a full six year term.

The Attorney General rushed to his brother's bedside. Doctors reported the young Senator suffered a broken back but his recovery was assured.

Heartened by that report, he made his European trip.

Meanwhile, the domestic political pot boiled.

There was talk of him becoming Johnson's vice presidential running mate in the approaching presidential election. Political leaders indorsed the idea. Polls showed him a favorite. At the same time there

were suggestions from New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the U.S. Senate in New York State although he resided in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

On June 23, 1964 he announced "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate for New York.

Six weeks later Jaohnson, in effect, put him back in the New York Senate race by eliminating Kennedy and all other Cabinet members from consideration as his running mate.

In the days that followed Kennedy won the indorsement of Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, the state's most potent

Democratic leader; he resigned as a Massachusetts delegate to the Democratic National convention; leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and won the nomination at the state convention against only token opposition.

Resigns

With that, Kennedy resigned as Attorney General.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent, Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating who sought a second term. The white haired, 64 year old Senator sent Kennedy a New York State Guide upon his nomination in an obvious dig at Kennedy's supposed unfamiliarity with New York State.

Kennedy faced the carpetbagger charge head-on.

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

Kennedy defeated Keating by more than 800,000 plurality. When he joined his brother "Ted" in the Senate, it marked the first time in history three brothers had become senators.

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of nine children of Joseph P. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. His father was a multimillionaire and a former ambassador to Great Britain.

He was almost overshadowed by his older brothers and sisters but he compensated for this, plus his physical slightness and lack of academic bril-

liance, by a grim determination to succeed.

A classmate at Milton Academy, where he prepared for Harvard, said, "it was much tougher in school for him than the others — socially, in football, with studies."

World War II interrupted his Harvard studies. He was a Harvard sophomore when his oldest brother, Joseph, Jr., was killed on a Naval flying mission over the English channel in 1944. Some months later the Navy named a destroyer after Joseph Jr., and Robert went to Washington to ask Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to release him from officer training and assign him to the ship as a seaman. It was done before the family knew anything about it.

Football

His naval career was spent in the Caribbean with no sign of the enemy. "I led a rather relaxed life," he admitted upon his return to Harvard. There, his driving energy and tenacity won him a place on the football team, although he was only 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighed only 160 pounds. He was graduated in 1948. Virginia Law School and marriage to Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., followed.

Kennedy's restless energy and will to work was recognized by the late President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, whom Kennedy greatly admired.

His father also recognized his drive. He once said "Jack the President works as hard as any mortal man can; Bobby goes a little further."