



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

April 3, 2023

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
SUITE 1203
CASTAIC, CA 91384-4520

Request No.: 1346670-000
Subject: REAGAN, NANCY DAVIS

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

The FBI is currently processing records subject to the FOIA that are responsive to your request. We are making these records available in the FBI's electronic FOIA Library (The Vault) on the FBI's public website, <http://vault.fbi.gov>. On the right-hand side of the home page, under the heading "Vault Links" you can search for your subject alphabetically (click on "A-Z Index"), by category (click on "Categories"), or by entering text into our search engine (click on "Search Vault"). For records responsive to this request, please enter "Nancy Reagan" as the search term.

The available documents represent the interim release of information responsive to your FOIA request. You will be notified when additional releases are available.

Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request.

- ☐ Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please inform us by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov or by replying through standard mail if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System.
- ☐ Additional records responsive to your request were processed but are not currently available on The Vault. Please inform us by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov or by replying through standard mail if you would like to receive these records.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

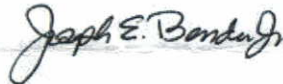
Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this

request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Joseph E. Bender, Jr.
Acting Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552


- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault

The image shows a close-up of a heavy, metallic vault door. The door is partially open, revealing a complex internal mechanism with multiple locking bolts and a central handle. A bright blue light emanates from the gap between the door and the frame, creating a strong glow and casting shadows on the surrounding metal. The overall aesthetic is industrial and mysterious.

The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1346627-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 52

Page 6 ~ Duplicate;
Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
Page 8 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 15 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 16 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 17 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 21 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C;
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FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#327)

TEXT:

VZCZCDNO010

PP HQ BU

DE DN #0010 1190052

ZNR UUUUU

P 290034Z APR 89

FM FBI DENVER (89F-NEW) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI BUFFALO/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3210//

SUBJECT: UNSUB, AKA [REDACTED] GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT-
VICTIM; AND OTHER UNSPECIFIED FAMILY MEMBERS-VICTIMS; RONALD
REAGAN, FORMER PRESIDENT-VICTIM; NANCY REAGAN, SPOUSE-VICTIM; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] VICTIM; 4/27/89; CRIME AGAINST FAMILY MEMBERS-FEDERAL
OFFICIALS (THREAT MATTER); OO: BUFFALO.

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FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES ON APRIL 27, 1989, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTION CENTER (PDDC),
PUEBLO MEMORIAL AIRPORT, PUEBLO, COLORADO, TELEPHONE (719)
948-3334, CONTACTED THE FBI PUEBLO RA BY TELEPHONE TO ADVISE

INDICES:

GENERAL
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89-BU-23555-1

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Advise Denver of details
of FBI/USSS interview last week

PAGE TWO DE DN 0010 UNCLAS

THAT HIS OFFICE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED

[REDACTED] THREATENING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON APRIL 27, 1989, [REDACTED] PDCC,

PUEBLO, COLORADO, RELEASED TO THE FBI THE LETTER RECEIVED FROM

[REDACTED] WHICH THREATENED THE PRESIDENT. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE LETTER HAD BEEN HANDLED BY NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS.

THE LETTER AND ENVELOPE WERE EXAMINED AND THE FOLLOWING WAS NOTED AS ON THE DOCUMENTS: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHICH STATED "HERE'S A LITTLE INFORMATION FOR USE TO PASS ON THE PRESIDENT. IF HE DOES NOT RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE. I WILL KILL FORMER PRESIDENT REAGAN, HIS WIFE NANCY, AND THEIR EASY ACCESIBLE [REDACTED] IF THIS DOES NOT GET HIS ATTENTION, I WILL HAVE TO HAVE MY ASSOCIATES POISON PRESIDENT BUSH'S FAMILY. THE CHOICE IS HIS." (SIGNED) [REDACTED]

ON APRIL 27, 1989, FBI-DENVER OFFICE CONDUCTED AN INDICES SEARCH OF THEIR FILES AND THE NEW YORK OFFICE WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

ON APRIL 27, 1989, [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, DENVER, COLORADO, WAS NOTIFIED OF THE LETTER, THE TEXT

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PAGE THREE DE DN 0010 UNCLAS

OF THE LETTER AND THE NEGATIVE INDICES SEARCH BY SSA [REDACTED]
PUEBLO RA.

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ON APRIL 27, 1989, SSA [REDACTED] FBIHQ, WAS
CONTACTED AND ADVISED OF THE LETTER RECEIVED BY PDDC, THE
CONTENTS OF THE LETTER AND THAT SA [REDACTED] USSS, DENVER,
COLORADO, HAD BEEN NOTIFIED AS TO THE RECEIPT OF THE LETTER.

INFORMATION FORWARDED TO BUFFALO FOR APPROPRIATE
INVESTIGATION.

INVESTIGATION AT DENVER CONTINUING.

BT

#0010

NNNN

89F-BU-23555-1A1.

89 F-BU-23555-1A1

Field File No. 100-220230 *per.*

Serial # of Originating Document _____

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 4-24-89

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☒ No Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☒ No

Title: *AKA:*
Threats against President
as of 4/24/89

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☒ Original notes re interview of

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4.24.89

- possible delay to get him to another maximum security Facility
- earlier he was rescheduled for medium Sec.
- there has been no psychological evaluation to date
- this letter appears to be out of the ordinary for this inmate stated
→ his counselor

Release date

Interview

I'm going to get out some time and I'm going to kill him
Admitted writing the letter -

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5:00 pm

Advised of Rts - Acknowledged by inmate

Interview less than 2:00-minutes
3:00;

89F BU 23555-1A2

Field File No. _____

Serial # of Originating Document _____

OO and File No. B. B. 6

Date Received 5-4-89

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By [Redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☒ No Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☒ No

Title: [Redacted]

*Threat against President
C.O. B. B. 6*

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

Letter written by [Redacted]

*April 17, 1989
April 27, 1989*

[Redacted]

*(copy of report)
sent to the President's
Adviser B. B. 6*

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Transmit attached by Facsimile - UNCLAS

Precedence _____

To: *Assistant United States Attorney*
[Redacted]
From: *FBI, BUFFOLA*
Subject: [Redacted]

Date: *5-5-89*Time: Transmitted - *11:20 AM*

Initials [Redacted]

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☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other *Copy of Letter from* [Redacted]

Special handling instructions:

Hand Carry to [Redacted]

Approved: [Redacted]

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NIAGARA COUNTY ADDENDUM REPORT NCSD NFPD NTPD LPD OTHER PAGE 2 OF 2

ADDENDUM

A CONTINUATION OF A CRIME REPORT

CR# 19333
RL#

3. VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) OR FIRM NAME IF BUSINESS 4. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (HOUSE NO. - STREET NAME) 5. DATE OF INCIDENT

[REDACTED] CONVENIENT - WALCUT 3 12/02/87

INFORMATION PROVIDED BELOW REFERS TO BLOCK NUMBER ON ORIGINAL REPORT
AS INDICATED IN LEFT COLUMN.

THE STORE AFTER SEVERAL SECONDS, THEY ENTERED THE STORE WHEN [REDACTED] WALKED TOWARD THE CASH REGISTER AREA, ONE SUSPECT, LATER IDENTIFIED AS [REDACTED] GRABBED [REDACTED] FROM BEHIND, PUT A KNIFE UNDER HIS CHIN AND DEMANDED ALL THE MONEY FROM THE CASH REGISTER. [REDACTED] COMPLIED, THEN THE SUSPECT DEMANDED MONEY FROM THE OTHER REGISTER AND FROM THE SAFE, WHILE THE OTHER TWO URGED HIM TO LEAVE. DURING THE INCIDENT, [REDACTED] CAME FROM THE BACK OF THE STORE AND WITNESSED THE ROBBERY. SUSPECTS FLED OUT OF THE STORE AND RAN SOUTH ACROSS THE PARKING LOT THROUGH THE YARDS AND OVER TO GENESEE ST.

REPORTING OFFICER ADVISED ALL UNITS OF THE SUSPECTS' DESCRIPTIONS. OFFICERS [REDACTED]

AND NCSD DEPUTIES [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] CONVERGED ON THE AREA, LOCATED TWO SUSPECTS, PURSUED AND EVENTUALLY ARRESTED [REDACTED]

OWNER [REDACTED] REFUSED TO DISCLOSE AMT. OF LOSS.

REPORTING OFFICER(S):

[REDACTED]

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ADDENDUM

A CONTINUATION OF A ROBBERY 1st

CR#
RL# 19333

3. VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) OR FIRM NAME IF BUSINESS	4. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (HOUSE NO. - STREET NAME)	5. DATE OF INCIDENT
CONVENIENT FOOD MART	73 WALNUT STREET	DEC. 2, 1987

BLOCK NO. INFORMATION PROVIDED BELOW REFERS TO BLOCK NUMBER ON ORIGINAL REPORT AS INDICATED IN LEFT COLUMN.

THIS WRITER RECIEVED A CALL ABOUT A ROBBERY AT CONVENIENT FOOD MART, ON THE WAY TO THAT LOCATION, TWO WHITE MALES WERE PICKED UP AND RETURNED TO THE STORE FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION BY VICTIM OR WITNESS. THE FIRST WHITE MALE TO BE PICKED UP WAS ON LOCUST STREET NEAR SOUTH, THE SECOND WAS (ARREST SHEET ATTACHED), AT GENESEE STREET, NEAR PINE STREET. ONE OF THE WAS INTERVIEWED, SHE WAS ASKED TO GO OUT IN THE PARKING LOT AND VIEW THE TWO SUSPECTS. SHE FIRST LOOKED AT AND INDICATED THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE ROBBERY, THE SECOND SUSPECT WAS VIEWED AND STATED THAT HE WAS THE ONE THAT HELD THE KNIFE TO THE OTHER CLERKS THROAT. WAS THEN TAKEN TO THE LOCKPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT ARRESTED FOR WAS UNARRESTED AND LET GO. THE VICTIMS AND WERE TAKEN TO THE LOCKPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT WHERE STATEMENTS WERE TAKEN. (ATTACHED) THE TWO OTHERS WERE NOT APPREHENDED. SUSPECT NUMBER 2 IS OF DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEKEND, AND WERE SEEN TOGETHER AT LAPORT REST., ON NOV. 29, 1987, POLICE REPORT FILED, (ATTACHED) USED THE NAME AT THAT TIME :AND AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. BOTH AND WERE SHOWN THE MUG BOOKS BUT COULD NOT PICK ANY-ONE OUT. THE KNIFE USED IN THE ROBBERY WAS NOT FOUND ON THE AREA HE WAS APPREHENDED IN WAS CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. WAS INTERVIEWED BY DETECTIVE ON DECEMBER 2, 1987 WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS, HE WAS GIVEN HIS RIGHTS AT THAT TIME. I DID INTERVIEW HIM DEC. 3, 1987 ALSO WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. WILL BE CALLED TO LPD. FOR A COMPOSITE OF THE THIRD INDIVIDUAL. PAROLE OFFICER OF CONTACTED ABOUT PICTURE OF AND CONNECTION BETWEEN AND

SUPERVISOR

NIAGARA COUNTY ADDENDUM REPORT NCSD NFPD NTPD LPD OTHER PAGE 3 OF 3

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1. OFFENSE OR CHARGE 2. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE 3. DATE / TIME 4. CRIME

ROBBERY 1ST 160.15 P.L. 19333 87-CA-14-18

5. TIME OF OCCURRENCE 6. TIME DISPATCH 7. WHEN REPORTED 8. LOCATION OF OFFENSE

12 02 87 2224 12 02 87 2224 CONVENIENT CONVENIENT - 73 WAGNET

9. VICTIM/SUBJECT NAME 10. VICTIM/SUBJECT ADDRESS/TOWNSHIP 11. REPORT PERSON

12. VICTIM/SUBJECT EMPLOYER/SCHOOL 13. SOC. SEC. # 14. VICTIM DOB 15. SEX 16. RACE 17. PHONE

18. DATE 12 02 87

19. WAS THERE A WITNESS TO THE CRIME? 20. INDICATE WITH CODE IN BOXES PROVIDED PERSONS RELATIONSHIP TO INVESTIGATION (INCLUDING REPORTING PERSON'S NAME IF DIFFERENT FROM VICTIM)

21. ADDRESS CHECKED 22. 23. 24.

25. CAN SUSPECT BE NAMED? 26. SUSPECT #1 NAME (AKA-DOB-INFO) 27. SUSPECT #2

28. CAN SUSPECT BE LOCATED? 29. SUSPECT #1 CAN BE LOCATED AT 30. SUSPECT #2

31. CAN SUSPECT BE DESCRIBED? 32. SUSPECT #1 (INCL. PHONE #) 33. SUSPECT #2 (INCL. PHONE #)

34. CAN SUSPECT BE IDENTIFIED? 35. CAN SUSPECT VEHICLE BE IDENTIFIED?

36. USING APPROPRIATE CODES IN THE BOXES PROVIDED INDICATE WHO CAN IDENTIFY SUSPECT/VEHICLE

37. REGISTRATION # 38. YR 39. MAKE 40. MODEL & TYPE 41. COLOR 42. IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

43. TIME SUSPECT/VEHICLE INFO. BROADCAST 44. TT SENT DATE & TIME

45. IS STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIABLE? 46. DESCRIBE PROPERTY STOLEN/DAMAGED 47. REMOVED FROM 48. PROPERTY I.D. INFO. 49. PROP. VAL.

50. CASH 51. CASH DRAWER 52. 53.

54. NATURE OF INJURY 55. INSTRUMENT/WEAPON OR FORCE USED 56. TOT. VAL.

57. WHERE HOSPITALIZED 58. ATTEND. PHYSICIAN 59. PRONOUNCING PHYSICIAN/WHERE 60. DATE-TIME PRON. 61. MED. EXM/ CORONER

62. IS THERE SIGNIFICANT M.O. PRESENT? 63. IS THERE SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL EVIDENCE PRESENT?

64. HAS EVIDENCE TECH. WORK BEEN PERFORMED? 65. IS THERE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION CAN BE COMPLETED NOW?

66. WAS THERE A DEFINITE LIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR ANYONE EXCEPT THE SUSPECT TO COMMIT THE CRIME?

67. POINT OF CRIME 68. PREMISE DESCRIPTION 69. PROP. INV. #

CASH REGISTER AREA CONVENIENCE STORE

NARRATIVE - SUMMARIZE DETAILS OF CRIME INCLUDING PROGRESSION OF EVENTS, NAMES OF OFFICERS ASSISTING, USE ADDENDUM IF NECESSARY. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WHICH IS AN EXTENSION OF ANY OF ABOVE BLOCKS. INDICATE BLOCK NUMBER AT LEFT.

70. 33a W/M STATES THAT AT ABOUT 2220 HRS HE OBSERVED 3 W/M'S STANDING AROUND OUTSIDE

71. IS ONE OF THE SOLVABILITY FACTORS PRESENT IN THIS REPORT? 72. REVIEW OFFICER REFERRAL 73. FOLLOW UP SOLVABILITY FACTORS

74. FOLLOW UP SOLVABILITY FACTORS

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☒ Negative ☐ See below *U.S.S. also negative*

Subject's name and aliases

[Redacted] aka

Character of case

THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT 175-C

Complainant ☒ Protect Source

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Complaint received

☒ Personal ☐ Telephonic Date *4/21/89* Time *4:45 P.M.*

Address of subject

Complainant's address and telephone number

[Redacted]

Race Sex Height Hair Build Birth date and Birthplace

Subject's Description
Age [Redacted]
☒ Male
☐ Female

Height

Hair

Build

Birth date and Birthplace

Weight

Eyes

Complexion

Social Security Number

Scars, marks or other data

FBI # [Redacted]

Facts of complaint

[Redacted] *U.S. SECRET SERVICE*, advised that his office received a letter written by [Redacted], who is currently incarcerated at [Redacted]

[Redacted] addressed to "Occupant" D.O.J. FBI.

In the letter [Redacted] stated that "we", [Redacted] and his "associates" will "kill" PRESIDENT BUSH and his family if his [Redacted] demands are not met. [Redacted] would kill BUSH by Chemical & GERM WARFARE.

The letter also states that [Redacted] and his associates will "poison" former PRESIDENT REAGAN, his wife, and an easily accessible [Redacted] within 31 days.

[Redacted] he advised. he will be traveling to [Redacted] on Monday 4/24/89 to interview [Redacted] and inquire into the FBI's interest in this matter due to the fact that a conspiracy may be involved.

Per writer's conversation with SSA [Redacted] SA [Redacted] [Redacted] will accompany [Redacted] to interview [Redacted]

89-BU-23555-2

Do not write in this space.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

INDEXED
FILED

175-131
1989

Action Recommended

[Redacted]

→ Short TI to HQ

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☒ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

4/28/89

1 FM FBI BUFFALO (175C-136) (C)

2 TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

3 BT

4 UNCLAS

5 CITE: //3110//

6 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

7
8 THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT; (OO: BUFFALO).

9 FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ON APRIL 21, 1989, THE
 10 BUFFALO DIVISION WAS ADVISED BY [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE,
 11 BUFFALO, NEW YORK, THAT HIS OFFICE RECEIVED A LETTER WRITTEN BY
 12 [REDACTED] WHO IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED AT [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED] NEW YORK. THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO "OCCUPANT
 14 DOJ FBI," AND WAS FORWARDED TO THE SECRET SERVICE IN BUFFALO FOR
 15 INVESTIGATION. [REDACTED] OF THE SECRET SERVICE REQUESTED THAT

16
17
18
19 Searched

Indexed

20 Serialized

21

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

008
(Number)ZZ10
(Time)

Per [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

#17

89-BU-23553-3
GMP046X.118
D

Note corrections

b6
b7CIndex
Last
page
7
Titleb6
b7Cb6
b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 THE FBI PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERVIEW OF ABOVE CAPTIONED SUBJECT
 2 BECAUSE THE LETTER SUBJECT HAD WRITTEN MADE REFERENCES THAT
 3 [] AND HIS "ASSOCIATES" WILL "KILL" PRESIDENT BUSH AND HIS
 4 FAMILY IF HIS, [] DEMANDS ARE NOT MET. SUBJECT CLAIMED HE
 5 WOULD KILL PRESIDENT BUSH BY CHEMICAL AND GERM WARFARE. []
 6 ALSO CLAIMED THAT HE AND HIS "ASSOCIATES" WILL POISON FORMER
 7 PRESIDENT REAGAN, HIS WIFE, AND EASILY ACCESIBLE [] WITHIN 31
 8 DAYS.

9 BECAUSE OF THE CONSPIRACY LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN THE LETTER
 10 AN AGENT OF THE BUFFALO DIVISION FBI DID ACCOMPANY [] OF
 11 THE SECRET SERVICE ON APRIL 24, 1989 WHEN [] WAS APPROACHED
 12 FOR AN INTERVIEW AT [] [] DID
 13 ADMIT WRITING THE LETTER IN QUESTION AND IN FACT STATED HE HAD
 14 WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT AND THEN STATED HIS
 15 INTENTION TO KILL THE PRESIDENT WHEN HE GETS OUT OF PRISON.

16 [] THEN WALKED OUT OF THE INTERVIEW WHICH LASTED LESS THAN
 17 THREE (3) MINUTES. DURING THAT BRIEF PERIOD [] MADE NO
 18 REFERENCE TO ANY ASSOCIATES.

19 BUREAU SHOULD NOTE THAT BUFFALO DIVISION IS NOT CONDUCTING
 20
 21

b6
b7cAt Secret
Service's
Requestb6
b7cb6
b7c

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ANY ACTIVE INVESTIGATION IN THIS CASE, *other than assisting Secret Service as*

2 [REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: DOB [REDACTED] *described above.*

3 POB NEW YORK; HEIGHT [REDACTED] WEIGHT [REDACTED]

4 FINGERPRINT CLASS [REDACTED]

SSAN [REDACTED] ✓

5 RACE WHITE; SEX MALE.

6 BT

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

5/9/89

1 FM FBI BUFFALO (89F-BU-23555) (SQ. 6) (P)

2 TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

3 FBI DENVER/ROUTINE/

4 BT

5 UNCLAS

6 CITE: //3110//

7
8 SUBJECT: CHANGED; [REDACTED] AKA; [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED] DEATH THREATS AGAINST

10 PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM; FBI SPECIAL AGENT

11 [REDACTED] - VICTIM; USSS SPECIAL AGENT

12 [REDACTED] - VICTIM; APRIL 27, 1989; AFO;

13 OO: BUFFALO.

14 RE BUFFALO TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED APRIL 28, 1989 (175C-
15 136), AND DENVER TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND BUFFALO, DATED APRIL 29,
16 1989.

17
18 89F BU-23555-4

19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

014
(Number)

2059
(Time)

Per [REDACTED]

corrected: [REDACTED]

Disk #9 [REDACTED] BU000240.129

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b7C

Index
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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 TITLE MARKED "CHANGED" TO REFLECT CURRENT SCOPE OF BUFFALO'S
 2 INVESTIGATION AND VICTIM'S INVOLVED.
 3

4 FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND DENVER, THE BUFFALO
 5 DIVISION FBI AND BUFFALO DIVISION USSS ARE CURRENTLY CONDUCTING A
 6 *Investigation on captioned Subject who is currently* ☐
 JOINTLY INCARCERATED AT ☐

7 ☐ SUBJECT HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS IN WHICH HE ^{HAS} EXPRESSED
 8 HIS INTENTION TO KILL THE PRESIDENT, AND VERBALLY REAFFIRMED THAT
 9 INTENTION WHEN INTERVIEWED AT ☐ BY
 10 CAPTIONED FEDERAL AGENTS ON APRIL 24, 1989. SINCE THAT
 11 INTERVIEW, SUBJECT HAS WRITTEN ANOTHER LETTER, POSTDATED APRIL
 12 27, 1989, IN WHICH HE AGAIN STATED HIS INTENTION TO KILL
 13 PRESIDENT BUSH AND HIS FAMILY, AND THEN ALSO STATED IN REFERENCE
 14 TO THE FEDERAL AGENTS THAT INTERVIEWED HIM ON APRIL 24, 1989,
 15 THAT "IF THERE'S EVER ANOTHER CONFRONTATION USE WONT'S BE SO
 LUCKY BECAUSE I'LL KILL USE IN A HEARTBEAT."
 16

17 THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, BUFFALO DIVISION, IS
 18 CURRENTLY SEEKING TO PROSECUTE SUBJECT BASED ON HIS THREATS
 19 AGAINST THE PRESIDENT. THE BUFFALO DIVISION FBI ALSO CONTACTED
 20 THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ON MAY 5, 1989, CONCERNING
 21 THE THREAT AGAINST THE FEDERAL OFFICERS AT WHICH TIME ASSISTANT
 UNITED STATES ATTORNEY ☐ ADVISED THAT HE WOULD

✓ b6
 b7C

✓ b6
 b7C

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

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1
2
3
4 FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ~~BUFFALO CASE 175C-136~~ HAS
5 NOW BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THIS CASE.

6 BT

7
8 relevant serials
9 from Buffalo control
10 file 175C-136 have
11
12
13
14
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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

EXT
FORMS,TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX,1 (#617)

TEXT;

VZCZCKMO063

PP HQ BU

DE WM #0063 131230Z

ZNR UUUUU

P 112252Z MAY 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(89F-BU-23555)(P)(C-4)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI BUFFALO/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST-VICTIM;
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT; CCSCAKA; OO:BUFFALO.

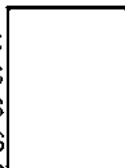
RE TELCAL ON 5/10/89 BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED] FBIHQ, AND SA

[REDACTED] WMFO.

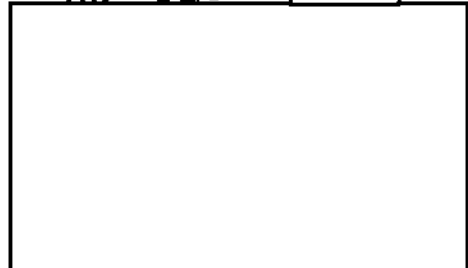
ON 5/10/89, [REDACTED] U.S. SUPREME COURT POLICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., FURNISHED WMFO WITH A XEROX COPY OF A THREAT
LETTER AND ENVELOPE POSTMARKED [REDACTED] MAY 2, 1989".
THE ENVELOPE IS ADDRESSED "U.S. SUPREME COURT BUILDING ATTN:

CLASS:
GENERAL
FOIMS
CONFID.
ELSUR
OCIS
HS

☐ NEG ☐ POS
☐ NEG ☒ POS
☐ NEG ☐ POS
☐ NEG ☐ POS
☐ NEG ☐ POS
☐ NEG ☐ POS



89F-BU-23555-15



b6
b7c

b6
b7c

PAGE TWO DE WM 0063 UNCLAS

WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST 1 FIRST STREET, NE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543"

AND BEARS A RETURN ADDRESS OF [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE ORIGINAL THREAT LETTER AND ENVELOPE WERE TURNED OVER TO THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE IN VIEW OF THE THREAT MADE AGAINST PRESIDENT BUSH.

THE LETTER STATES IN PART:

"THE DAY IS GONNA COME WHEN I WILL PASS THE JUDGMENT OF DEATH UPON YOU. FOR I AM SURELY GOING TO KILL YOU THE WARNING SIGNALS FOR YOU WILL BE WHEN I KILL PRESIDENT BUSH AND MANY FEDERAL AGENTS."

[REDACTED] COURT SECURITY, U.S. MARSHALL'S SERVICE, AND SA [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., WERE ADVISED OF THE THREAT ON MAY 10, 1989.

b6
b7c

FACSIMILE OF THREAT LETTER FOLLOWS TO BUFFALO, LEADS.

BUFFALO AT ALDEN, NEW YORK.

1) REVIEW [REDACTED] FILE AT [REDACTED] FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION CRIMINAL HISTORY, MENTAL HISTORY AND PAST

PAGE THREE DE WM 0063 UNCLAS

INSTANCES OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

2) SECURE PHOTOGRAPH OF [REDACTED] AND FORWARD TO WMFO.

b6
b7c

3) INTERVIEW [REDACTED] REGARDING THE LETTER HE WROTE TO CHIEF
JUSTICE REHNQUIST.

4) PRESENT TO AUSA FOR PROSECUTIVE OPINION.

UNCLAS

BT

#0063

NNNN

FD-448 (Rev. 3-7-88)

89 F-BU-23555

Transmit attached by Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

To: SAC BUFFALO

From: SAC WMFO (89D-NEW) (P) (Squad C-4)

Date

5/10/89

Subject:

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist - Victim;
 United States Supreme Court. CCSCAKA; OO; WMFO

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☐ Teletype

☒ Other Threat letter + envelope

Special handling Instructions:

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED _____

WMFO FT3-252-7874

MAY 10 4 00 PM '89

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

FBI/DOJ

PAGE.03

FD-448 (Rev. 3-7-88)

Transmit attached by Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

To: SAC BUFFALO

From: SAC WMFO (89D-NEW) (P) (Squad C-4)

Date 5/10/89

Subject:

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist - Victim;
United States Supreme Court. CCSCAKA; OO: WMFO

- ☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artists Conception ☐ Teletype ☒ Other Threat letter + envelope

Special handling Instructions:

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

WMFO 75-252-7874
MAY 10 4 12 PM '89

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b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

QFBB HING DCJS

00242 FILE 15 TYPE 1 NAME SEARCH YO DCJS (AND NCIC) PUR/C ONLY

.OPERATOR/ .LOG/QFBB/CONFIDENTIAL LOG/N

.FUR/C.REASON/CRT ORI/NYFBI000.CASE#/189F23555

.NAM [REDACTED] .SEX/M.RAC/U.000/081665

.SKIN TONE/%.HGT/% .SOC/% .FBI/% .MMU/%

.ALIAS#1/%

.ALIAS#2/%

.ALIAS#3/%

.ALIAS#4/%

.ALIAS#5/%

.REQUESTOR'S NAME [REDACTED] SA

.COMMENTS/NONE

b6

b7c

N 1605-1605 05/03/89 01016142 QFBB04087 PART 001 OF 001

NYSF PTST QFBB 1606

NYFBI000

NO RECORD - NYSF WANTED PERSONS FILE.

NAM [REDACTED]

.DOB [REDACTED] .SEX/M.RAC/U

b6

b7c

N 1605-1606 05/03/89 01016210 QFBB04088 PART 001 OF 001

NCIC PTST QFBB 1606

NYFBI000

NO NCIC WANT DOB [REDACTED] NAM [REDACTED] .SEX/M RAC/U

89FBU-235557

N 1606-1606 05/03/89 01016792 QFBB04089 PART 001 OF 0

DCJS HIST QFBB 1606

00242

MKE/SUSPECT

SUSPECT 01 OF 02

INPUT NAME

SID STATUS/COMPUTER-OK

III STATUS/S III MESSAGE/

NAMES:

DOB:

SEX/M RAC/W HGT

ADDRESS

N 1606-1606 05/03/89 01016792 QFBB04090 PART 001 OF 001

DCJS HIST QFBB 1606

00242

MKE/SUSPECT

SUSPECT 02 OF 02

INPUT NAME

SID STATUS/COMPUTER-OK

III STATUS/S III MESSAGE/

NAMES:

DOB:

SEX/M RAC/B HGT

ADDRESS

N 1728-1728 05/03/89 01122373 RFR04114 PART 001 OF 003

NCIC HING QFBB

ACK 00242

NYFBTBU00

THIS NCIC INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX RESPONSE IS THE RESULT OF YOUR
INQUIRY ON NAM [REDACTED] SEX/M RAC/U DOB [REDACTED] PUR/C

b6
b7C

NAME	FBI NO.	INQUIRY DATE
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	05/03/89

SEX	RACE	BIRTH DATE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	BIRTH PLACE
M	W	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

FINGERPRINT CLASS

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ALIAS NAMES

[REDACTED]

OTHER BIRTH DATES	SCARS--MARKS-- TATTOOS	SOCIAL SECURITY
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

IDENTIFICATION DATA UPDATED 02/04/88

THE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD IS MAINTAINED AND AVAILABLE FROM THE
FOLLOWING:

NEW YORK [REDACTED]

THE RECORD(S) CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION
INDEX BY USING THE APPROPRIATE NCIC TRANSACTION.
END

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

5/10/89

1 FM FBI BUFFALO (89F-23555) (SQUAD 6) (P)

2 TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

3 FBI WMFO (89D-NEW) (SQUAD C-4)/ROUTINE/

4 FBI DENVER/ROUTINE/

5 BT

6 UNCLAS

7 CITE: //3110//

8
9 SUBJECT: CHANGED; [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED] DEATH THREATS AGAINST

11 PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM; CHIEF JUSTICE UNITED
12 STATES SUPREME COURT WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST - VICTIM;

13 FBI SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] - VICTIM; USSS

14 SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] - VICTIM; AFO - CCSCAKA;

15 OO: BUFFALO.

16 RE WMFO FACSIMILE TO BUFFALO, DATED MAY 10, 1989.

17
18 89BU-23555-8

19 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

21
Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per [REDACTED]

Disk #5: [REDACTED]

BLD 02240-130

b6
b7C

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b7C

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1
 2 TITLE MARKED "CHANGED" TO REFLECT ADDITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE
 3 REHNQUIST AS VICTIM.

4 FOR THE INFORMATION OF WMFO AND THE BUREAU THE BUFFALO
 5 DIVISION FBI AND BUFFALO DIVISION USSS ARE CURRENTLY CONDUCTING A
 6 JOINT INVESTIGATION ON CAPTIONED SUBJECT WHO IS CURRENTLY
 7 INCARCERATED AT [REDACTED]

8 SUBJECT HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS IN WHICH HE HAS
 9 EXPRESSED HIS INTENTION TO KILL THE PRESIDENT, AND VERBALLY
 10 REAFFIRMED THAT INTENTION WHEN INTERVIEWED AT [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED] BY CAPTIONED FEDERAL AGENTS ON APRIL 24, 1989. SINCE
 12 THAT INTERVIEW SUBJECT HAS WRITTEN ADDITIONAL LETTERS THREATENING
 13 THE PRESIDENT, CAPTIONED FEDERAL AGENTS, AND MOST RECENTLY, BY
 14 LETTER DATED MAY 1, 1989, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES
 15 SUPREME COURT WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST.

16 AS STATED ABOVE, CAPTIONED SUBJECT IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED
 17 AND POSSESSES NO IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE THREATS.
 18 SUBJECT'S EARLIEST POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED] THE USSS AND FBI DIVISION IN BUFFALO ARE
 20 CURRENTLY SEEKING TO PROSECUTE SUBJECT BASED UPON THESE THREAT TO
 21 ADD FEDERAL TIME ON HIS SENTENCE.

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 b7C

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1
2 LEAD: BUFFALO; AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

3 BUFFALO DIVISION WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO PROSECUTE SUBJECT.

4 BT
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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

QFBB HIQR DCJS
00243 FILE 15 TYPE 3 RAP REQUEST TO DCJS (AND NCIC) PUR/C ONLY

„OPERATOR/ „LOG/QFBB „CONFIDENTIAL LOG/N
„PUR/C REASON/CRI „ORI/NYFB1BU00 „CASE#/189F23555
„NAM [REDACTED]
„SIO [REDACTED] III/Y
„REQUESTOR'S NAME [REDACTED] SA
„COMMENTS/NONE

N 1607-1607 05/03/89 01018825 RFBB04091 PART 001 OF 001
DCJS HIQR QFBB 1608
00243

COMPUTER RESPONSE - DCJS RECORDS INDICATE THE III STATUS IS
UNKNOWN. SUBMIT A TYPE 2 INQUIRY TO NCIC III TO DETERMINE IF
CHRI IS AVAILABLE THROUGH III. MSG NUMBER/RFBB00243

89F235558

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/5/89

[redacted] also known as (aka) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] contacted on April 24, 1989 at [redacted]
[redacted] where he is currently incarcerated. He
was advised of the identity of the Agents and the nature
and purpose of the interview. [redacted] then provided the
following information:

When Agent [redacted] asked [redacted] if he was familiar
with a letter which began "Listen up Motherfucker" [redacted]
replied that he knew which letter the Agent was referring
to and he stated, "what about it." Agent [redacted] then
advised [redacted] that it was against the law to write letters
threatening the President of the United States to which
[redacted] replied "thats his problem not mine." [redacted] then
stated, "I'm going to get out some time and I'm going to
kill him." Agent [redacted] then advised [redacted] of Miranda
Rights after which [redacted] repeated his threats against the
President. [redacted] then got up and walked out of the
interview which only lasted 2-3 minutes.

Investigation
SAs

File # Buffalo 89F-23555-9Date dictated 4/28/89

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/28/89

1 TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 2 FROM : SAC, DENVER (89F-BU-23555) (RUC)
 3 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

4
 5
 6 DEATH THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT
 7 GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM;
 8 CHIEF JUSTICE, U. S. SUPREME COURT,
 9 WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST - VICTIM;
 10 FBI-SA [REDACTED] - VICTIM;
 11 USSS-SA [REDACTED] - VICTIM;
 12 AFO - CCSCAKA;
 13 OO: BUFFALO

14 Re Buffalo teletype to FBIHQ, dated 5/10/89, captioned
 15 as above.

16 Since no further matters are pending at this Division,
 17 on captioned case, Denver Division considers this matter RUC.

18 2 - Bureau
 19 ② - Buffalo
 20 1 - Denver
 21 [REDACTED]

(5)

- 1 -

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

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b7cb6
b7c

0018 MRI 00033

RR RUEHFB EBIBF

DE FBIWMFO #0007 2560105

ZNR UUUUU

R 130026Z SEP 89

FM FBI WMFO (89F-BF-23555) (P) (C-4)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI BUFFALO/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT-CID.

SUBJECT: CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST -

VICTIM; U.S. SUPREME COURT; OO:BUFFALO.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SAC'S DATED 10/28/88.

WMFO TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR AND BUFFALO DATED 5/11/89.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HAVE REQUESTED THE RESULTS OF THE FBI INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT. PURSUANT TO REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE, RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION MUST BE

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☐ NEG
☐ NEG ☐ POS
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☐ NEG ☐ POS
☐ NEG ☐ POS

89FRC 23555-1
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

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b7C

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0007 UNCLAS

REPORTED TO FBIHQ AND WMFO WITHIN SEVEN CALENDAR DAYS.

BT

#0007

NNNN

89FRE-23CT-12

SEARCHED SERIALIZED	
FBI - BUFFALO	

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In the District Court of the United States

For the Western District of New York

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-VS-

JAMES FISHER

MARCH 1989 SESSION
(Impanelled 3/6/89) Term

No.
Title 18, United
States Code,
Sections 115, 871
and 879

COUNT I

The Grand Jury Charges:

That on or about the 16th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully threatened to kill a former President and members of his family in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to the "Consumer Information Center-K, P.O. Box 100, Pueblo, Colorado" containing threats to take the life of former President, Ronald Reagan, and members of his immediate family, such letter stating in pertinent part:

"Here's a little information for use (sic) to pass on to the President. If he does not raise the minimum wage. I will kill former President Reagan, his wife Nancy, and their easy (sic) accessible son."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 879.

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89 FBF-235

COUNT II

On or about the 16th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully threatened to kill a former President and members of his immediate family in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "Occupant DOJ Washington, D.C." containing threats to take the life of former President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and members of his immediate family such letter stating in pertinent part:

"Within the next 30 days, me and my associates will poison former President Reagan, his wife, and easy (sic) accessible son."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 879.

COUNT III

On the 16th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "Occupant, DOJ, Washington, D.C." containing threats to take the life of the President of the United States, George Bush, which letter states in pertinent part:

"One thing is for sure. Your sisters the Secret Service can protect President Bush from gunfire and bombs, but not from chemical and germ warfare! Which I and my associates will reap upon President Bush and his family members if they don't follow my demands... We will kill President Bush and his family if my demands are not met."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

COUNT IV

On or about the 16th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully threatened to kill a former President and members of his immediate family in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C." containing threats to kill former President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, which letter states in pertinent part:

"I will show you how powerful me and my associates are. We will poison former President "asshole" Reagan, his wife, and easy (sic) accessible son, within the next 30 days."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 879.

COUNT V

On or about April 27, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "President Bush, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C." containing threats to take the life of the President of the United States, George Bush, which letter states in pertinent part:

"Listen up. Your agents came and they got a surprise. I didn't beg for forgiveness. I told them right to their face that I'm gonna kill you and your family."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

COUNT VI

On or about the 27th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, defendant JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully threatened to kill or inflict bodily harm upon members of the immediate family of the President in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "President Bush, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C." containing threats to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon members of the immediate family of the President, which letter states in pertinent part:

"I'm suffering now and have suffered for years, but you will soon suffer also. I'd kill Neil but he's a retard (sic) so there would be no loss. Instead, I'll kill Dorothy and watch you suffer like when Robin died.

I also want to see Barbara suffer again like when her mother died with a bang. Ha! Ha!"

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 879.

COUNT VII

On or about the 27th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "Occupant, DOJ, Washington, D.C.", containing threats to take the life of the President of the United States, George Bush, which letter states in pertinent part:

"I told use (sic) right to your face that I'm gonna kill President Bush and his family...

I want to see George and Barbara suffer again like when their Robin died or Barbara's slut mother who died with a bang. Ha! Ha!"

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

COUNT VIII

On or about the 27th day of April, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, knowingly and willfully threatened to kill members of the immediate family of the President in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "Occupant, DOJ, Washington, D.C.", containing threats to take the life of members of the immediate family of the President, which letter states in pertinent part:

"Maybe I'll start the poisoning with Dorothy. They've already got an illiterate, Neil, so there would be no loss there. Be patient until its time to pick up the bodies."

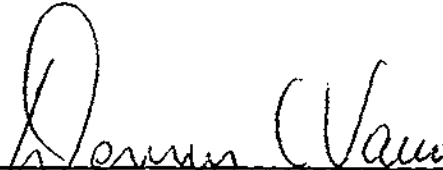
All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 879.

COUNT IX

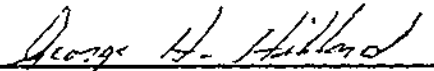
On or about the 1st day of May, 1989, in the Western District of New York, the defendant, JAMES FISHER, threatened to murder a U.S. Judge with intent to retaliate against such Judge on account of the performance of his official duties in that he deposited in the United States mails a letter addressed to "U.S. Supreme Court Building, Attn: William H. Rehnquist, One First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C." which letter states in pertinent part:

"I think you had better listen to me. You and your colleagues have passed judgement long enough. You have forgotten the Law of Karma. That being, "What Goes Around, Comes Around Threefold". The day is gonna come when I will pass the judgement of death upon you. For I am surely going to kill you. Before I do kill you, you will suffer great emotional pain. The same pain that many family members felt when you sentenced their innocent family members."

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 115.


DENNIS C. VACCO
United States Attorney

A TRUE BILL:


Foreman

No. _____

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN

District of NEW YORK

~~Division~~

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

JAMES FISHER

INDICTMENT

A true bill, ⁷

George H. Hubbard

Foreman.

Filed in open court this _____ day

of _____, A.D. 19____

Clerk.

Bail, \$ _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☒ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☒ UNCLAS E F T-O
- ☒ UNCLAS

Date 11/17/89

FM
FBI BUFFALO (89F-BF-23555) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (C-4)/ROUTINE/

FBI WMFO (89F-BF-23555) (C-4)/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3110//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT-CID.

SUBJECT: [redacted] AKA-; DEATH THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM; CHIEF JUSTICE, U.S. SUPREME COURT;
WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST - VICTIM; FBI-SA [redacted]
VICTIM; USSS-SA [redacted] - VICTIM; AFO-CCSCAKA; OO:
BUFFALO.

RE WMFO TELETYPE TO BUFFALO, DATED NOV. 15, 1989.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ON SEPT. 25, 1989, THE
GRAND JURY FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT

89F BF 23555-14

Searched _____ Serialized _____

Indexed _____ Filed _____

Approved: [redacted]

Transmitted

MRI 1386/324
2124/002
(Number) (Time)

Per [redacted]

#13

CLG0080324
CLG00850324
Corrected [redacted]

CLG00311321

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 OF NEW YORK, RETURNED A NINE COUNT INDICTMENT AGAINST SUBJECT FOR
 2 VIOLATIONS OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 115, 871 AND
 3 879. ON OCT. 6, 1989, SUBJECT APPEARED BEFORE U.S. DISTRICT
 4 COURT JUDGE ^{JOHN} CURTIN AND MADE A MOTION FOR A COMPETENCY EXAMINATION
 5 TO DETERMINE IF SUBJECT WAS COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL. AT A
 6 HEARING HELD OCT. 27, 1989, THE REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIST WAS
 7 REVIEWED AND SUBJECT WAS FOUND COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL.

8 ON NOV. 16, 1989, AUSA [] UNITED STATES
 9 ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, WAS CONTACTED AND HE
 10 ADVISED THAT SUBJECT HAS A SCHEDULED TRIAL DATE OF JAN. 6, 1990
 11 ON WHICH DAY JURY SELECTION WILL BEGIN. AUSA [] DID ADVISE,
 12 HOWEVER, THAT HE HAS HAD WORD FROM SUBJECT'S COUNSEL THAT
 13 INDICATES SUBJECT MAY HAVE HAD A CHANGE OF HEART, AND MAY PLEAD
 14 TO THE HIGHEST COUNT OF THE INDICTMENT. AUSA [] FURTHER
 15 ADVISED THAT IF CONVICTED, SUBJECT FACES 24-30 MONTHS UNDER THE
 16 CURRENT SENTENCING GUIDELINES. THIS TERM OF INCARCERATION COULD
 17 BEGIN NO SOONER THAN [] WHICH IS SUBJECT'S EARLIEST
 18 POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE FROM STATE INCARCERATION.

19 AT PRESENT, SUBJECT REMAINS IN FEDERAL CUSTODY UNTIL THE
 20 CONCLUSION OF THIS LITIGATION. BUFFALO WILL ADVISE OF THE
 21 DETAILS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS LITIGATION.

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

b6
b7c

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

BT

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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO
SUBJECT:

89F-BF-23555

Bureau File Number

89F-BF-23555

Field Office File Number

Squad 6

Squad or RA Number

Agent's Social Security No.

Date October 16, 1989

AKA-;
DEATH THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT GEORGE W.
BUSH - VICTIM; et. al
AFO-CCSCAKA;
OO:BUFFALO

☐ X If case involves
corruption of a public
official (Federal, State or
Local).

Investigative Assistance or Technique Used
Were any of the investigative assistance or techniques listed below used in connection with accomplishment being claimed? ☒ No ☐ Yes - If Yes, rate each used as follows:
1 = Used, but did not help 3 = Helped, substantially
2 = Helped, but only minimally 4 = Absolutely essential

1. Acctg Tech Assistance	Rating	6. Eng. Sect. Tape Exams	Rating	15. Photographic Coverage	Rating	22. Telephone Toll Recs	Rating
2. Aircraft Assistance		9. Hypnosis Assistance		16. Polygraph Assistance		23. UCO Group I	
3. Computer Assistance		10. Ident Div Assistance		17. Search Warrants Executed		24. UCO Group II	
4. Consensual Monitoring		11. Informant Information		18. Show Money Usage		25. UC Other	
5. ELSUR - FISC		12. Lab Div Exams		19. Surveil. Sqd. (SOG) Asst		26. NCAVC/VI-CAP	
6. ELSUR - Title III		13. Lab Div Field Support		20. SWAT Team Action		27. Visual Invest. Analysis (VIA)	
7. Eng. Sect. Field Support		14. Pen Registers		21. Tech. Agt. or Tech Equip			

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b7E

A. Preliminary Judicial Process (Number of subjects)		Complaints	Informations	Indictments	D. Recoveries, Restitutions, or Potential Economic Losses Prevented (PELP) (Explain valuation in remarks)				
1				1	Property Type Code*	Recoveries	Restitutions	PELP Type Code*	Potential Economic Losses Prevented
B. Arrests, Locates, Summonses or Subpoenas Served (No. of Subj.)									
Subject Priority*									
A B C									
FBI Arrests -									
FBI Locates -									
Local Arrests -									
FBI Subj. Releated : Armed									
C. Release of Hostages or Children Located: (Number of Hostages or Children Located)					E. Civil Matters				
Hostages Held By Terrorists : All Other Hostage Situations					Government Defendant				
Missing or Kidnaped Children Located					Government Plaintiff				
					Amount of Suit				
					Settlement or Award				
					Enter AFA Payment Here				
F. Final Judicial Process: Judicial District									
District State Conviction or Pretrial Div. Date Sentence Date No. of Subjects									
Subject 1 Subject Description Code* -									
Conviction Combined Sentence									
Title Section Counts In-Jail Yrs Mos Suspended Yrs Mos Probation Yrs Mos									
Total Fines \$									
Add consecutive sentences together. Enter longest single concurrent sentence. Do not add concurrent sentences together. Sentence 10 yrs.-8 yrs. susp. = 2 yrs. In-Jail.									
Subject 2 Subject Description Code* -									
Conviction Combined Sentence									
Title Section Counts In-Jail Yrs Mos Suspended Yrs Mos Probation Yrs Mos									
Total Fines \$									
Add consecutive sentences together. Enter longest single concurrent sentence. Do not add concurrent sentences together. Sentence 10 yrs.-8 yrs. susp. = 2 yrs. In-Jail.									
Subject 3 Subject Description Code* -									
Conviction Combined Sentence									
Title Section Counts In-Jail Yrs Mos Suspended Yrs Mos Probation Yrs Mos									
Total Fines \$									
Add consecutive sentences together. Enter longest single concurrent sentence. Do not add concurrent sentences together. Sentence 10 yrs.-8 yrs. susp. = 2 yrs. In-Jail.									
Subject 4 Subject Description Code* -									
Conviction Combined Sentence									
Title Section Counts In-Jail Yrs Mos Suspended Yrs Mos Probation Yrs Mos									
Total Fines \$									
Add consecutive sentences together. Enter longest single concurrent sentence. Do not add concurrent sentences together. Sentence 10 yrs.-8 yrs. susp. = 2 yrs. In-Jail.									

Attach additional forms if reporting final judicial process on more than four subjects, and submit a final disposition for (R-84) for each subject.

Remarks: (For every subject reported in Sections A, B or F above, provide name, DOB, race*, sex, and POB and SSAN if available.)

Captioned Subject was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York in a nine(9) count indictment returned on September 25, 1989. Subject was indicted under Title 18, United States Code, Sections 115, 871, and 879.

89F13F 23555-15

Searched..
Serialized..

b6
b7C

Property Type Codes*	
Code No	Description
1	Cash (U.S. and foreign currency)
2	Stock, Bonds or Negotiable Instruments (checks, travelers checks, money orders, certificates of deposit, etc)
3	General Retail Merchandise (clothing, food, liquor, cigarettes, TVs, etc)
4	Vehicles (autos, trucks, tractors, trailers, campers, motorcycles, etc)
5	Heavy Machinery & Equipment (heavy equipment, computers, etc)
6	Bulk Materials (grain, fuel, raw materials, metals, wire, etc)
7	Jewelry (including unset precious and semiprecious stones)
8	Precious Metals (gold, silver, silverware, platinum, etc)
9	Art, Antiques or Rare Collections
11	Weapons or Explosives
20	All Other Recoveries (not falling in any category above)

Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP) Type Codes*	
Code No	Description
22	Counterfeit Stocks, Bonds, Currency or Negotiable Instruments
23	Counterfeit or Pirated Sound Recordings or Motion Pictures
24	Bank Theft Scheme Aborted
25	Ransom, Extortion or Bribe Demand Aborted
26	Theft from, or Fraud Against, Government Scheme Aborted
27	Commercial or Industrial Theft Scheme Aborted
30	All Other Potential Economic Loss Prevented (not falling in any category above)

*Except for cash, the Remarks section must contain an explanation of the computation of the recovery value or loss prevented. An explanation airtel must accompany this report if the recovery is \$1 million or more, or if the PELP is \$5 million or more.

Subject Description Codes*			
- Enter Description Code Only When Reporting a Conviction -			
Organized Crime Subjects (Include Family Name Or Group):		Union Members:	
1A Boss, Underboss or Consigliere		5A International or National Officer	
1B Capodecina or Soldier		5B Local Officer	
1C Possible LCN Member or Associate		5C Union Employee	
1D OC Subject Other Than LCN			
1E Not a Member or Associate of LCN Family or OC Organization			
Known Criminals (Other Than OC Members):		Government Officials Or Employees:	
	Federal	State	Local
2A Top Ten or I.O. Fugitive	6A Presidential Appointee	6J Governor	6R Mayor
2B Top Thief	6B U.S. Senator	6K Lt. Governor	
2C Top Con Man	6C U.S. Representative	6L Legislator	6S Legislator
Foreign Nationals:	6D Judge	6M Judge	6T Judge
3A Legal Alien	6E Prosecutor	6N Prosecutor	6U Prosecutor
3B Illegal Alien	6F Law Enforcement Officer	6P Law Enforcement Officer	6V Law Enforcement Officer
3C Foreign Official Without Diplomatic Immunity	6G Fed Empl - GS 13 & above	6Q All Others - State	6W All Others - Local
3D U.N. Employee Without Diplomatic Immunity	6H Fed Empl - GS 12 & below		
3E Foreign Students			
3F All Others			
Terrorists:	Bank Officers or Employees:		
4A Known Member of a Terrorist Organization	7A Bank Officer		
4B Possible Terrorist Member or Sympathizer	7B Bank Employee		
	All Others:		
	8A All Other Subjects (not fitting above categories)		

*If a subject can be classified in more than one of the categories, select the most appropriate in the circumstance.

Instructions

Subject Priorities for FBI Arrest or Locates:

- A - Subject wanted for crimes of violence (i.e. murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- B - Subjects wanted for crimes involving the loss or destruction of property valued in excess of \$25,000 or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- C - All others

Claiming Non-Federal Arrests, Summonses, Recoveries or Convictions:

It is permissible to claim a local arrest, summons, recovery or conviction if the FBI significantly contributed to the accomplishment. A succinct narrative setting forth the basis for the claim must accompany this report. When claiming a local recovery, enter the word "LOCAL" to the right of the amount. Enter "LF" in the "In-Jail" block for all life sentences and "CP" for capital punishment sentences.

Reporting Convictions:

Convictions should not be reported until the sentence has been issued. There are two exceptions to this rule. The conviction information can be submitted by itself if:

1. The subject becomes a fugitive after conviction but prior to sentencing.
2. The subject dies after conviction but prior to sentencing.

An explanation is required in the Remarks section for either of the above exceptions.

Rule 20 Situations:

The field office that obtained the process (normally the office of origin) is the office that should claim the conviction, not the office where the subject enters the plea in cases involving Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures.

Investigative Assistance or Techniques (IA/Ts) Used:

-Since more than one IA/T could have contributed to the accomplishment, each IA/T used must be rated.

-The IA/T used must be rated each time an accomplishment is claimed. (For example - If Informant Information was the basis for a complaint, an arrest, a recovery and a conviction and if separate FD-515s are submitted for each of the aforementioned accomplishments, the "Informant Information" block must be rated on each FD-515 even if it was the same information that contributed to all the accomplishments.)

Race Codes:

C = Chinese; I = Indian/American; J = Japanese; N = Negro; O = All other; U = Unknown; W = White

Memorandum



To : SAC (89F-BF-23555) (P)

Date 12/5/89

From : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Subject : [REDACTED] AKA;
DEATH THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM;
ET AL;
AFO - CCSCAKA;
OO: BF

For informational purposes, writer would like to clarify the investigative efforts conducted in this case. At the outset of this investigation it was apparent that the United States Secret Service would conduct a full background investigation on the subject since the threats involved in this case were directly aimed at the President of the United States. Special Agent [REDACTED] of the United States Secret Service, Buffalo Office, was the case agent for this investigation by the Secret Service. [REDACTED] conducted numerous interviews of relatives and associates of subject and also contacted local police departments for records and handwriting exemplars to be used in the prosecution of subject. During this period of time writer maintained informal contacts with the Secret Service and was advised on numerous occasions that investigation by the FBI would be unnecessary and only duplicative of the efforts of the Secret Service.

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b7C

On 10/6/89, writer accompanied SA [REDACTED] to the United States District Court for the Western District of New York at which time subject made a motion before the Honorable Judge JOHN CURTIN for a competency examination to stand trial. This motion was granted by Judge CURTIN and adjourned until such time as the report of the psychiatrists findings on subject be made available to the court.

b6
b7C

On 11/16/89, writer contacted Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [REDACTED] who advised that the psychiatrists report on subject's competency was made available to the court on 10/27/89 and subject was found competent to stand trial. AUSA [REDACTED] also advised that



89F-BF-23555-16

SEARCHED	[REDACTED]
SERIALIZED	[REDACTED]
FBI - BUFFALO	
[REDACTED]	

b6
b7C

BF 89F-BF-23555

b5

Writer will notify the Bureau of the disposition of this litigation at its conclusion.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

2/26/90

1 FM FBI BUFFALO (89F-BF-23555) (P)
 2 TO DIRECTOR FBI (C-4)/ROUTINE/
 3 FBI WMFO (89F-BF-23555) (C-4)/ROUTINE/
 4 BT
 5 UNCLAS
 6 CITE: //3110//
 7 PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT - CID.
 8 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; DEATH THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT
 9 GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM; CHIEF JUSTICE, U.S. SUPREME COURT,
 10 WILLIAM REHNQUIST - VICTIM; FBI-SA [REDACTED] - VICTIM;
 11 USSS - SA [REDACTED] - VICTIM; AFO - CCSCAKA; OO: BUFFALO.
 12 RE WMFO TEL TO BUFFALO DATED FEB. 9, 1990, AND BUFFALO TEL
 13 TO DIRECTOR/WMFO DATED NOV. 17, 1989.
 14 FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU, CAPTIONED SUBJECT REMAINS

b6
b7cb6
b7c

Searched

Serialized

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per [REDACTED]

A-0300

89F BF 25555-18

0094051

#4

284-052

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 INCARCERATED IN THE [REDACTED] PENDING THE
2 RESOLUTION OF ABOVE CAPTIONED CASE. AT THIS TIME, SUBJECT'S'S
3 LITIGATION IN THIS MATTER IS STILL IN THE PRE-TRIAL STAGE, AND ON
4 FEB. 14, 1990, SUBJECT MADE A MOTION TO SUPPRESS CERTAIN
5 STATEMENTS MADE TO CAPTIONED AGENTS WHEN THEY INITIALLY CONTACTED
6 HIM AT [REDACTED] ON APRIL 24, 1989. THE
7 OUTCOME OF THAT MOTION IS STILL PENDING.

8 SUBJECT WILL REMAIN IN FEDERAL CUSTODY UNTIL THE CONCLUSION
9 OF THIS LITIGATION. BUFFALO WILL ADVISE OF THE DETAILS AT THE
10 CONCLUSION OF THIS LITIGATION.

BT

11
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Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

b6
b7c

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

6/27/90

6/28/90

See
 Corrections
 PP 2+3

Then OK to send

b6
b7C

1 FM FBI BUFFALO (89F-BF-23555) (C)

2 TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

3 FBI WMFO (89F-BF-23555)/ROUTINE/

4 BT

5 UNCLAS

6 CITE: //3110//

7 PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT - CID.

8 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; DEATH THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT

9 GEORGE W. BUSH - VICTIM; CHIEF JUSTICE, U.S. SUPREME COURT,

10 WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST - VICTIM; FBI-SA [REDACTED]

11 VICTIM; USSS-SA [REDACTED] - VICTIM; AFO - CCSCAKA; OO:

12 BUFFALO.

13 RE BUFFALO TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, WMFO DATED FEBRUARY 20,
 14 1990.

15 FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, ON APRIL 10, 1990

b6
b7C

16 [REDACTED]

17 (1)

18

19

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21

Searched _____ Serialized _____

Indexed _____ Filed _____

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

1787/179

002/1923

(Number)

(Time)

Per [REDACTED]

#6 SS#00350.179

SS#001W.178

SS#0034.179

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 CAPTIONED SUBJECT PLEAD GUILTY TO COUNT III OF THE INDICTMENT
 2 PREVIOUSLY ISSUED AGAINST HIM BY THE GRAND JURY FOR THE UNITED
 3 STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (WDNY) ON
 4 SEPTEMBER 25, 1989. THAT COUNT ALLEGED THAT ON APRIL 16, 1989,
 5 IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK SUBJECT KNOWINGLY AND
 6 WILLFULLY DEPOSITED IN THE UNITED STATES MAELS A LETTER ADDRESSED
 7 TO "OCCUPANT, DOJ, WASHINGTON, D.C." CONTAINING THREATS TO TAKE
 8 THE LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEORGE BUSH IN
 9 VIOLATION OF TITLE 18 UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 871. THE
 10 REMAINING EIGHT COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT ^{which concerned threats to the other captioned victims, and} ISSUED ON SEPTEMBER 25, ^{were also...}
 11 1989, WERE DISMISSED AS PART OF THE PLEADING AGREEMENT.

12 ON JUNE 26, 1990 SUBJECT APPEARED FOR SENTENCING BEFORE
 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JOHN T. CURTIN IN THE UNITED
 14 STATES DISTRICT COURT, WDNY. AT THAT TIME JUDGE CURTIN SENTENCED
 15 SUBJECT TO 24 MONTHS FEDERAL CONFINEMENT TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY
 16 WITH SUBJECT'S ^{Current} STATE SENTENCE. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF
 17 THE SENTENCE INCLUDED SUPERVISED RELEASE FOR THREE YEARS
 18 FOLLOWING CONFINEMENT INCLUDING URINALYSIS REQUIREMENTS FOR DRUG
 19 USE DETECTION AND THE ADDITIONAL CONDITION THAT SUBJECT
 20 PARTICIPATES IN A MENTAL HEALTH/COUNSELING PROGRAM.
 21

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

BE
 1 SUBJECT WILL NOW ~~BE~~ RETURNED TO THE [REDACTED]

2 [REDACTED] TO COMPLETE THE REMAINDER OF HIS
 3 STATE SENTENCE. SUBJECT'S EARLIEST PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FROM THE
 4 STATE IS [REDACTED] WITH A CONDITIONAL RELEASE DATE OF [REDACTED]
 5 [REDACTED] AND A MAXIMUM INCARCERATION, BY THE STATE, DATE OF [REDACTED]
 6 [REDACTED] A FEDERAL DETAINER WILL NOW BE PLACED ON SUBJECT AT
 7 THE [REDACTED] AND PRIOR TO HIS RELEASE BY THE
 8 STATE, AT ANY OF THE INDICATED DATES, ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE
 9 TO TRANSFER HIM DIRECTLY TO FEDERAL CUSTODY.

10 AS SUBJECT IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED, AND WILL REMAIN ~~IN~~
 11 INCARCERATION, ^{ED} ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE SCHEDULE, IT IS BELIEVED
 12 THAT HE POSSES NO IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE THREATS.

13 AS NO OTHER INVESTIGATION AT BUFFALO REMAINS, THIS MATTER IS
 14 BEING CLOSED.

15 BT
 16
 17
 18
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 20
 21

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FD-515 (Rev.9-20-89)
Accomplishment Report
(Effective 10/1/89)
(Submit within 30 days from date of accomplishment)
TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO
SUBJECT:

AKA;
DEATH THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH
- VICTIM;
ET AL;
AFO-CCSCAKA
OO: BF

89F-BF-23555

Bureau File Number

89F-BF-23555

Field Office File Number

6

Squad or RA Number

Agent's Social Security No.

☐ X If case involves
corruption of a public
official (Federal, State or
Local).

Date 6/29/90

Investigative Assistance or Technique Used

Were any of the investigative assistance or techniques listed below used in connection with accomplishment being claimed? ☒ No ☐ Yes - If Yes, rate each used as follows:

1 = Used, but did not help 3 = Helped, substantially
2 = Helped, but only minimally 4 = Absolutely essential

1. Acctg Tech Assistance	Rating	8. Eng. Sect. Tape Exams	Rating	15. Photographic Coverage	Rating	22. Telephone Toll Recs	Rating
2. Aircraft Assistance		9. Hypnosis Assistance		16. Polygraph Assistance		23. UCO Group I	
3. Computer Assistance		10. Ident Div Assistance		17. Search Warrants Executed		24. UCO Group II	
4. Consensual Monitoring		11. Informant Information		18. Show Money Usage		25. UC Other	
5. ELSUR - FISC		12. Lab Div Exams		19. Surveil. Sqd. (SOG) Asst		26. NCAVC/VI-CAP	
6. ELSUR - Title III		13. Lab Div Field Support		20. SWAT Team Action		27. Visual Invest - Analysis (VIA)	
7. Eng. Sect. Field Support		14. Pen Registers		21. Tech. Apt. or Tech Equip			

A. Preliminary Judicial Process (Number of subjects)		Complaints	Informations	Indictments	D. Recoveries, Restitutions, or Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP) (Explain valuation in remarks)				
					Property Type Code*	Recoveries	Restitutions	PELP Type Code*	Potential Economic Loss Prevented
B. Arrests, Locates, Summonses or Subpoenas Served (No. of Subj.)						\$	\$		\$
Subject Priority*									
A B C									
FBI Arrests -						\$	\$		\$
FBI Locates -						\$	\$		\$
Local Arrests -						\$	\$		\$
FBI Subj. Registered : Armed						\$	\$		\$
C. Release of Hostages or Children Located: (Number of Hostages or Children Located)					E. Civil Matters				
Hostages Held By Terrorists : All Other Hostage Situations					RICO - Civil Convictions	Civil Suits Amount of Suit	Government Defendant	Government Plaintiff	
Missing or Kidnaped Children Located					No. of Subj.	Settlement or Award	\$	\$	
F. Seizures/Forfeitures					G. Administrative Sanctions				
Property Type Code*	Seizures	Forfeitures			Subject 1				
		Judicial	Administrative	Subject Description Code* -					
				Time Frame					
				Years Months					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Suspension					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Debarment					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent					
				Subject 2					
				Subject Description Code* -					
				Time Frame					
				Years Months					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Suspension					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Debarment					
				<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent					

Attach additional forms if reporting final judicial process on more than two subjects, and submit a final disposition form (R-84) for each subject.

Remarks: (For every subject reported in Sections A, B, E, G, or H above, provide name, DOB, race*, sex, and if available POB and SSAN.)

89F BF 23555-20
race - white; sex - male; pob -
SSAN On 4/10/90 subject pled guilty in the United States
District Court Western District of New York to a one count violation of
Title 18 USC 871. On 6/26/90 subject appeared before US District Court
Judge JOHN T. CURTIN in the USDC-WDNY who sentenced subject to 24 months

2 - Bureau (1 - OSM)

Searched Serialized

Indexed Filed

FBI/DOJ

Property Type Codes*	
Code No	Description
1.	Cash (U.S. and foreign currency)
2.	Stock, Bonds or Negotiable Instruments (checks, travelers checks, money orders, certificates of deposit, etc)
3.	General Retail Merchandise (clothing, food, liquor, cigarettes, TVs, etc)
4.	Vehicles (autos, trucks, tractors, trailers, campers, motorcycles, etc)
5.	Heavy Machinery & Equipment (heavy equipment, computers, etc)
6.	Aircraft
7.	Jewelry (including unset precious and semiprecious stones)
8.	Vessels
9.	Art, Antiques or Rare Collections
11.	Real Property
20.	All Other Recoveries (not falling in any category above)

Potential Economic Loss Prevented (PELP) Type Codes*	
Code No	Description
22	Counterfeit Stocks, Bonds, Currency or Negotiable Instruments
23	Counterfeit or Pirated Sound Recordings or Motion Pictures
24	Bank Theft Scheme Aborted
25	Ransom, Extortion or Bribe Demand Aborted
26	Theft from, or Fraud Against, Government Scheme Aborted
27	Commercial or Industrial Theft Scheme Aborted
30	All Other Potential Economic Loss Prevented (not falling in any category above)

*Except for cash, the Remarks section must contain an explanation of the computation of the recovery value or loss prevented. An explanation airtel must accompany this report if the recovery is \$1 million or more, or if the PELP is \$5 million or more.

Subject Description Codes*

- Enter Description Code Only When Reporting a Conviction -

Organized Crime Subjects (Include Family Name Or Group):

- 1A Boss, Underboss or Consigliere
- 1B Capodecina or Soldier
- 1C Possible LCN Member or Associate
- 1D OC Subject Other Than LCN
- 1E Not a Member or Associate of LCN Family or OC Organization

Known Criminals (Other Than OC Members):

- 2A Top Ten or I.O. Fugitive
- 2B Top Thief
- 2C Top Con Man

Foreign Nationals:

- 3A Legal Alien
- 3B Illegal Alien
- 3C Foreign Official Without Diplomatic Immunity
- 3D U.N. Employee Without Diplomatic Immunity
- 3E Foreign Students
- 3F All Others

Terrorists:

- 4A Known Member of a Terrorist Organization
- 4B Possible Terrorist Member or Sympathizer

Union Members:

- 5A International or National Officer
- 5B Local Officer
- 5C Union Employee

Government Officials Or Employees:

Federal	State	Local
6A Presidential Appointee	6J Governor	6R Mayor
6B U.S. Senator	6K Lt. Governor	
6C U.S. Representative	6L Legislator	6S Legislator
6D Judge	6M Judge	6T Judge
6E Prosecutor	6N Prosecutor	6U Prosecutor
6F Law Enforcement Officer	6P Law Enforcement Officer	6V Law Enforcement Officer
6G Fed Empl - GS 13 & above	6Q All Others - State	6W All Others - Local
6H Fed Empl - GS 12 & below		

Bank Officers or Employees:

- 7A Bank Officer
- 7B Bank Employee

All Others:

- 8A All Other Subjects (not fitting above categories)
- 8B Company / Corporation

*If a subject can be classified in more than one of the categories, select the most appropriate in the circumstance.

Instructions

Subject Priorities for FBI Arrest or Locates:

- A - Subject wanted for crimes of violence (i.e. murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- B - Subjects wanted for crimes involving the loss or destruction of property valued in excess of \$25,000 or convicted of such crimes in the past five years.
- C - All others

Claiming Non-Federal Arrests, Summonses, Recoveries or Convictions:

It is permissible to claim a local arrest, summons, recovery or conviction if the FBI significantly contributed to the accomplishment. A succinct narrative setting forth the basis for the claim must accompany this report. When claiming a local recovery, enter the word "LOCAL" to the right of the amount. Enter "LF" in the "In-Jail" block for all life sentences and "CP" for capital punishment sentences.

Reporting Convictions:

Convictions should not be reported until the sentence has been issued. There are two exceptions to this rule. The conviction information can be submitted by itself if:

- 1. The subject becomes a fugitive after conviction but prior to sentencing.
- 2. The subject dies after conviction but prior to sentencing.

An explanation is required in the Remarks section for either of the above exceptions.

Rule 20 Situations:

The field office that obtained the process (normally the office of origin) is the office that should claim the conviction, not the office where the subject enters the plea in cases involving Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures.

Investigative Assistance or Techniques (IA/Ts) Used:

- Since more than one IA/T could have contributed to the accomplishment, each IA/T used must be rated.
- The IA/T used must be rated each time an accomplishment is claimed. (For example - if informant information was the basis for a complaint, an arrest, a recovery and a conviction and if separate FD-515s are submitted for each of the aforementioned accomplishments, the "Informant Information" block must be rated on each FD-515 even if it was the same information that contributed to all the accomplishments.)

Race Codes:

C = Chinese; I = Indian/American; J = Japanese; N = Negro; O = All other; U = Unknown; W = White

BF 89F-BF-23555

Federal confinement, and supervised release of three years following confinement. This sentence to run consecutively with a state sentence subject is currently serving.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1346627-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 24

Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 13 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 15 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 18 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 19 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 20 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 21 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 22 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 25 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 26 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 27 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 28 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 29 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 30 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 31 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 32 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 33 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1346627-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11

Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Memorandum



To : Assistant Director
Records Management Division

Date March 29, 1983

From : Assistant Director
Laboratory Division

Subject :

aka

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGAN

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
main file in the Records Services Section.

Enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM"

Bufkle 175-613

53 APR 1 1983

175-613-14
NOT RECORDED
7 MAR 29 1983

FBI/DOJ

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

104 17025

QC1 - QC3

104 28076

QC4 - QC6

104 28145

QC7

105 26117

QC8 - QC9

106 02012

10 - 12

RECORDED
6/5/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LATENT
6/1/81

Laboratory Work Sheet

b6
b7C

To: SAC, Houston (175-115)

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

Re:

LAB. NO. 10602012 D UY

b6
b7C

YOUR NO.

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGAN

Examination by:

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Houston

Reference: Airtel dated May 26, 1981

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: June 1, 1981

Spec to Houston
7/13/81

b6
b7C

Q10 Envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM 12 APR 1981" bearing typewritten address "TO: FBI GESTAPO SS Special Agent 6015 Federal Building of SODONITES & FAGS Houston, Texas 77002"

Q11 Accompanying card bearing handwritten words and typewriting beginning "HOW TOO MURDER..."

b6
b7C

Q12 Accompanying piece of newspaper bearing hand printed words "Lost Sin Death Advertisements"

2 - St. Louis (175-129)
2 - St. Louis (62-4827)
2 - WFO (175-311)
1 - Profile (175-601)

"LFPS will process and return the submitted evidence"

b6
b7C



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Houston (175-115)

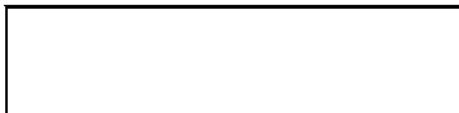
June 12, 1981

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

LAB. NO. 10602012 D UY

Re:



THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGAN

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Houston

Reference: Airtel dated May 26, 1981

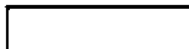
Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

- 2 - St. Louis (175-129) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - St. Louis (62-4827) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (175-311) Enclosures (2)
(2 Lab report)
- 1 - Bufile (175-601)

NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE (S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT



(12)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b6
b7C

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Houston (175-115)

June 12, 1981

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

LAB. NO. 10602012 D UY

Re: THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGANb6
b7C

Specimens received

June 1, 1981

- Q10 Envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM 12 APR 1981" bearing typewritten address "TO: FBI GESTAPO SS Special Agent 6015 Federal Building of SODOMITES & FAGS Houston, Texas 77002"
- Q11 Accompanying card bearing handwritten words and typewriting beginning "HOW TO MURDER..."
- Q12 Accompanying piece of newspaper bearing hand printed words "Lust Sin Death Advertisements"

b6
b7C

Result of examination:

The questioned typing appearing on specimens Q10 and Q11 is the same style and size typing as the questioned typing appearing on the previously submitted specimens Qc1, Qc2, Qc4, Qc6, Qc7, Q8, and Q9, indicating these entries may have originated from a common type source. A definite determination could not be reached because of the lack of type face defects in the material available for comparison purposes.

Handwriting characteristics were observed which indicate the same writer prepared signature appearing on specimen Q11, as well as on specimens Qc7 and Q9.

b6
b7C

Page 1

(over)

 (12)b6
b7C

No watermarks or indented writings were observed which would be of value in determining the immediate source of the submitted evidence.

The submitted evidence was photographed and will be returned with the results of the requested latent fingerprint examination.

RECORDED
6/5/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LATENT
6/1/81

Laboratory Work Sheet

b6
b7C

To: SAC, Houston (175-115)

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

LAB. NO. 10602012 D UY

YOUR NO.

b6
b7C

Re:

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGAN

Examination by:

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Houston

Reference: Airtel dated May 26, 1981

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: June 1, 1981

Q10 Envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM 12 APR 1981"
bearing typewritten address "TO: FBI GESTAPO SS
Special Agent 6015 Federal Building of SODOMITES
& FAGS Houston, Texas 77002"

Q11 Accompanying card bearing handwritten words [redacted]
and typewriting beginning "HOW TO MURDER..."

b6
b7C

Q12 Accompanying piece of newspaper bearing hand printed
words "Lust Sin Death Advertisements"

2 - St. Louis (175-129)

2 - St. Louis (12-4227)

2 - WFO (175-311)

1 - Bufile (175-601)

per [unclear] [unclear]
X Translation - [redacted]
2-1-81

33
PHOTOGRAPHED
6-3-81

FBI/DOJ

b6
b7C

Result of Examination:

b6
b7C

The questioned typing appearing on specimens Q10 and Q11 is the same style and size typing as the questioned typing appearing on the previously submitted specimens Qc1, Qc2, Qc4, Qc6, Qc7, Q8, and Q9, indicating these entries may have originated from a common type source. A definite determination could not be reached because of the lack of type face defects in the material available for comparison purposes.

Handwriting characteristics were observed which indicate the same writer prepared signature b6
b7C appearing on specimen Q11; as well as on specimens Qc7 and Q9.

No watermarks or indented writings were observed which would be of value in determining the immediate source of the submitted evidences.

The submitted evidences was photographed and will be returned with the results of the requested CFT examination.

Q 10

white envelope torn at top, 2 staples from sheet; 2 staple punctures on right side (front); letter "H" handprinted on back side

9.45 X 4.15 X .0042

no watermarks, ESDA machine used - no indented writing of value noted

unclassified Royal Elite 212 spacing

Q 11

white card, 2 staple punctures near top front edge

5.00 X 3.00 X .0079

no watermarks, ESDA machine used - no indented writing noted

unclassified Royal Elite 212 spacing

Q 12

partial sheet of newspaper, torn at side edge and cut at bottom:

11.50 X 3.20 (EST) X .0035

ESDA machine used - no indented writing

Q10, 12 Searched ALF H.P. lower case HATE MISSOURI and surrounding states and TEXAS associated with previous submission D10417025 (BU file 175-613)

1 COPY

FBI

b6
b7C

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/26/81

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (175-115)(RUC)

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN
AND NANCY REAGAN
 (OO:SL)

10602012

Re SL tel to Bu, 4/14/81.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is one plastic envelope containing an envelope mailed to the Houston FBI which contained the attached newspaper advertisement and three by five card beginning "How too murder President Eagan...".

Enclosed for St. Louis is one Xerox copy of the above original enclosure to the Bureau.

U.S. Secret Service, Houston, Texas advised on May 21, 1981 of the above captioned matter.

REQUEST OF FBIHQFBI LABORATORY

The Document Section is requested to compare enclosed letter and its contents with others received pertaining to captioned matter.

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section,

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 2 - St. Louis (175-129) (Enc. 1)
 1 - Houston

(5)

b6
b7C

JUN 1 1981

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

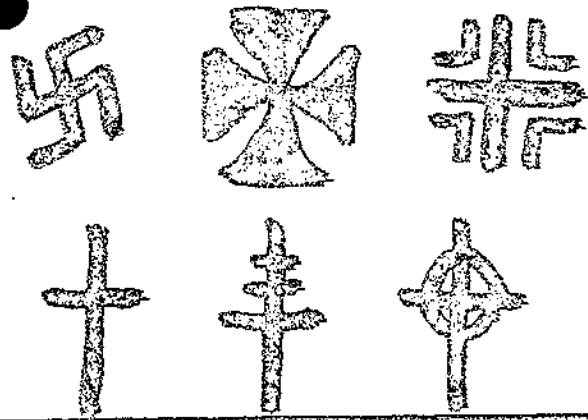
7-7007-1B
4/12/81

HO 175-115

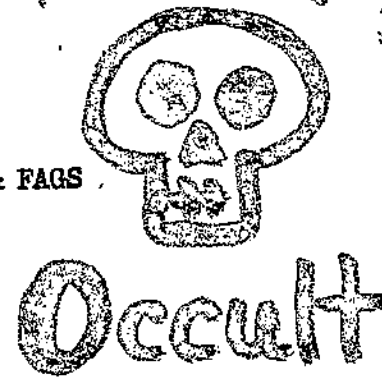
is requested to process enclosed letter and its contents for any latents of value and compare the results with the known prints of the subject,

b6
b7c

How Too Murder President Reagan; Legally.



TO: FBI GESTAPO SS Special Agent
6015 Federal Building of SODOMITES & FAGS
Houston, Texas 77002



HOW TOO MURDER PRESIDENT EAGAN: LEGALLY.
Guarantee HIM Wizard FREEDOM IN LUSTY and
Magician LIBERTY IN SIN and
VooDoo DEPRAVITY IN NATURE as per
CAESAR-Law, HEROD-Law and PHAROAH-Law and/or
TRINITARIAN AMERICAN NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Acts 17:31
Acts 3:22-23

b6
b7c

LADIES

N.C. 5892-L: Attractive, never-married country girl, 28, reddish-brown hair, hazel eyes, cheerful, easy-going disposition, likes animals, music and traveling. Seeks an honest, considerate one-woman man, 28-50; for friendship, possible marriage. Photo please.

IND. 99-L: Lonely divorced lady, 41, blue eyes, light brown hair, flowers, enjoys C & W music, singing, traveling, animals, and can relocate.

PENN. 4-L: Well-educated, professional, single lady, 48, of Philippine descent, petite, in excellent health, enjoys skiing, traveling, classical music, gourmet cooking. Is interested in meeting a tall, attractive, sincere, secure, educated gent. to 55. Photo please.

ARIZ. 6695-L: Attractive lady, young 60's, 5' 2", 125 lbs., a non-smoker, non-drinker. Seeks a gent. 60-70 who is financially secure and would like to relocate. Recent photo and phone please.

phone number in first letter please.

KY. 9711-L: Refined, intelligent, financially secure, wid. 48, a Christian. Seeks a non-smoking, non-drinking, secure, home-loving gent. 40-50. Photo please.

AN. 48-L: English lady, 39, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

GA. 9713-L: Attractive, divorced lady, 50, no smoker, good personality. Would like to be with a gent. who is stable and age-minded, between the ages of 48-58. Photo please.

NIGERIA 9714-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

MASS. 9715-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

nice-looking, clean, and in excellent health, financially secure, enjoys traveling, correspondence with a widower, 66-75.

ORE. 9737-L: Lady, 50, blonde. Seeks good humored, Protestant, who has the means and desire for happy life. She enjoys travel, dancing, arts, and a climate and Oregon.

GA. 9738-L: Attractive, single lady, 40, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

CALIF. 9739-L: Lonely divorced lady, 43, 5'5", 140 lbs., honest, sincere, likes traveling, music, home life. Seeks kind, sincere, warm-hearted gent. for marriage relationship. Photo, phone.

IND. 9740-L: Christian, good-natured, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

TEX. 9741-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

with educated, sensitive, healthy, tender man. Photo, phone please.

TEX. 9767-L: Lonely, divorced, country girl, 57, 150 lbs., red hair, green eyes, a smoker, social drinker, kind, considerate, faithful, a one-woman woman. Seeks a man, 40-50, who has the means and desire for happy life. She enjoys travel, dancing, arts, and a climate and Oregon.

IND. 9768-L: Attractive, single lady, 40, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

OKLA. 9777-L: Never-married lady, 52, slightly overweight, hard working and honest. Seeks a man with some traits. Photo and phone please.

GA. 9778-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

Seeks friendship or marriage to tall, affluent, charming man, 40-50, medium build. Photo.

U.S.A. 9776-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

PENN. 9777-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

OKLA. 9777-L: Never-married lady, 52, slightly overweight, hard working and honest. Seeks a man with some traits. Photo and phone please.

GA. 9778-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

Czech origin, 44, 5'8", slender, blue eyes, brown hair, young-looking, gentle, clean. Seeks an intelligent, mature brother, around the same age, who likes natural foods, is kind and considerate.

S.C. 9791-L: Lonely, attractive, French lady, 47, 5'2", black hair, hazel eyes, a non-smoker, non-drinker. Seeks a male companion, honest, a one-woman man, for reciprocal happiness. Age, looks unimportant.

U.S.A. 9792-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

CALIF. 9793-L: Lonely, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

U.S.A. 9794-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

CALIF. 9795-L: Lonely, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

U.S.A. 9796-L: Attractive, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

CALIF. 9797-L: Lonely, single lady, 35, enjoys travel, tour. Seeks a gent. who has a home in Europe. Photo please.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
5/27/81

Laboratory Work Sheet

b6
b7C

Re:

File #
Lab.#

SAC, Dallas (175-0)

175-613

Examination requested by:

10526117 D UY

Examination requested: **UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka**

Date received:

Result of **ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT**

Examination by:

b6
b7C

OO: St. Louis

Dallas

Airtel 5/20/81

Document

5/27/81

Q8 Envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM 21 APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address "TO: GESTAPO SS FRATERNITY of ~~EMEX~~ ROSICRUCIAN WIZARD SCIENTISTS Room 200 - 1810 Commerce Street of SODOMITES & MULATTOS Dallas City of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIANS Texas State of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIAN SHRINERS 75201 Zip Code of MULATTO 'bastards' of ROSICRUCIANS"

Q9 Accompanying card bearing the handwritten words and typewriting beginning "HOW TO MURDER ..."

b6
b7C

LAB 10526117



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Dallas (175-0)

June 2, 1981

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

LAB. NO. 10526117 D UY

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka
[REDACTED]
ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT

b6
b7C

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel dated May 20, 1981

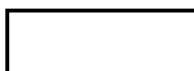
Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, Q8 - Q9)

- 2 - St. Louis (175-129) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - St. Louis (62-4827) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (175-311) Enclosures (2)
(2 Lab report)
- 2 - San Antonio (175-62) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Richmond (175-81) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Atlanta (175-0) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 1 - Bufile (175-601)

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE (S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT



(18)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b6
b7C

REPORT of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (175-0)

June 2, 1981

FBI FILE NO. 175-613

LAB. NO. 10526117 D UY

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka
[REDACTED]
ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT

b6
b7C

Specimens received

May 27, 1981

- Q8 Envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM 21 APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address "TO: GESTAPO SS FRATERNITY of ROSICRUCIAN WIZARD SCIENTISTS Room 200 - 1810 Commerce Street of SODOMITES & MULATTOS Dallas City of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIANS Texas State of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIAN SHRINERS 75201 Zip Code of MULATTO 'bastards' of ROSICRUCIANS"
- Q9 Accompanying card bearing the handwritten words "The Prophet" and typewriting beginning "HOW TO MURDER ..."

Result of examination:

Specimens Q8 and Q9 were associated in the Anonymous Letter File with specimens Qc1 through Qc7 previously submitted by the San Antonio (Qc1-Qc3), Atlanta (Qc4-Qc6), and Richmond (Qc7) Offices. case titled, [REDACTED] THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN, OO: St. Louis."

b6
b7C

The questioned typing appearing on specimens Q8 and Q9 appears to be the same style and size of typing as the questioned entries appearing on specimens Qc1, Qc2, Qc4, Qc6 and Qc7, indicating these entries may have been made from a common type source. A definite determination could not be reached because specimens Qc1 through Qc7 are photocopies of original documents, and as such are not suitable for identification purposes. The style of type appearing on Q8 and Q9 most closely resembles Laboratory standards on file for a style of type utilized on Royal typewriters.

Page 1

[REDACTED] (18)

(over)

b6
b7C

Handwriting characteristics in common were observed which indicate the same writer prepared [redacted] signatures appearing on specimens Qc7 and Q9.

b6
b7C

No watermarks or indented writings were observed which would be of value in determining the immediate source of specimens Q8 and Q9.

The submitted evidence was photographed and is returned herewith.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 5/20/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (175-0)
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT aka
 [REDACTED]
 ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT
 OO-ST. LOUIS

10526117

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory, is one envelope postmarked St. Louis, Missouri, 631-- , dated P.M., 4/21/81, addressed to "Gestapo S.S. Fraternity", etc. and containing a 1¢ postage stamp, bearing the likeness of Andrew Jackson, along with 3 x 5 card, signed [REDACTED] and containing the typewritten passage "How to murder Ronald Reagan . . ." etc. Also enclosed for the Laboratory are two Xerox copies of the aforementioned items.

Enclosed for St. Louis are two Xerox copies of the envelope and card mentioned above.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

FBI Laboratory requested to compare the writing and typing on the enclosures against those on file in the Anonymous Letter File.

②-Bureau (Enc. 3)
 2-St. Louis (Enc. 2)
 2-Dallas

[REDACTED]
 (6)

PHOTOGRAPHED

MAY 27 1981

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

DL 175-0

LEADSST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. Conduct appropriate investigation noting the veiled threat concerning President Ronald Reagan and advise U. S. Secret Service accordingly.

- 2 -

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

RECORDED
4/29/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/27/81

Laboratory Work Sheet

b6
b7C

To: SAC, Atlanta (175-0) (SQ 7)

FBI FILE NO.

175-613

LAB. NO. 10428076 D UY

b6
b7C

YOUR NO.

Re:

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN

Examination by:

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Atlanta

Reference: Airtel dated April 20, 1981

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: April 27, 1981

- Qc4 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 631 PM - APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address "FBI Director - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster 275 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303"
- Qc5 Photocopy of a printed article bearing hand printing beginning "Catholic Jesuit"
- Qc6 Photocopy of postcard bearing the typewritten message beginning "The PRESIDENTIAL OATH"

b6
b7C

2 - St. Louis (175-129)

2 - San Antonio



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

Rm. 5096

May 6, 1981

To: SAC, Atlanta (175-0) (SQ 7)

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

10428076 D UY
10428145 D UY

RE [REDACTED]
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN

OO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Atlanta and Richmond

Reference: Atlanta airtel dated April 20, 1981 and
Richmond airtel dated April 23, 1981

Examination requested:

Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

- 2 - Richmond (175-81) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - St. Louis (175-129) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - St. Louis (62-4827) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (175-311) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - San Antonio (175-62) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 1 - Bufile (175-601)

(16)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE
PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

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b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

**REPORT
of the**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

May 6, 1981

To: SAC, Atlanta (175-0) (SQ 7)

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

10423076 D UY
10428145 D UY

Re

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN

b6
b7C

Specimens received April 27, 1981, from SAC, Atlanta, under cover
of communication dated April 20, 1981 (10428076 D UY):

- Qc4 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO
631 PM APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address
"FBI Director - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
275 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303"
- Qc5 Photocopy of a printed article bearing hand printing
beginning "Catholic Jesuit...."
- Qc6 Photocopy of postcard bearing the typewritten message
beginning "The PRESIDENTIAL OATH...."

Specimen received April 28, 1981, from SAC, Richmond, under
cover of communication dated April 23, 1981 (10428145 D UY):

- Qc7 Photocopy of postcard postmarked "SAINT LOUIS MO
631 PM 9 APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address
"FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
200 West Grace Street Richmond, Virginia 23220"
and bearing the typewritten message on the reverse
side beginning "NANCY REAGAN'S LIFE...."

Result of examination:

Specimens Qc4 through Qc7 were associated in
the Anonymous Letter File with specimens Qc1 through Qc3
previously submitted by the San Antonio Office in their
case entitled, "Unsub; Threat Against The President
Received 4/13/81, at San Antonio, Texas, OO: San Antonio."

The questioned typing appearing on specimens Qc1 through Qc7 most closely resembles Laboratory standards on file for a style of type utilized on Royal typewriters. A definite determination could not be reached whether the questioned typing appearing on these specimens originated from a common type source because the submitted specimens represent poor quality reproductions of original documents, and as such are not suitable for identification purposes.

The submitted evidence was photographed and is retained by the Laboratory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AIRTEL

DATE: 4/23/81

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (175-81) -RUC-

10428145

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT
(OO - SL)

Re: Ronald Reagan - UIC.

b6
b7C

Re Richmond teletype to the Bureau and St. Louis, 4/13/81, and St. Louis teletype to the Bureau and all field offices, 4/14/81.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one copy of an LHM re captioned matter, with the original and one copy of an FD-376 stapled thereto. Enclosed for St. Louis are two copies of both items (one each for dissemination to USSS, St. Louis).

One copy of the LHM has been disseminated to USSS, Richmond, Va., via FD-376.

ENCLOSURE

22 APR 27 1981

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - St. Louis (62-4827) (Enc. 2) (Info.)
- 1 - Richmond

(4)

15096

1-USSS (LHM/FD 376)
4/28/81

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 23, 1981

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20223

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE:

b6
b7C

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☐ Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☐ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))

U. S. Secret Service, Richmond, Virginia

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)), USSS, St. Louis, Missouri
Enclosure(s)



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Richmond, Virginia
April 23, 1981

RE:

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

b6
b7C

On April 13, 1981, a pink postcard was received at the Richmond, Virginia, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a copy of which is attached hereto. The card was postmarked St. Louis, Missouri, 631, April 9, 1981. The card was signed [redacted] with blue felt-tip pen.

b6
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On April 13, 1981, St. Louis, Missouri, Office of the FBI advised [redacted] is known to that office as [redacted] a white male born [redacted] in [redacted] [redacted] Social Security Account Number [redacted] last known address [redacted] [redacted] was arrested [redacted] by the U. S. Postal Service for harassment, and the charge was later nolle prossed. [redacted] is described as a prolific letter writer and is subject of [redacted] FBI file [redacted]

On April 13, 1981, at 12:20PM, Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] United States Secret Service (USSS), Richmond, Virginia, was advised of the foregoing information by Special Agent [redacted] and the original postcard was turned over to Special Agent [redacted] USSS, at 2:55PM.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



DEATH THREAT 'against' NANCY REAGAN.

4/3/81
FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
200 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

FBI 00 06114181 04/11/81

F B I
PO BOX 12325
RICHMOND VA 23241

XXXX

b6
b7c

NANCY REAGAN'S life is threatened by THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH which guarantees NATURALIZED CITIZEN WOMEN Freedom In Lust and Liberty In Sin - THE FORMULA FOR DEATH. JAMES 1:15.

MEN who guarantee WOMEN Freedom In Lust and Liberty In Sin suffer THE CONSEQUENCES.... i.e., DEATH. Also, DEATH by LUST METROHEA CARCINOMIC CANCER 'and' SIN LEUKORRHEA LEUKEMIC CANCER.

RONALD REAGAN guarantees 'NANCY' diabolical LUST CANCER and diabolical SIN CANCER..... A WHORES DEATH & A LESBIANS DEATH.

Such A MAN Is hardly qualified to be A LEADER.

late 2-22-92

b6
b7c

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 4/20/81

b6
b7C

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: ATLANTA (175-0) (SQ 7) (P)

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
 REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN
 OO: ST. LOUIS

10428076 - D

b6
b7C

Re St. Louis teletype to Bureau, dated 4/14/81.

Enclosed for St. Louis are the originals of the following: An Envelope, addressed to, "FBI, Director, William Homosexual Webster", "275 Peachtree Street, N.E.", "Atlanta, Georgia, 30303."

A torn sheet with page number "358/Homosexualities" circled on the side and "Catholic Jesuit Sodomites, and Mulattoiziers" printed across the page, and a post card which begins "The Presidential Oath...."

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of above items.

LEAD:ST. LOUIS DIVISIONAT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Disseminate to Secret Service in accord with current Bureau instruction.

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1) 115096
 2 - St. Louis (175-129) (Enc. 1)
 2 - Atlanta

(6)

1*

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

ECG

RECORDED
4/20/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/17/81

b6
b7c

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, San Antonio (175-62)

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 10417025 D UY

Re: UNSUB;
MURDER AGAINST
THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED
4/13/81 AT SAN ANTONIO, TX.

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

CO: San Antonio

Examination requested by: San Antonio

Reference: Airtel dated April 15, 1981

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: April 17, 1981

- Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO
531 PM 10 APR _____" bearing the typewritten address
"FBI DIRECTOR - WILLIAM HOMOSEXUAL VIOLATO SODMITE
Webster 433 Post Office Building of HOMOSEXUALS &
VIOLATO SUREMERS San Antonio, Texas 78296"
- Qc2 Photocopy of 3 x 5 card bearing typewriting
beginning "The PRESIDENTIAL Oath"
- Qc3 Photocopy of a printed article bearing hand printing
beginning "Politicians Sex"

b6
b7c



Shen



Qc1-Qc3
returned
4-22-81

FBI/D

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Antonio (175-62)

April 22, 1981

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 10417025 D UX

YOUR NO.

Re: UNSUB;
THREAT AGAINST
THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED
4/13/81 AT SAN ANTONIO, TX.

CO: San Antonio

see 104 28072

Reference communication dated April 15, 1981.

The material described below has been searched in the following file without effecting an identification: Anonymous Letter File

Copies have been added to this file for future reference.

The submitted material is returned herewith.

MATERIAL SUBMITTED:

- Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO 531 PM 10 APR" bearing the typewritten address "FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL MULLATO CODRITE Webster 433 Post Office Building of HOMOSEXUALS & MULLATO SHREINERS San Antonio, Texas 78296"
- Qc2 Photocopy of 3 x 5 card bearing typewriting beginning "The PRESIDENTIAL Oath"
- Qc3 Photocopy of a printed article bearing hand printing beginning "Politicians Sex"

Enclosures (3)

2 - St. Louis

Page 1

(over)

 (6)b6
b7Cb6
b7C

Remarks:

Although the questioned typing appearing on specimens Qc1 and Qc2 is limited, this style of type most closely resembles Laboratory standards on file for a style of type utilized on Royal typewriters.

The submitted evidence was photographed.

Rec'd
4-17-81

AIRTEL

4/15/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: F_I LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (175-62) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
THREAT AGAINST
THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED
4/13/81 AT SAN ANTONIO, TX.;
OO: SAN ANTONIO

10417025

Re San Antonio tel to Director, 4/13/81.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory, Document Section,
are two copies of the following:

1. Envelope bearing typewritten address beginning
"FBI Director" and ending "San Antonio, Texas 78296."
2. White 3" x 5" card bearing typewritten message
beginning "The Presidential Oath..." and ending "...belong in
Hell. Acts 3:33-23."
3. Page 429 from printed article concerning
Psychosomatic Symptoms and Homosexualualities.

Enclosed for St. Louis is one copy of above mentioned
items.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

FBI Laboratory is requested to forward one copy of
items 1 through 3 to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C., and
search letter through Anonymous Letter File. Advise San Antonio
and St. Louis of results.

2-Bureau (Enc. 3)
2-St. Louis (Enc. 1)
2-San Antonio

(6)

1*

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b7c

7-4

RECORDED
4/20/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/17/81

b6
b7c

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, San Antonio (175-62)

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 10417025 D UY

YOUR NO.

Re: UNSUB;
THREAT AGAINST
THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED
4/13/81 AT SAN ANTONIO, TX.

Examination by:

OO: San Antonio

Examination requested by: San Antonio

Reference: Airtel dated April 15, 1981 ¹⁷⁵⁻⁵⁴³⁻²⁰⁶

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: April 17, 1981

Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO
531 PM 10 APR ____" bearing the typewritten address
"FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL MULATTO SODMITE
Webster 433 Post Office Building of HOMOSEXUALS &
MULATTO SHRINERS San Antonio, Texas 78296"

Qc2 Photocopy of 3 x 5 card bearing typewriting
beginning "The PRESIDENTIAL Oath"

Qc3 Photocopy of a printed article bearing hand printing
beginning "Politicians Sex"

*Searched AIF Hate LCHP mo. and sus. states and Texas
VIP file
Royal elite tw #571, unclassified nothing noted except
9-54378 same make of tw photo added 4/20/81
negative/ref 4/21*

b6
b7c

2- ST. Louis

Stew - prepare 7-4 + MC

7-4

7-4

ALF

copies added

is returned herewith.

Remarks:

Although the questioned typing appearing on specimens Qc1 + Qc2 is limited, this style of type most closely resembles laboratory standards on file for a style of type identified on Royal typewriter. The submitted evidence was photographed.

FBI # 2063

#571

ROYAL (USA)

Formule

212	2	b	2	B
-----	---	---	---	---

déclé : ELECTRESS

abricant : ROYAL MAC BEE

eu de fabrication : HARTFORD (USA)

née :

tricule :GAS 763949

pe de caractères : Standard Elite 627

rique de caractères : ROYAL (USA)

Hauteur du " M. " : 2,55 mm

Hauteur du " u " : 1,90 mm

Motion : 6,6 mm

Largeur max papier : 302 mm

Type de clavier : Universel

Interlignes : 4,25 et 6,37 mm

C L A V I E R

11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 && _ °°

** éé "" ((-- èè _ çç àà --))

AA ZZ EE RR TT YY UU II OO PP --- ++

aa zz ee rr tt yy uu ii oo pp ^^ ==

FF GG HH JJ KK LL MM %% ffr

ff gg hh jj kk ll mm ùù 11 22

VV BB NN ?? ... // \$\$

vv bb nn ,, ; ; :: !!

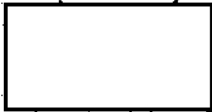
ce ce bon vieux whisky comme celui que j'ai bu
ère du forgeron du village

CE CE BON VIEUX WHISKY COMME CELUI QUE J AI BU
ERE DU FORGERON DU VILLAGE

21 - 4 - 1964

Fiche n° 346

b6
b7C



Search A15 1/16
Royal elite # 677
V.I.P. file sp 212
Lchp
mo ✓
texas ✓
Towg ✓
III ✓
R4 ✓
Fem ✓
Arke ✓
OK ✓
Photos added

Original Enclosure

*Am. bank
with return
12-24*

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (175-0 (SQ 7) (P)



THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN
OO: ST. LOUIS

Enclosed envelope, note, and post card

b6
b7c

FILE#

10526117

DATE _____

EXAMINER

#



175-613
Lab File

Q#

Q8-Q9

K#

NEGATIVES

INITIALS _____

FBI/DOJ

b6
b7C

FILE#

10602012

DATE

6/8/1

EXAMINER

#

b6
b7C

Q#

Q10-Q12

K#

NEG

INITIALS

FBI/DOJ

104 28145



175-613

5/81

b6
b7c

Qc1 should be Qc7



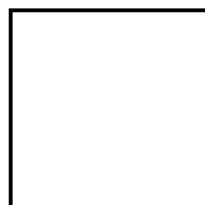
164 28076



175-613

5/81

Qc4 - Qc6



b6
b7C

10417025

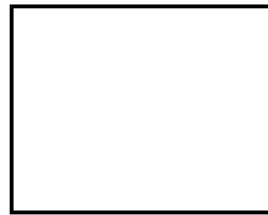


175-613

4/24/81

b6
b7C

Qc1-Qc3



DE NCE EVIDENCE



DEATH THREAT 'against' NANCY REAGAN.

FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
200 West Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

FBI 00 06114181 04/11/81

F B I
PO BOX 12325
RICHMOND VA 23241

XXXXX

b6
b7C

TION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEDER

NANCY REAGAN'S life is threatened by THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH
which guarantees NATURALIZED CITIZEN WOMEN Freedom In Lust
and Liberty In Sin - THE FORMULA FOR DEATH. JAMES 1:15.

MEN who guarantee WOMEN Freedom In Lust and Liberty In Sin
suffer THE CONSEQUENCES.... i.e., DEATH. Also, DEATH by
LUST METROHEA CARCINOMIC CANCER 'and' SIN LEUKORRHEA LEUKEMIC
CANCER.

RONALD REAGAN guarantees 'NANCY' diabotical LUST CANCER and
diabotical SIN CANCER..... A WHORES DEATH & A LESBIANS DEATH.

Such A MAN Is hardly qualified to be A LEADER.

Acts 3:22-23

b6
b7C

10428145 D UY 002

RECORDED
4/29/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/28/81

b6
b7C

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Richmond (175-81)

FBI FILE NO.

175-613

LAB. NO.

10428145 D UY

Re:

YOUR NO.

b6
b7C

RONALD REAGAN - VICTIM;
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Examination by:

CO: St. Louis

Examination requested by: Richmond

Reference: Airtel dated April 23, 1981

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: April 28, 1981

Qc7 Photocopy of post card postmarked "SAINT LOUIS MO
631 PM 9 APR 1981" bearing the typewritten address
"FBI DIRECTOR - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
200 West Grace Street Richmond, Virginia 23220"
and bearing the typewritten message on the reverse
side beginning "DANCY REAGAN'S LIFE"

2 - St. Louis (62-4327)

L B B P

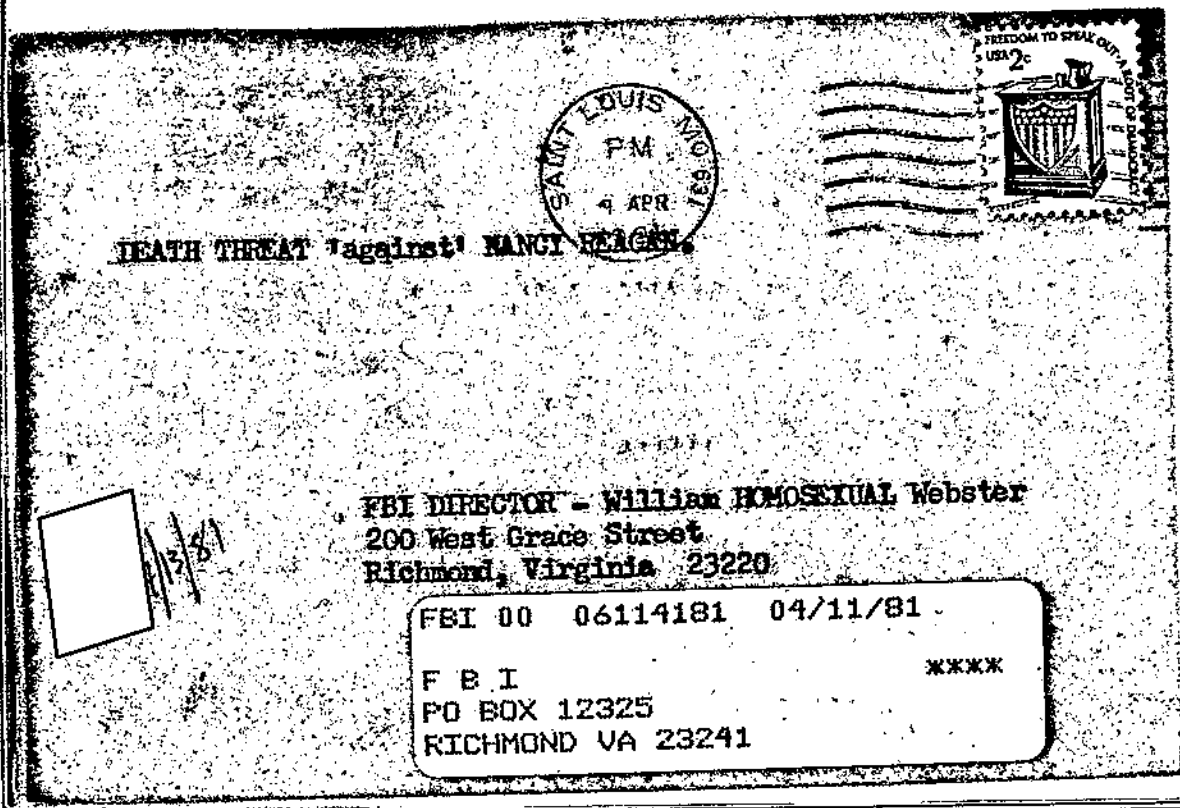
*Original
Evidence*

104 28 145

Original evidence

sent back with

from 7-24



b6
b7C



b6
b7C

Qc7

NANCY REAGAN'S life is threatened by THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH which guarantees NATURALIZED CITIZEN WOMEN Freedom In Lust and Liberty In Sin - THE FORMULA FOR DEATH. JAMES 1:15.

MEN who guarantee WOMEN Freedom In Lust and Liberty In Sin suffer THE CONSEQUENCES.... i.e., DEATH. Also, DEATH by LUST METROHEA CARCINOMIC CANCER and SIN LEUKORRHEA LEUKEMIC CANCER.

RONALD REAGAN guarantees 'NANCY' diabolical LUST CANCER and diabolical SIN CANCER..... A WHORES DEATH & A LESBIANS DEATH.

Such A MAN Is hardly qualified to be A LEADER.

Acts 3:22-23



b6
b7C

PHOTOS

Sheela Wood's *HAVE-A-FRIEND* Club

'PAPER MATE' PROVED TRUE

MARY DUCOMMUN followed in her mother's footsteps when she looked for a mate — she answered a newspaper ad and found the man of her dreams.

The advertisement Mary answered was in *GLOBE*'s Sheela Wood's Have-A-Friend column, the column thousands turn to week after week in hopes of finding a mate.

She spotted David Ducommun's ad and they began a correspondence that lasted almost a year before they met.



Advertisement

"For twenty years I tried every plan that
worked. Finally I stumbled on to a way to
Now you can too."



you can
**Buy a
THI**

HOW TOO MURDER PRESIDENT EAGAN: LEGALLY.

Guarantee HIM Wizard FREEDOM IN LUST and
Magician LIBERTY IN SIN and
Voodoo DEPRAVITY IN NATURE as per

CAESAR-law, HEROD-law and PHAROAH-law and/or
TRINITARIAN AMERICAN NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Acts 17:31

Acts 3:22-23



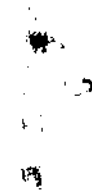
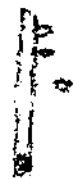
10602012 D UY Q11

b6
b7C

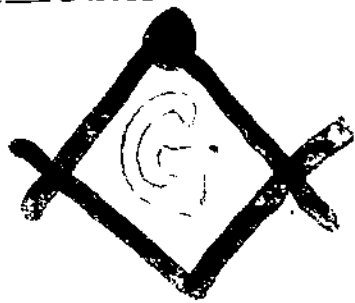
H T M
P R L



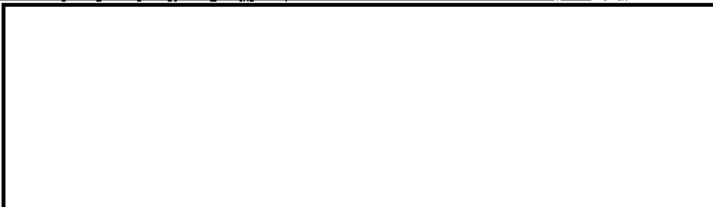
TO: FBI GESTAPO SS Special Agent
6015 Federal Building of SODOMITES & FAGS
Houston, Texas 77002



10602012 D UY Q10



Honkie
Mulatto
"niggers"



HOW TO MURDER Ronald Reagan - Humanistically.

ADVISE HIM that there are no differences between....
PHARISEE-sex, SADDUCEE-sex, ESSENE-sex, PUBLICAN-sex,
HEATHEN-sex, ANIMAL-sex, NECROPHELIA-sex-genetics.

Acts 3:22-23

b6
b7c

10526117 D UY Q9

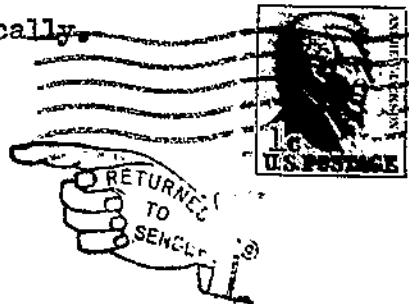


10526117 D UY Q9

FBI

LABORATORY

HOW TO MURDER Ronald Reagan Humanistically.



TO: GESTAPO SS FRATERNITY of ROSICRUCIAN WIZARD SCIENTISTS
Room 200 - 1810 Commerce Street of SODOMITES & MULATTOS
Dallas City of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIANS
Texas State of SODOMITES, MULATTOS & ROSICRUCIAN SHRINERS
75201 Zip Code of MULATTO 'bastards' of ROSICRUCIANS

10526117 D UY 08

The PRESIDENTIAL OATH Is: A DEATH THREAT 'against'
President Reagan.

THE DEATH OATH of THE PRESIDENT is made upon HIS
ACCEPTANCE to Administrate FREEDOM IN LUST (CARNAL
NATURE) and LIBERTY IN PASSION (SIN NATURE) therefore,
HE GUARANTEES 'Death' unto HIMSELF and HIS LOYALISTS.

REF: JAMES 1:15 THE HOLY GHOST does NOT Lie.

MYSTIC HEROD SHRINERS are born LIARS.
BURGER - HUNGATE - MEREDITH are MYSTIC HEROD SHRINER
LIARS, HOMOSEXUALS, MULATTOIZERS, PERVERTS & SODOMITES.

Acts 3:22-23



				$H_1-H\bar{X}$	.66***				$H_4-H\bar{X}$	.65***
				$H_3-H\bar{X}$	.13				$H_5-H\bar{X}$	.57***
Problem with Respondent's Lack of Orgasm											
				R^2	b					R^2	b
Types-H \bar{X}	N=463	1	Demographics*	.01		Types-H \bar{X}	N=204	1	Demographics*	.03	
		2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.13				2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.23	
			$H_1-H\bar{X}$		-.51***				$H_1-H\bar{X}$	-.60***	
			$H_2-H\bar{X}$		.07				$H_2-H\bar{X}$	-.22
			$H_3-H\bar{X}$		-.24**				$H_3-H\bar{X}$	-.28*	
			$H_4-H\bar{X}$		.64***				$H_4-H\bar{X}$	.74***
			$H_5-H\bar{X}$		.04				$H_5-H\bar{X}$	.36*
Regret About Homosexuality											
				R^2	b					R^2	b
Types-H \bar{X}	N=463	1	Demographics*	.05		Types-H \bar{X}	N=204	1	Demographics*	.11	
		2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.31				2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.27	
			$H_1-H\bar{X}$		-.43***				$H_1-H\bar{X}$	-.21*	
			$H_2-H\bar{X}$		-.09				$H_2-H\bar{X}$	.07
			$H_3-H\bar{X}$		-.64***				$H_3-H\bar{X}$	-.76***	
			$H_4-H\bar{X}$		.91***				$H_4-H\bar{X}$	1.03***
			$H_5-H\bar{X}$		.26***				$H_5-H\bar{X}$	-.13
Race											
				R^2	b					R^2	b
Types-H \bar{X}	N=485	1	Demographics	— ^b		Types-H \bar{X}	N=211	1	Demographics	— ^b	
		2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.03				2	[types-H \bar{X}]	.01	
			$H_1-H\bar{X}$		.05				$H_1-H\bar{X}$	-.35
			$H_2-H\bar{X}$		-.01				$H_2-H\bar{X}$	.15
			$H_3-H\bar{X}$		.09**				$H_3-H\bar{X}$	.02
			$H_4-H\bar{X}$		.04				$H_4-H\bar{X}$	.12
			$H_5-H\bar{X}$		-.09**				$H_5-H\bar{X}$	.07

10428076 D UY Qc5

FBI

TABLE 13.7—(Continued)

Males					Females				
Age			R^2	b			R^2	b	
Types-HX N=485	1	Demographics	—	—	Types-HX N=211	1	Demographics	—	—
	2	[types-HX]	.05	—		2	[types-HX]	.14	—
		H ₁ -HX		1.52			H ₁ -HX		—
		H ₂ -HX		-.80			H ₂ -HX		-2.02
		H ₃ -HX		-3.65***			H ₃ -HX		-1.36
		H ₄ -HX		-1.06			H ₄ -HX		-4.39 ^a
Education		H ₅ -HX		-2.09***	Types-HX N=211		H ₅ -HX		—
	1	Demographics	—	—		1	Demographics	—	—
	2	[types-HX]	.01	—		2	[types-HX]	.01	—
		H ₁ -HX		-.03			H ₁ -HX		-.14
		H ₂ -HX		.02			H ₂ -HX		-.09
		H ₃ -HX		-.27			H ₃ -HX		-.26
Occupational Level		H ₄ -HX		.31 ^a	Types-HX N=204		H ₄ -HX		.13
		H ₅ -HX		-.04			H ₅ -HX		.32
	1	Demographics	—	—		1	Demographics	—	—
	2	[types-HX]	.01	—		2	[types-HX]	.01	—
		H ₁ -HX		.07			H ₁ -HX		.04
		H ₂ -HX		.10			H ₂ -HX		.14
Types-HX N=463		H ₃ -HX		.03	Types-HX N=204		H ₃ -HX		-.09
		H ₄ -HX		.03			H ₄ -HX		.13
		H ₅ -HX		.06			H ₅ -HX		.15

* p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001.

^a Variables entered in step 1 are age, education, occupational level, and race.^b In order to discern the absolute demographic differences among the homosexual subgroups, demographic adjustments are not made in this regression.

DEATH THREAT 'against' PRESIDENT Reagan

Nazi  Jesuit

FBI Director - William HOMOSEXUAL Webster
275 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



10428076 D UY Qc4

Nazi Nun



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Icon

10428076 D UY Qc4

~~FBI~~

10417025 D UY Q03

430 / Homosexualities

TABLE 21.2 / Psychosomatic Symptoms

	WHM	BHM	WHTM	BHTM	WHF	BHF	WHTF	BHTF	Pilot Study
	N=575	N=11	N=284	N=53	N=229	N=64	N=101	N=39	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
0-1: Relatively low	28	26	34	62	26	14	25	5	
2-5: Moderate	39	31	40	19	38	33	34	31	
6-18: Relatively high	33	43	26	19	36	53	41		

Males					Females				
Comparison	N	Step	Variable(s)	R ²	Comparison	N	Step	Variable(s)	R ²
BHM-WHM	651	1	Demographics ^a	.03	BHF-WHF	277	1	Demographics ^a	.04
		2	BHM-WHM	.03			2	BHF-WHF	.07
Types-HX	463	1	Demographics ^b	.02	Types-HX	204	1	Demographics ^b	.02
		2	[types-HX]	.07			2	[types-HX]	.10
			H ₁ -HX	-.51				H ₁ -HX	-.49
			H ₂ -HX	.26				H ₂ -HX	.91
			H ₃ -HX	-1.08***				H ₃ -HX	-1.07
			H ₄ -HX	.14				H ₄ -HX	.16
			H ₅ -HX	1.19				H ₅ -HX	.49
HM-HTM	961	1	Demographics ^b	.03	HF-HTF	392	1	Demographics ^b	.09
		2	HM-HTM	.05			2	HF-HTF	.09
Types-HTX	773	1	Demographics ^b	.03					
		2	[types-HTX]	.07					
			H ₁ -HTX	.83					
			H ₂ -HTX	1.64***					

Set of comparisons

4/5/51

$H_3 - HTX$	.03
$H_4 - HTX$	-.12
$H_5 - HTX$	-.29**

- * $p < .05$.
 ** $p < .01$.
 * Variables entered in step 1 are age, education, and occupational level.
 * Variables entered in step 1 are age, education, occupational level, and race.

Jesuit Priests Statistical Survey

Appendix C / 429

10417025 D UV Qc2

10417025 D UV Qc1



The PRESIDENTIAL Oath IS A Threat to THE LIFE of
Ronald Reagan & Nancy Reagan.

PRESIDENTIAL OATHS guarantee FREEDOM IN JUST for WHORES
and LIBERTY IN PASSION for LESBIANS..... whereas,
GENITIC MOSLEM SULTANS AND MULLAS buy AMERICAN WOMEN
in LAS VEGAS and pay SEX TAXES to POLITICIANS and
WIZARDS AND MAGICIANS..... AMERC AND AFAM.

PRESBYTERIAN WIZARDS and SOUTHERN BAPTIST MAGICIANS
sell their own WOMEN to ARAB GENITIC MULLATOS for
TAXES off of JUST AND PASSION.

WIZARDS AND MAGICIANS belong IN HELL.

Acts 3:22-23

DEATH THREAT 'against' PRESIDENT



Nazi X Jesuits

FBI DIRECTOR - WILLIAM HOMOSEXUAL MULLATO SCOTTIE WEBSTER
433 Post Office Building of HOMOSEXUALS & MULLATO SHRIMPERS
San Antonio, Texas 78296



Nazi Monk



Homosexuals

10417025 D UY Qc2

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b7C

10417025 D UY Qc1
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1346627-000

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Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page 21 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 22 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 25 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 26 ~ b6; b7C;
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

DATE: 6/15/88
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SA [] (TRENTON RA)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT:

[]
THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
ALO-PC
(OO: NK)
NK 89A-~~111~~

XOX

[]
THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD REAGAN,
AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
PPSAKA-PC
(OO: NK)
NK 175C-141

To: SAC, NEWARK

For the information of the Red Bank RA, U.S. District Court Judge CLARKSON FISHER received two threatening letters from [] In the first letter, [] threatens Judge FISHER and makes references to President REAGAN and Supreme Court Justice SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR. In the second letter received on 6/14/88, [] again threatens Judge FISHER, in addition to making threats against President & Mrs. REAGAN, Vice President GEORGE BUSH, Sen. EDWARD KENNEDY and Justice O'CONNOR.

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b7C

A copy of both letters will be telefaxed to your office with this memo. The U.S. SECRET SERVICE, U.S. Marshal, and U.S. Attorney's Office have been notified. FBIHQ has been notified via immediate teletype that [] lives in the Red Bank area.

b6
b7C

LEADS

It is requested that the Red Bank RA do the following:

1. Interview subject and show her copies of the letters.
2. Ask subject if she wrote letters to Judge FISHER.
3. If subject admits to writing letters, call AUSA []
[]
4. Take photographs of subject since no photographs are currently available.

b5
b6
b7C

[]
(5)

175C-141-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 15 1988	
FBI-NEWARK	

b6
b7C

Field File No. 175C-141-1A1

Serial # of Originating Document _____

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 1/17/91

From _____

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By Dea 1B1

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☒ No Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☒ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☒ No

Title:

FD-192

Destroy

Reference: _____

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ ~~Original notes re interview of~~

FD-192

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT

175C-141-1A1

Date 9/15/88

b6
b7C

[Redacted]

Threats Against President & Mrs Ronald Regan,
Vice President George Bush,
PPSAK A - PC

Date Property Acquired 9/12/88 Source From Which Property Acquired U.S. District Court Judge Clarkson Fisher

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit NWK FCC Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same Evidence

To Be Returned See Serial X13 Agency or Exhibit [Redacted] Agency [Redacted]

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☐ Yes ☒ No Grand Jury Proceedings to be held Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

☐ Yes ☒ No Property to be Forfeited to the Government

Description of Property or Exhibit

Copy of Threatening Hand Written
Letter From [Redacted]
Judge Clarkson Fisher

b6
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(Original sent to U.S. Secret Service)
MAR 367173785 8/22/88

Destroyed 11/17/91

For Valuable and/or Narcotics Evidence Only
Evidence Bag Seal # _____ Signature of Two Special Agents Verifying and Sealing Bag Contents _____

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

175C-141-1B1

Dec - 1A1

Field File # NK 175C 141-1B1

OO: _____

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
NEWARK

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b6
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[illegible]

Item No.

Remarks

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

[illegible]

Item No.

Remarks

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/16/88

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: IDENT. DIVISION/LATENT FINGERPRINT SECT.)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
 SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
 AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
 AFO-PC

(OO: NK)
 NK 89A-278 (TRA) (P)

[REDACTED]
 THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD
 REAGAN, AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
 PPSAKA-PC

(OO: NK)
 NK 175C-141 (TRA) (P)

Re Newark teletype to Bureau, 6/15/88.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two original letters
 received by Judge CLARKSON FISHER. (and envelopes).

For the information of the Bureau, Latent Fingerprint
 Sect., [REDACTED] has sent two letters to US District
 Court Judge CLARKSON FISHER. In the first letter, [REDACTED]
 threatens to kill Judge FISHER and makes references to President
 REAGAN and Justice O'CONNOR.

In her second letter, [REDACTED] again threatens to kill
 Judge FISHER. In addition to threatening Judge FISHER in the
 second letter, [REDACTED] also makes threatening statements against
 President & Mrs. REAGAN, Vice President BUSH and Supreme Court
 Justice SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR. Both letters and envelopes are
 being provided for analysis.

6-Bureau (Enc. 4)

2-Newark

Approved: [REDACTED] Transmitted (10)

(Num

75-141-2

Per

NK 89A-278
NK 175C-141

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name
Sex
Race
DOB
POB
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
SSN



b6
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REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Latent Fingerprint Sect. is requested to identify and cross match any fingerprints lifted from the two letters and envelopes to prints on file for [redacted]. It should be noted that the letters were handled by Judge CLARKSON, his secretary, and members of the U.S. Marshal's Office. Results of examination are needed as expeditiously as possible to allow agents to obtain arrest warrant for [redacted].

b6
b7C



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 1158
Newark, New Jersey 07101

June 15, 1988

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 175C-141

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20223

RE: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD REAGAN, VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR, U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

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The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☒ Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U.S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U.S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☐ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1
U.S. Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey

Enclosure(s)

2-Newark (175C-141) (TRA)

(3)

175C-141-3



b6
b7c



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Newark, New Jersey
June 15, 1988

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[REDACTED]
THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD REAGAN,
VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

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Per telephone conversation between Special Agent (SA)
[REDACTED] of the U.S. SECRET SERVICE (USSS) and SA [REDACTED]
of the FBI on June 14, 1988, a copy of two letters received by U.S.
District Court Judge CLARKSON FISHER, District of New Jersey (NJ),
Trenton, NJ, which are attached, are being forwarded for your review.

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Both letters were sent by [REDACTED] In the
first letter, [REDACTED] threatens Judge FISHER and Supreme Court
Justice SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR. In the second letter received by
Judge FISHER on June 14, 1988, [REDACTED] again threatens Judge FISHER,
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR and President & Mrs. RONALD REAGAN, Vice
President BUSH and SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY.

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

b6
b7C

Name
Sex
Race
Place of Birth
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
SSN
Last Known Address

[REDACTED]
Female
White

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

1-US Secret Service, Newark
2-Newark (175C-141) (TRA)

1-U.S. Marshal, Trenton

b6
b7C



FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#1457)

TEXT:

VZCZCWF0026

RR NK

DE WF #0026 1722356

ZNR UUUUU

R 202352Z JUN 88

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(89D-NEW)(P)(C-4)

TO FBI NEWARK (89A-4119)/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST UNITED STATES
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA
DAY O'CONNOR, AND UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
CLARKSON FISHER; AFO-PC; OO:NEWARK.

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RE NEWARK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED JUNE 17, 1988.

AS PER REQUEST OF REFERENCED COMMUNICATION, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CAPITOL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT, WAS ADVISED ON JUNE 20,

1988, OF CIRCUMSTANCES RELATIVE TO [REDACTED] ALSO ADVISED OF

DETAILS SURROUND [REDACTED] WAS [REDACTED] OF THE SUPREME

175-141-4

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PAGE TWO DE WF 0026 UNCLAS

COURT POLICE DEPARTMENT.

BOTH [] AND [] REQUESTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF [] AS
WELL AS COPIES OF LETTERS RELATIVE TO THREATS ON SENATOR KENNEDY
AND JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

b6
b7C

LEADS: NEWARK DIVISION: AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY:

IT IS REQUESTED THAT NEWARK FORWARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUBJECT,
AS WELL AS COPIES OF LETTERS RELATIVE TO THREATS ON
SENATOR KENNEDY AND JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD DIVISION: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON AND CONTACT WITH CAPITOL HILL POLICE
DEPARTMENT AND SUPREME COURT POLICE.

BT

#0026

NNNN

175-141-4

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VZCZCNK0015

PP HQ

DE NK #0015 1770403

ZNR UUUUU

P 240445Z JUN 88

FM FBI NEWARK (89A-278) (P) (RBRA)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3484:3510//

PASS: FBIHQ, PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR, U.S.
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER; ALO-PC; OO: NK.

RE: NK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED 6/16/88.

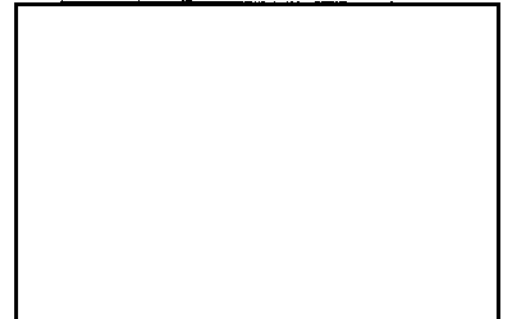
ON 6/20/88, SA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED] UNITED
STATES SECRET SERVICE, ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MOTHER
ANSWERED THE DOOR AND INDICATED THAT HER DAUGHTER WAS NOT AT

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b6
b7C

copy in
89-278-5

175-141-5



PAGE TWO DE NK 0015 UNCLAS

HOME. THE MOTHER WAS VERY EVASIVE TO ALL QUESTIONS AND STATED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHEN HER DAUGHTER LEFT OR WHEN SHE WOULD RETURN. IT WAS THE BELIEF OF BOTH AGENTS THAT THE DAUGHTER WAS ACTUALLY IN THE HOUSE.

PRIOR TO GOING TO THE RESIDENCE, SAS [] AND [] COMPARED BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON [] ADVISED THAT HIS AGENCY HAD LAST INTERVIEWED [] AND DESCRIBED HER AS A PROLIFIC LETTER WRITER BUT DID NOT CONSIDER HER A THREAT. HE STATED THAT IN MARCH, 1988, HIS OFFICE WAS FORWARDED A LETTER THAT [] HAD SENT TO THE ASBURY PARK PRESS. HE ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT HIS AGENCY HAD AN AUTOMATIC DECLINATION POLICY ON LETTERS WRITTEN BY [] WITH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. SA [] ADVISED THAT THE FBI HAD INTERVIEWED [] CONCERNING A LETTER SHE HAD WRITTEN THREATENING U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER. AT THAT TIME, []

[] PROSECUTION WAS DECLINED IN THAT MATTER.

ON 6/20/88, [] KEANSBURG, NEW JERSEY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THAT [] [] HAS BEEN WRITING THREATENING TYPE LETTERS FOR YEARS,

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PAGE THREE DE NK 0015 UNCLAS

HOWEVER, SHE DOES NOT HAVE A VIOLENT NATURE. HE STATED THAT THE [REDACTED] INDICATED THAT [REDACTED] HAS NOT BEEN SEEN AROUND TOWN IN SEVERAL MONTHS. HE STATED THAT IN FEBRUARY, 1987, A LOCAL ATTORNEY, WHO FORMERLY REPRESENTED [REDACTED] RECEIVED A LETTER CONTAINING THREATS AND THIS LETTER WAS FORWARDED TO THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] HAS NEVER BEEN ARRESTED BY HIS DEPARTMENT.

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ON 6/21/88, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] WAS APPRISED OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION AND HE INDICATED THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS SHOULD BE MADE TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AT THE PRESENT TIME. HE INDICATED THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH HIS UNIT CHIEF IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, AND WAS AWAITING A DECISION FROM HIM ON THIS MATTER.

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NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE RED BANK RESIDENT AGENCY PENDING PROSECUTIVE OPINION BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BT

#0015

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1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6/8/87

Date of transcription

[redacted] was interviewed by [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves as Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

SA [redacted] advised [redacted] that the FBI was investigating a threat she made in a letter to Chief Federal Judge CLARKSON FISHER dated May 7, 1987.

[redacted] admitted writing this letter to Judge FISHER but she denied any intention to threaten him. She feels that she has the ability to see into the future and she stated that her letters contain "predictions" not threats. She admitted that [redacted] and [redacted] She was [redacted]

[redacted] She stated that [redacted] predicting the death of President REAGAN.

[redacted] stated that she has no intention of recontacting Judge FISHER in any way and holds no feeling of animosity toward him. She has no intention of harming him or anyone else.

[redacted] was cautioned against writing any further letters containing threats as predictions that could be perceived as threats. She was advised that if she mails any further such letters, she risks arrest.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex
Race
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Address

Car
Employment
Arrests

Female
White

[redacted]

6/3/87

Investigation on

SSRA

SA

NK 72-184-7

File #

6/4/87

Date dictated

FI 3

WASH. METRO FIELD DOCUMENT

18204.0 (1092)

TEXT:

VZCZCH0015

OO HQ NK

DE HQ 00015 1820310

ZNR UUUUU

O 290250Z JUN 88

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(9A-NEW)(P)(C-4)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/IMMEDIATE/

FOR NEWARK (89-278)(175-144)/IMMEDIATE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

PASS: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MRS. NANCY REAGAN - VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR - VICTIM; PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN -
VICTIM; VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH - VICTIM; OO:NEWARK.

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RE TELEPHONE CALL BETWEEN SA [REDACTED]

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE (WMFO), AND SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TRENTON RESIDENT AGENCY, JUNE 29, 1988.

orig in
89-278

175-141-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 30 1988	
FBI - NEWARK	

[REDACTED]

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ON JUNE 29, 1988, [REDACTED] OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, ROOM 5143, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., FURNISHED WMFO WITH XEROX COPIES OF TWO THREATENING LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. SHE ADVISED THE ORIGINAL LETTERS WERE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE (USSS), WASHINGTON, D. C., IN VIEW OF STATEMENT ABOUT PRESIDENT REAGAN.

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THE FIRST LETTER WAS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL ON JUNE 9, 1988, AND THE SECOND LETTER ON JUNE 27, 1988. THE LETTERS ARE RAMBLING AND MENTION A CIVIL SUIT IN NEW JERSEY WITH JUDGES FISHER AND LIFLAND.

THE LETTERS CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

"EDWARD KENNEDY CAN BE SHOT JULY 4, 1988 (BUT KILLING DATE CAN CHANGE)."

"REAGAN AND BUSH ON JANUARY 20, 1981 AND 1985. BUSH CAN BE SHOT JUNE 30, 1988."

"NANCY REAGAN KILLED."

"BEFORE I KILL NANCY REAGAN MY ADVISE TO HER..."

"I MUST FIRST HAVE A WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JUDGE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR BEFORE I CAN ALLOW JUDGE FISER ON SEPTEMBER 12,

orig in
89-28

175-141-7
[REDACTED]

b6
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1988 (COURT HEARING). JUDY O'CONNOR AND JUDGE FISHER BOTH MUST WRITE TO ME BEFORE SEPTEMBER, 1988, OR I WILL NOT ALLOW COURT ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1988, AND THERE WILL BE MORE KILLINGS."

"I REALIZE THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES THAT I AM FACING, SHOULD ROBERT A KILL EDWARD KENNEDY ON JULY 4, 1988, KILLING DATE CAN CHANGE."

SA [REDACTED] TRENTON RESIDENT AGENCY, ADVISED [REDACTED] IS SUBJECT OF TWO PENDING CASES IN NEWARK DIVISION. RECENT ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW [REDACTED] WAS NEGATIVE. [REDACTED] ADMITS IN ONE OF THE LETTERS THAT SHE WAS AT HOME WHEN AGENTS CAME TO HER HOUSE ON JUNE 20, 1988.)

SA [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) [REDACTED] TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, IS GOING TO RENDER A PROSECUTIVE OPINION IN THE CASE SHORTLY. AS [REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED] IS A PROLIFIC LETTER WRITER WHO HAS BEEN WRITING LETTERS FOR YEARS. SA [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT USSS HAS CHARACTERIZED THIS AS A NUISANCE RATHER THAN A THREAT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED IN THE CASE UNTIL THE AUSA, NEWARK, RENDERS HIS OPINION.

[REDACTED] UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

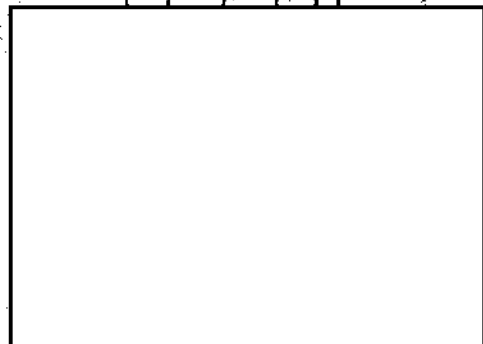
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b6
b7C

b6
b7C

orig in
89-28

175-141-7



POLICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.; [REDACTED] UNITED STATES

b6
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CAPITOL POLICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.; AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ADVISED ON JUNE 29, 1988.

LEADS: NEWARK DIVISION: AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY:

1) ADVISE WMFO OF FINAL PROSECUTIVE OPINION.

2) FURNISH CURRENT PHOTOGRAPH OF [REDACTED] SO IT MAY BE

FURNISHED TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT POLICE AND UNITED STATES
CAPITOL POLICE.

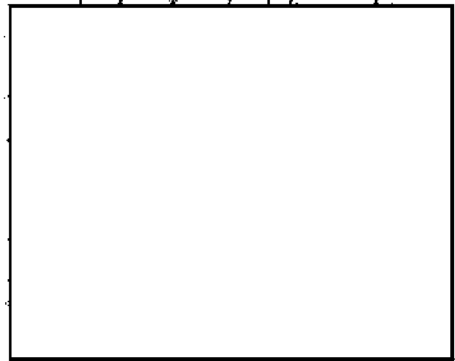
BT

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orig in
89-28

175-141-7



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Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-6-81)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu
☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☒ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk
☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)
☐ SAC, Brooklyn-Queens (MRA)

TO: LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bogota
☐ Bonn
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Panama City
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

7/6/88

(Date)

RE:

RE: [REDACTED]
MRS. NANCY FRAGAN - VICTIM
ETAL;

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72-1844 (C)
89-2784 (C)
175-1414 (E)

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: re Newark file numbers 89-278 and 175-144

Xerox copies of letters sent by [REDACTED] to
Solicitor General, USDOJ.

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SA [REDACTED]

INFO Squad C-4

175-141-78
FIS 252-7801

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Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

orig in
89-278-8

FOIMS

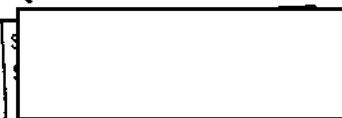
SEARCH
SERIAL

JUL 5 1988

DOJ

orig & 1 cc
in 89A-278-9

175C-141-9



JUL 16 1938



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**REPORT
of the**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Newark (89A-278) (TRA)

July 13, 1988

From: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI FILE NO.

Re: [REDACTED]
THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY,
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT
JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER;
AFO-PC

LAB. NO. 80621017 D ST

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YOUR NO.

OO: Newark

Reference communication dated June 16, 1988.

The material described below has been searched in the following file without effecting an identification: Anonymous Letter File

Copies have been added to this file for future reference.

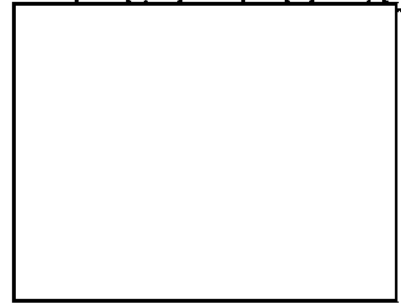
The submitted material is being returned upon completion of the latent fingerprint examination.

MATERIAL SUBMITTED:

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "RED BANK, NJ 077 -PM 10 MAY 1988" addressed to "Judge Fisher United States District Court Trenton, New Jersey"
- Q2 First page of accompanying three-page handwritten letter beginning "your answer before Sept 1, 1988 Since 1987 I personal tried ..."
- Q3 Second page beginning "Phoenix, Arizona continued 230 North First St ad only State ..."
- Q4 Third page beginning "Robert can kill (2nd page) = a fire house across ..."
- Q5 Envelope postmarked "RED BANK, 07707 PM 17 JUN 1988" addressed to "Judge Fisher C/O Judge Cliflord United States District Court Trenton, New Jersey"

- Q6 First page of accompanying photocopied handwritten letter beginning "This is your fifth page. The four (other pages ..."
- Q7 Second page beginning "6th page continued ... Edward Kennedy can be shot ..."
- Q8 Third page beginning "7th page continued ... 668 Saint Cloud Street was ..."
- Q9 Fourth page beginning "Before I kill Nancy Regan my advice to her ..."

175-141-10



b6
b7C



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 1158

Newark, New Jersey 07101

August 1, 1988

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Honorable Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
United States Attorney
Room 502
Federal Building
970 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Attention: [redacted]
Chief, Criminal Division

b6
b7C

Re: [redacted]

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for your perusal are photocopies of two threatening letters allegedly sent by [redacted] to the Office of Solicitor General, Washington, D.C.

This letter is being submitted to provide additional facts regarding the conduct of the captioned subject to assist the United States Attorney's Office, District of New Jersey (NJ), in rendering a prosecutive decision relative to the mailing of threatening letters to certain government employees.

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] U.S. Secret Service for making threats against President Reagan in a letter sent through the U.S. Mails. Following [redacted]

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On September 29, 1986, [redacted] wrote a letter to USDC Judge Van Sykle, Bismarck, North Dakota, wherein she predicted the deaths of President Reagan and Vice President George Bush. On that occasion, [redacted] was interviewed by the U.S. Secret Service and cautioned against writing any additional letters containing her predictions.

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[redacted] admitted writing a letter to Chief USDC Judge Clarkson Fisher, District of NJ, in May, 1987, which was perceived as threatening. She was interviewed by FBI Agents at her residence on June 3, 1987. At that time, [redacted] was cautioned against writing any further threatening letters which contained her "predictions." She was advised

3-Addressee
Newark (1-89A-278) (TRA)
(1-175C-141) (TRA)

Bicentennial of the United States Constitution (1787-1987)

(5)

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that if she mailed any future letters containing threatening language, she risked arrest. [] indicated that she understood and she would cease writing the letters. b6 b7C

Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Bruce Merrill declined prosecution of [] for the May, 1987 letter.

Since she was warned by FBI Agents not to write any further letters containing her "predictions," the following letters have been sent to U.S. Government employees:

Date	Recipient
May 23, 1988	Judge Clarkson Fisher
June 9, 1988	Office of Solicitor General, Washington, D.C.
June 14, 1988	Judge Clarkson Fisher
June 27, 1988	Office of Solicitor General, Washington, D.C.
July 7, 1988	Judge Lifland, USDC, Trenton, NJ

The U.S. Secret Service was contacted by the Red Bank Resident Agency on June 20, 1988, to discuss [] They were acquainted with [] and recalled that [] SA [] advised that [] had sent a letter to the Asbury Park Press which was later forwarded to his office. It was the opinion of the interviewing agents that [] b6 b7C

On June 20, 1988, [] Keansburg, NJ, Police Department, advised that [] has been writing threatening-type letters for years, however, she does not have a violent nature. He stated that the [] has never been arrested by the Keansburg Police Department. b6 b7C

The two letters mailed to Judge Fisher on May 23, 1988 and June 14, 1988, were sent to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C., for latent fingerprint examination. The fingerprints of [] were identified on two pages of the letters that were submitted to the laboratory. b6 b7C

An attempt was made to interview [] in reference to the above letters in June, 1988, but the interviewing agents were informed that she was not at home by a woman who identified herself as [] mother.

In Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 876, the elements of the violation of Mailing Threatening Communications are outlined. The statute states clearly that any person who mails a communication containing a threat to injure the addressee or another person is subject to a \$1,000 fine and/or imprisonment not more than five years.

Consider the following excerpts from the June, 1988 letters [redacted] allegedly wrote to the U.S. Solicitor General:

b6
b7C

"FBI came to my house on June 20, 1988, because Judge Lifland (US District Court, Trenton, NJ) received my four pages (in copies) dated June 7, 1988..."

"My civil rights were violated. And as of this writing I again expect the FBI because my mother told FBI I was not home although I was home..."

"Do not ask me one question unless USA laws (and Judges) have evidence that I am personal (sic) involved in conspiracy (or I will personal (sic) kill) and evidence that 'Guyana' is not a science in Nature!"

"I realize the legal consequences that I am facing should Robert a kill Edward Kennedy on July 4, 1988=but I will continue with my 'Guyana' regardless."

"date can change...Edward Kennedy will be killed on July 4, 1988"

"Mail fraud since 1987-1988=mass shot dead in the Oklahoma Post Office in Aug. 1986= released at Oklahoma City in July 31, 1981 but flew home Aug. 1, 1981= was arrested (1981) because Guyana letters...more and new killings= also judgement Day= mass Judges killed= Judge Sandra Day O'Connor from Phoenix (the 1981 warrant) Still today the U.S. Supreme Court has illegal pigs!!"

In addition to the above quotes, [redacted] went on to discuss numerous killings in her letters. She seems to have an obsession about killing. [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Since neither our office nor yours is medically qualified to render a psychiatric evaluation or opinion, we feel that [redacted] should be arrested for violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 876, and thereafter evaluated by qualified psychiatric authorities to determine her present mental state. Specifically, we hesitate to state that [redacted] is not a direct threat to those persons she mentions in her letters without an updated medical opinion stating such.

Please consider all of the above evidence in determining what prosecutive action should be taken against [redacted] It is obvious that verbal warnings to cease her activities carry no weight with her. If you need any additional information concerning this matter, please contact Special Agent [redacted] at telephone number 609-883-4499.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

John C. McGinley
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

By: [redacted]
Supervisory Special Agent

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#435)

TEXT:

VZCZCWFO045

RR NK

DE WF #0045 2380506

ZNR UUUUU

R 250545Z AUG 88

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(9A-5844)(P)(C-4)

TO FBI NEWARK/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

SUBJECT:

MRS. NANCY REAGAN - VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR - VICTIM; PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN -
VICTIM; VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A); OO:NEWARK.

RE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE (WMFO) TELETYPE TO
THE BUREAU, DATED JUNE 24, 1988.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., HAVE
REQUESTED THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

175C141-11

PAGE TWO DE WF 0045 UNCLAS

THAT THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT.

BT

#0045

NNNN

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☒ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

Date

6/17/88

0003
0004b6
b7c

1 FM FBI NEWARK (P) (TRA)

2 TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

3 TO FBI BOSTON/PRIORITY/

4 TO FBI PHOENIX/PRIROITY/

5 TO FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE/PRIORITY/

6 BT.

7 UNCLAS

8 CITE: //3496:3510//

9 PASS: FBIHQ: SSA [REDACTED] PERSONNAL CRIMES SECTIONS; CID.

b6
b7c

10 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR

11 EDWARD KENNEDY, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'DONNOR, AND

12 U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER; ALO-PC; 00: NEWARK (NK

13 89A-4119).

14 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT AND

b6
b7c

15 SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED.

5:30 PM 6-16
[REDACTED]

175-141-12

002/r68 89A-4119

b6
b7c

21 Approv [REDACTED]

Transmitted (Number)

SEARCHED [REDACTED]
 INDEXED [REDACTED]
 FBI NEWARK
 GPO: 1987 - 181-485

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE TWO, NK 89A-4119; NK 175C-141, UNCLAS

2 MRS. RONALD REAGAN, AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH; PPSAKA-PC;

3 00: NEWARK (NK 175C-141).

4 RE: TELCALL OF SA [REDACTED] TRA, TO SSA [REDACTED]

5 [REDACTED] PCU, 6/14/88.

6 FOR THE INFORMATION OF FBIHQ, U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
 7 CLARKSON FISHER, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY, TRENTON, NJ, RECEIVED A
 8 LETTER FROM [REDACTED] THREATENING TO KILL HIM AND
 9 MADE REFERENCES TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR AND
 10 PRESIDENT REAGAN. THE LETTER WAS TURNED OVER BY THE JUDGE TO THE
 11 U.S. MARSHAL'S SERVICE, TRENTON, ON OR ABOUT 5/25/88, AND THEN
 12 REFERRED TO THE FBI. A REVIEW OF NEWARK INDICES REVEAL THAT
 13 CAPTIONED SUBJECT HAD PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN A SIMILAR TYPE OF LETTER
 14 TO JUDGE FISHER ON OR ABOUT 5/7/88. NEWARK INVESTIGATED THIS
 15 THREAT UNDER CASE CAPTIONED, [REDACTED] THREAT TO INTIMIDATE
 16 U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER; OOJ; 00: NEWARK; NK
 17 72-184". BY WAY OF SUMMARY, [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] MAILED A FOUR PAGE LETTER TO THE U.S. MARSHAL
 19 SERVICE IN TRENTON, NJ, WHICH MENTIONED THE NAME OF CHIEF JUDGE
 20 CLARKSON FISHER. [REDACTED] HAD FILED A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST HER
 21

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☒ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE THREE, NK 89A-4119; NK 175C-141, UNCLAS

2 FORMER ATTORNEY AND APPARENTLY HOPED TO INFLUENCE HER CASE BY
 3 WRITING THIS LETTER. THE LETTER IS BASICALLY INCOHERENT IN
 4 THE PRODUCT OF AN INDIVIDUAL SUFFERING FROM SOME TYPE OF A MENTAL
 5 DISORDER.

6 ON 6/3/87, [] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, EAST
 7 ORANGE, NJ, ADVISED THAT [] CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE
 8 SECRET SERVICE IN 1981 WHEN SHE WROTE A LETTER PREDICTING THE
 9 DEATH OF PRESIDENT REAGAN. [] WAS [] AND
 10 []

b6
b7C

11 []
 12 ON 9/29/86, [] WROTE A LETTER TO THE U.S. DISTRICT
 13 COURT JUDGE VAN SYKLE IN BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, AND AGAIN
 14 PREDICTED THE DEATHS OF PRESIDENT REAGAN AND VICE PRESIDENT
 15 GEORGE BUSH. [] WAS INTERVIEWED AND AGAIN CAUTIONED ABOUT
 16 MAKING SUCH PREDICTIONS BY THE SECRET SERVICE. [] ADVISED
 17 THAT THE SECRET SERVICE HAS CLASSIFIED [] AS A NUISANCE
 18 RATHER THAN A THREAT.

b6
b7C

19 ON 6/3/87, [] WAS INTERVIEWED AT HER RESIDENCE IN
 20 KEANSBURG, NJ, BY BUAGENTS. [] APPEARED TO BE MENTALLY
 21 []

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE FOUR, NK 89A-4119; NK 175C-141, UNCLAS

2 DISTURBED BUT NON-VIOLENT. SHE STATED AT THAT TIME THAT SHE HAD
 3 NO INTENTION TO THREATEN OR INTIMIDATE JUDGE FISHER. AT THAT
 4 TIME, SHE STATED THAT SHE ONLY MAKES PREDICTIONS AND NEVER
 5 THREATENS ANYONE. [] WAS CAUTIONED AGAINST WRITING LETTERS
 6 TO ANYONE WHICH COULD CONTAIN THREATS OR PREDICTIONS WHICH COULD
 7 BE PERCEIVED AS THREATS. AS A RESULT OF THIS, THE USA'S OFFICE,
 8 NEWARK, NJ, ADVISED THAT THEY WOULD DECLINE ANY PROSECUTION IN
 9 THIS MATTER. JUDGE FISHER WAS ADVISED OF THE PROGRESS OF THE
 10 INVESTIGATION.

11 ON 6/14/88, JUDGE FISHER RECEIVED A COPY OF A SECOND LETTER
 12 SENT BY [] C/O OF JUDGE CLIFFORD. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT A
 13 REVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL INDEX DOES NOT REVEAL A U.S. DISTRICT
 14 COURT JUDGE NAMED CLIFFORD. IN THIS LETTER, [] AGAIN
 15 THREATENED TO KILL JUDGE FISHER. [] WENT ON TO THREATEN
 16 PRESIDENT REAGAN, MRS. NANCY REAGAN, VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR
 17 EDWARD KENNEDY, AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR.
 18 IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT BOTH LETTERS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN A
 19 COLLECTION OF RANDOM THOUGHTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE THREATS
 20 AGAINST THE AFOREMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS. SOME EXAMPLES OF THE
 21 RANDOM THOUGHTS ARE AS FOLLOWS: FROM THE FIRST LETTER: "I DO

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE FIVE, NK 89A-4119; NK 175C-141, UNCLAS

2 NOT WANT (ANY KIND OF) A DOCTOR!! I HAD ENOUGH OF WRONG
 3 DIAGNOSIS OF ALL KINDS!! I DO NOT THINK WHEN I WRITE "GUYANA"
 4 BECAUSE "GUYANA" AS EASY AS ONE, TWO, THREE & A, B, C COUNT (NO
 5 THINKING). IF I THINK ON OTHERS (NOT GUYANA) I BECOME SICK.

6 CAFFEINE WILL ALSO GIVE ME SKIN BLISTERS AND INFLAMED NERVES,
 7 HAIR, AND EYES."

8 FROM THE SECOND LETTER THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

9 "POPE JOHN = CLIFLAND = CLIFFORD COLE = POLAND BORN POPE =
 10 SEUTSCHLAND I WAS BORN IN THE BRITISH ZONE = ARIZONA."

11 [] THREATENED PRESIDENT REAGAN AND VICE PRESIDENT BUSH
 12 WRITING, "REAGAN AND BUSH ON 1/20/81 AND 1985 - GEORGE BUSH BORN
 13 JUNE, BUSH CAN BE SHOT 6/30/88, THURSDAY AND 1/19/90". []

14 THEN THREATENED PRESIDENT REAGAN WRITING, EXHUSBAND BORN
 15 30(APRIL) ON MONDAY, 3/30/81, SHOT REAGAN". [] THREATENED
 16 MRS. REAGAN WRITING, "BEFORE I KILL NANCY REAGAN, MY ADVICE IS TO
 17 COME UP WITH THE KEY AWAY AND FORGET 8668 ST. CLOUD STREET".

18 [] THREATENED SENATOR KENNEDY WRITING THAT, "EDWARD KENNEDY
 19 CAN BE KILLED ON 7/4/88 (BUT KILLING DATE CAN CHANGE)". []

20 THREATENED JUSTICE O'CONNOR WRITING, "MORE AND NEW KILLINGS ALSO
 21 A JUDGEMENT (DAY) MASS JUDGES KILLED, JUDGE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE SIX, NK 89A-4119; NK 175C-141, UNCLAS
 2 FROM PHOENIX".

3 THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE, USA'S OFFICE AND THE U.S. MARSHAL'S
 4 SERVICE HAVE BEEN APPRISED OF THE SITUATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]
 5 THE USA'S OFFICE IS [REDACTED]

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 b7C

6 [REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

7 (X) NAME: [REDACTED] SEX: FEMALE RACE: WHITE,
 8 DOB [REDACTED] POB: [REDACTED] HT: [REDACTED] WT: [REDACTED] LBS.,
 9 EYES: [REDACTED] HAIR: [REDACTED] SSAN: [REDACTED] LAST KNOWN ADDRESS:
 10 [REDACTED] (X).

b6
 b7C

11 WMFO, AT WASHINGTON, DC: WILL NOTIFY THE U.S. CAPITAL
 12 POLICE AND SUPREME COURT POLICE REGARDING THREATS AGAINST SUPREME
 13 COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR AND U.S. SENATOR EDWARD
 14 KENNEDY.

15 BOSTON, AT BOSTON, MA: WILL NOTIFY U.S. SENATOR EDWARD
 16 KENNEDY OF THREATS MADE BY SUBJECT.

17 PHOENIX, AT PHOENIX, AR: WILL INSURE APPROPRIATE
 18 NOTIFICATION TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR.

19 NEWARK, AT RED BANK, NJ: WILL CONTACT AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED] REGARDING THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN, VICE
 21 [REDACTED]

b6
 b7C

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
 (Number) (Time)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE SEVEN, NK 89A-4119, NK 175C-141, UNCLAS

2 PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY, JUDGE FISHER AND SUPREME
 3 COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR. U.S. SECRET SERVICE AGENTS
 4 WILL ACCOMPANY BUAGENTS AND PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERVIEW.

5 2. WILL, FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW, PRESENT THE RESULTS TO
 6 THE USA'S OFFICE AND OBTAIN A PROSECUTIVE OPINION.

7 3. WILL ALSO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF [REDACTED] AS NO PHOTOGRAPHS
 8 ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.

9 INVESTIGATION CONTINUING AT NEWARK.

10 SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED.

11 BT
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

YOUR FILE NO. 89A-278 (TRA) (P) 8/1/88
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO. C-75266

TO: SAC, Newark

RE: [REDACTED]
THREATS AGAINST U. S. SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR
AND U. S. DISTRICT COURT
JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER;
AFO-PC

REFERENCE: Airtel 6/16/88
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Newark
SPECIMENS: Q1 and Q5, two envelopes
Q2, Q3 and Q4, three-page handwritten letter
Q6, Q7, Q8 and Q9, four-page handwritten letter

This report confirms and supplements information furnished telephonically on July 13, 1988.

The listed Q specimens are further described in a separate Laboratory report.

The specimens were examined and ten latent fingerprints and three latent palm prints of value were developed on Q1 through Q4.

(Continued on next page)

1 - Newark (100-2-1) TRA P

SAC, Newark

3/1/88

Ten latent fingerprints developed on the following specimens have been identified as fingerprints of [redacted] FBI #729186W5, as follows:

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Three fingerprints on Q1, an envelope postmarked "RED BANK, NJ 077 -PM 10 MAY 1988" addressed to "Judge Fisher United States District Court Trenton, New Jersey"

Three fingerprints on Q3, the second page of a three-page letter beginning "Phoenix, Arizona continued 230 North First St ad only State..."

Four fingerprints on Q4, the third page of a three-page letter beginning "Robert can kill (2nd page) a fire house across...."

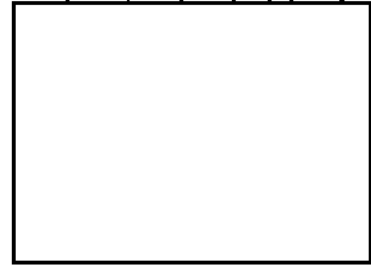
No palm prints are available in the Identification Division files for [redacted]

b6
b7C

Major case prints of [redacted] recorded in connection with this matter should be forwarded with appropriate correspondence to our Latent Fingerprint Section.

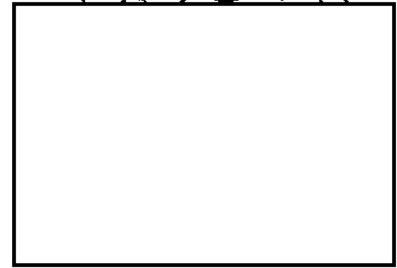
The specimens are enclosed.

175-141-13



b6
b7C

175C-141-14



b6
b7C

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/22/88

On September 12, 1988, U.S. District Court Judge CLARKSON FISHER, U.S. Courthouse, Trenton, New Jersey (NJ), received a threatening letter from [REDACTED] In the letter [REDACTED] made statements referring to President RONALD REAGAN, Vice President GEORGE BUSH and New Jersey Governor THOMAS P. KEAN. b6 b7c

Judge FISHER turned the letter over to the FBI to be maintained as evidence.

Investigation on 9/12/88 at Trenton, NJ File # 1-89A-278
SA [REDACTED] Newark 175C-141
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/12/88



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 1158
Newark, New Jersey 07101

September 20, 1988

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20223

RE:

[REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD REAGAN, VICE
PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
US DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

b6
b7C

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☒ Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U.S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U.S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☐ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.

b6
b7C

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1
U.S. Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey

Enclosure(s)

2 - Newark (175C-141) (TRA)

(3)

175C-141-15
[REDACTED]
FBI - NEWARK
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Newark, New Jersey
September 20, 1988

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[REDACTED]
THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT & MRS. RONALD REAGAN,
VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

b6
b7c

Per telephonic conversation between SA [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE (USSS), and SA [REDACTED] of the FBI on September 19, 1988, the original handwritten letter sent by [REDACTED] to U.S. District Court Judge CLARKSON FISHER, District of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey (NJ), is attached hereto for your review.

b6
b7c

In the letter received by Judge FISHER, [REDACTED] makes references to President REAGAN and Vice President BUSH. [REDACTED] also makes a direct threat against NJ Governor THOMAS KEAN.

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] is described as follows:

Name
Sex
Race
Place of Birth
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
SSN
Last Known Address

[REDACTED]
Female
White

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1*

Attachment

1-Addressee
Newark (175C-141) (TRA)

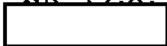
(3)

Bicentennial of the United States Constitution (1787-1987)

b6
b7c



NK 89A-278
NK 175C-141



b6
b7C

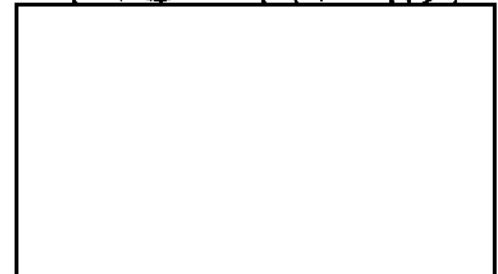
On July 13, 1988, FBI Laboratory Latent Fingerprint Examiner [redacted] FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., telephonically advised Supervisory Senior Resident Agent (SSRA) [redacted] that he had developed latent fingerprints on a letter dated May, 1988, directed to Judge FISHER. The findings are detailed as follows:

Q-3 A latent fingerprint located in the area of the words "Phoenix, Arizona...230 North First St." was identified as the fingerprint of [redacted]. This latent fingerprint was located on page two of the questioned document.

b6
b7C

Q-4 A latent fingerprint located in the area of the words, "Robert can kill (2nd page) = a fire house across", was identified as the fingerprint of [redacted]. This latent fingerprint was located on page three of the questioned document.

175C-141-16



b6
b7C

T
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#405)

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0013

RR NK

DE WM #0013 3140121

ZNR UUUUU

R 080100Z NOV 88


FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(9A-5844) (P) (SQUAD C-4)

TO FBI, NEWARK /ROUTINE/

BT

U N C L A S

CITE: //3920//

SUBJECT:  MRS. NANCY REAGAN-VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY-VICTIM; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SANDRA
DAY O'CONNOR-VICTIM; PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN-VICTIM;
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH-VICTIM; EXTORTION (A);
OO:NEWARK.

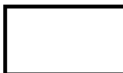
RE WMFO TT TO NEWARK 8/25/88.



THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HAVE REQUESTED
THAT RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO THAT
THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT.

UNCLAS

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

 original in
89A-158-17
175-111

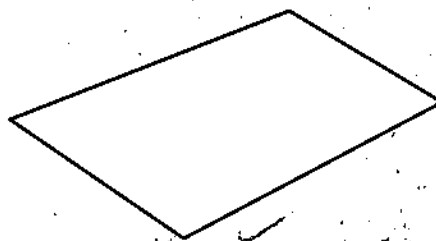
175-111-17
89A-278



PAGE TWO DE WM 0013 UNCLAS

BT

#0013

NNNN



b6
b7C



orig in
89A-10-17
175-11-17



b6
b7C

T
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#1264)

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0057

RR HQ NK

DE WM #0057 0252324

ZNR UUUUU

R 252303Z JAN 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(89A-1092)(P)(C-4)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI NEWARK/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY -
VICTIM; UNITED STATES SENATE; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SANDRA DAY
O'CONNOR - VICTIM; U.S. SUPREME COURT; CCSCAKA; OO:NEWARK.

RE NEWARK TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU JUNE 17, 1988.

NEWARK IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH THE RESULTS OF THEIR
INVESTIGATION REGARDING SUBJECT AND TO FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH OF
[REDACTED] SO THAT THEY CAN BE FURNISHED TO THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE
AND THE U.S. SUPREME COURT POLICE.

UNCLAS

Orig in
89-278-18

175C-141-18

~~89A-278~~

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AGE TWO DE WM 0057 UNCLAS

BT

#0057

NNNN

XT
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#994)

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0057

RR NK1

DE WM #0057 0402326

ZNR UUUUU

R 092315Z FEB 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD (9A-5844) (P) (C-4)

TO FBI, NEWARK/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //39204

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MRS. NANCY REAGAN - VICTIM;

SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR - VICTIM; PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN -

VICTIM; VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH - VICTIM;

EXTORTION (A); OO:NEWARK.

REFERENCE WMFO TELETYPE TO NEWARK, AUGUST 25, 1988.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC),

HAVE REQUESTED THAT RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED

MATTER SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT.

UNCLAS

SEARCH
SERIAL

INDEXED

FEB 09 1989

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PAGE TWO DE WM 0057 UNCLAS

BT

#0057

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✓ ✓ ✓

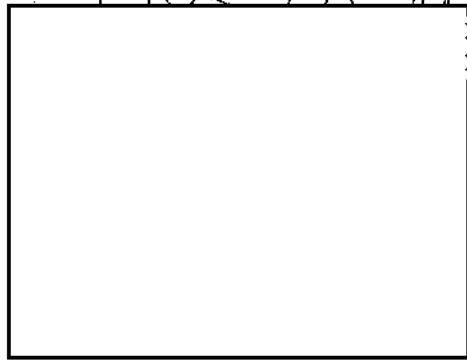
11/13/11



original in
89A-278-19
unclassified

1/1/19

175C-141-19



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XT
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#1014)

TEXT:

VZCZCPX0009

PP HQ BS NI WMFO

DE PX #0009 0662151

ZNR UUUUU

P 072124Z MAR 89

FM FBI PHOENIX (89-0-120)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI BOSTON (89A-439)/PRIORITY/

FBI NEWARK/PRIORITY/

FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE/PRIORITY/

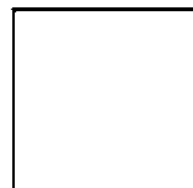
BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3630//

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST U. S. SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY; SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SONDRAY DAY O'CONNOR, AND U.
S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER; ALO - PC; OO: NEWARK,
NK FILE NUMBER 89-278; [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT AND MRS. RONALD REAGAN, AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH;
PPSAKA - PC; OO: NEWARK, NK FILE NUMBER 175C-141.

RE BOSTON TEL TO PHOENIX, 3/6/89.



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175C141-20
~~89A-278~~
175C-141
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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PAGE TWO DE PX 0009 UNCLAS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF BOSTON AND WMFO, U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNER NO LONGER RESIDES IN THE PHOENIX, ARIZONA AREA SINCE HER APPOINTMENT TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT. JUSTICE O'CONNER NOW MAINTAINS RESIDENCE IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C., METROPOLITAN AREA.

AS A RESULT, WMFO SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE NOTIFICATION IS MADE TO JUSTICE O'CONNER CONCERNING CONTENTS OF REFERENCED TEL.

BT

#0009

NNNN

XT
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#922)

TEXT:

VZCZCBS0006

RR HQ NK PX WMFO

DE BS #0006 0652244

ZNR UUUUU

R 062211Z MAR 89

FM FBI BOSTON (89A-439) (RUC)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI NEWARK (NK 89A-278 AND 175-141)/ROUTINE/

FBI PHOENIX/ROUTINE/

FBI WMFO/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3090//

PASS: ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] PERSONAL CRIME SECTION; CID.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST U.S. SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY; SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SONDRAY DAY O'CONNOR, AND
U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE CLARKSON FISHER; ALO-PC; OO: NEWARK,
NK FILE NUMBER 89-278; [REDACTED] THREATS AGAINST
PRESIDENT AND MRS. RONALD REAGAN, AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH;

Destroy 4/94
cc: 175-141

175C141-2
~~89A-439~~
SEARCHED
SERIAL
MAR 06 1989

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b6
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PAGE TWO DE BS 0006 UNCLAS

PPSAKA-PC; OO: NEWARK, NK FILE NUMBER 175C-141.

RE NEWARK TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1988

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU NEWARK, PHOENIX, AND WMFO, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AGENT [REDACTED] BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

ADVISED THAT A PRETRIAL DIVERSION AGREEMENT WAS ENTERED INTO

WHEREBY [REDACTED]

UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION BY THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ON JANUARY 31, 1989. ACCORDING TO SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT AN INDEPTH EVALUATION COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THEIR NEWARK, NEW JERSEY OFFICE.

LEADS: WMFO AT WASHINGTON, D.C. WILL NOTIFY U.S. CAPITAL POLICE AND SUPREME COURT POLICE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE

[REDACTED]

PHOENIX AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA, WILL ENSURE APPROPRIATE NOTIFICATION TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SONDRAY DAY O'CONNER OF THE

[REDACTED]

NEWARK AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, WILL NOTIFY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES WITH REGARD TO THE [REDACTED]

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PAGE THREE DE BS 0006 UNCLAS

BOSTON AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, WILL NOTIFY THE U.S.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S OFFICE OF THE STATUS OF

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BT

#0006

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FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (#1340)

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0048

RR HQ NK

DE WM #0048 1322203

ZNR UUUUU

R 122153Z MAY 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(9A-5844) (P) (C-4)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /ROUTINE/


FBI, NEWARK /ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT - CID

SUBJECT:  MRS. NANCY REAGAN-VICTIM; SENATOR
EDWARD KENNEDY-VICTIM; ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR-
VICTIM; PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN-VICTIM; VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE
BUSH-VICTIM; EXTORTION (A) OO:NEWARK

RE: BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SAC'S DATED 10/28/88.

WMFO TT TO THE DIRECTOR AND NEWARK DATED 2/9/89.

THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HAVE REQUESTED THE
RESULTS OF THE FBI INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO THAT THEY

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(Handwritten mark)

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(Handwritten box)

*Refer to
USSS*

*per tel
con w/SSA
TT in response
sent by SSA
5/17/89*

175C141-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
MAY 12 1989	

PAGE TWO DE WM 0048 UNCLAS

CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT. PURSUANT TO REFERENCED BUREAU
TELETYPE, RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION MUST BE REPORTED TO FBIHQ
AND WMFO WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS.

BT

#0048

NNNN

175-144-23

(X)



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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 1158
Newark, New Jersey 07102

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 6, 1989

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Assistant Prosecutor
Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office
Post Office Box 1261
Freehold, New Jersey 07728-1261

Re: State of New Jersey v. [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

This follows a telephone call between Special Agent (SA) [redacted] of this office and you on November 6, 1989. That conversation related to a subpoena served upon the SA [redacted] directing the production of certain documents contained in FBI investigative files at a state criminal trial.

As you were advised, copies of the following documents are being released to you pursuant to this subpoena:

- 1) One form FD 302 reflecting an interview of [redacted] by (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] on 6/3/88.
- 2) One FBI Letterhead Memorandum dated 6/15/88, reflecting threats made by [redacted]
- 3) One Memorandum from SA [redacted] dated 6/21/88.
- 4) One letter to the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey dated 8/1/88.

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If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Special Agent [redacted] at telephone number [redacted]

b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

John C. Mc Ginley
Special Agent in Charge

By: [redacted]

Legal Counsel

Enclosures



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1346627-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 22

Page 9 ~ Duplicate;
Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
Page 20 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 45 ~ Duplicate;

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X For this Page X
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VZCZCRH0503

PP HQ SL

DE RH #0006 1032107

ZNR UUUUU

R 132107Z APR 81

FM FBI RICHMOND (175-NEW) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI PRIORITY

FBI SAINT LOUIS (62-4827) PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

[REDACTED] THREAT AGAINST NANCY REAGAN

b6
b7c

RE RICHMOND TELCALL TO ST. LOUIS, APR. 13, 1981.

ON APR. 13, 1981, A PINK POSTCARD WAS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND FBI OFFICE BEARING TWO-CENT STAMP, POSTMARKED ST. LOUIS, MO., 631, APR. 9, 1981, ADDRESSED TO FBI DIRECTOR - WILLIAM HOMOSEXUAL WEBSTER, 200 WEST GRACE ST., RICHMOND, VA., 23220. FRONT OF POSTCARD BORE STATEMENT "DEATH THREAT AGAINST NANCY REAGAN", AND REVERSE OF CARD CONTAINED FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

"NANCY REAGAN'S LIFE IS THREATENED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH WHICH GUARANTEES NATURALIZED CITIZEN WOMEN FREEDOM IN LUST AND LIBERTY IN SIN - THE FORMULA FOR DEATH. JAMES 1:15.

175-81-1

PAGE TWO DE RH 0006 UNCLAS

"MEN WHO GUARANTEE WOMEN FREEDOM IN LUST AND LIBERTY IN SIN
SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES.... I.E., DEATH. ALSO, DEATH BY LUST
METRORRHEA CARCINOMIC CANCER 'AND' SIN LEUKORRHEA LEUKEMIC CANCER.

"RONALD REAGAN GUARANTEES 'NANCY' DIABOTICAL LUST CANCER AND
DIABOTICAL SIN CANCER.....A WHORES DEATH & A LESBIANS DEATH.

"SUCH A MAN IS HARDLY QUALIFIED TO BE A LEADER.

"ACTS 3:22-23".

CARD WAS SIGNED [REDACTED] IN LONG HAND WITH BLUE FELT-TIP
PEN.

ON APR. 13, 1981, ST. LOUIS DIV. ADVISED [REDACTED] IS KNOWN
TO THAT OFFICE AS [REDACTED] WHITE MALE, BORN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED]

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ARRESTED OCT.-12, 1979 BY U.S. POSTAL SERVICE FOR

[REDACTED] IS SUBJECT OF [REDACTED]

ON APR. 13, 1981, AT 12:20PM, SA [REDACTED] USSS,
RICHMOND, VA., WAS ADVISED OF FOREGOING BY SA [REDACTED] AND
ORIGINAL POSTCARD TURNED OVER TO SA [REDACTED] USSS, AT 2:55PM.

ST. LOUIS, IF NOT ALREADY DONE, IMMEDIATELY ADVISE USSS, ST.

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b6
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PAGE THREE DE RH 0006 UNCLAS

LOUIS.

RICHMOND WILL FORWARD LHM.

BT

#0006

SL 1

UNCLAS RH 1/TH

CLASS: 175 CASE: 000081 SUB-FILE: EX-NO: A001 EX-ITEM: 0001

SERIAL: ENT-DATE: 060981 ACQ-DATE: 041381 FO: RH

FROM: INVESTIGATION

LOC: AENV VOL 1 RETAIN: RETURN: N RECEIPT: N

DESCR: AGENT'S NOTES & COPY OF POSTCARD

CHGD-OUT: INV1: INIT1: INV2: INIT2:

DISP-DATE: MEANS:

Field File No. 44175-81-A'

OO and File No. _____

Date Received 4/13/81

From _____

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

[Signature]

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By [Redacted]

To Be Returned ☐ Yes

Receipt Given ☐ Yes

☒ No

☒ No

Description:

- ① Agt notes
- ② 1 copy of postcard

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4/13/81

Per SA

[REDACTED]

^{FBI}
ST. LOUIS, MO. :

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

WHITE MALE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BY US POSTAL SERVICE
FOR "HARASSMENT" (NOLEPROSSED).

USES AKA :

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT OF

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FBI

Richmond

[illegible]

k
rs

DESTINATION

Name, Address, and Telephone

Teletype — IMMED?
from Rh (175-New)

unclassified & to

To: FBIHQ

St. Louis

SUB:



b6
b7c

Threat against NANCY REAGAN

Re Rh telcal to St. Louis, 4/13/81

On 4/13/81, a pink postcard was received at Richmond ~~offering~~ FBI office bearing two cent stamp, postmarked St. Louis, Mo. 631, 4/9/81, addressed to FBI Director - William Homosexual Webster 200 West Grace Street, Rh, Va. 23220. Address side of postcard bore statement,

"Death Threat against Nancy Reagan," and
reverse contained following message:
"

Card was signed ~~was~~ [redacted]
in longhand ^{with} blue felt tip pen.

On 4/13/81, St. Louis advised [redacted] is
known to that office as
Description
+
background

[St. Louis will alert U.S.S. there]

On 4/13/81 at 12²⁰ P.
SA [redacted] USSS, Ph wa. 7

advised of foregoing by SA [redacted] and
orig packet to SA [redacted] @ 2¹⁵ P.
~~Arrangements made to obtain original~~
~~packet~~

~~Not already done~~ St. Louis immed advise USSS there. Ph will forward
LHM.

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b6
b7C

4/13/81

b6
b7C

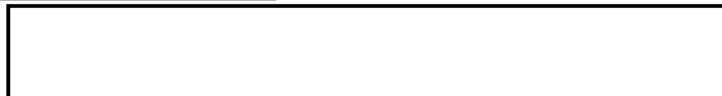
Per SA



FBI
ST. LOUIS, MO. :

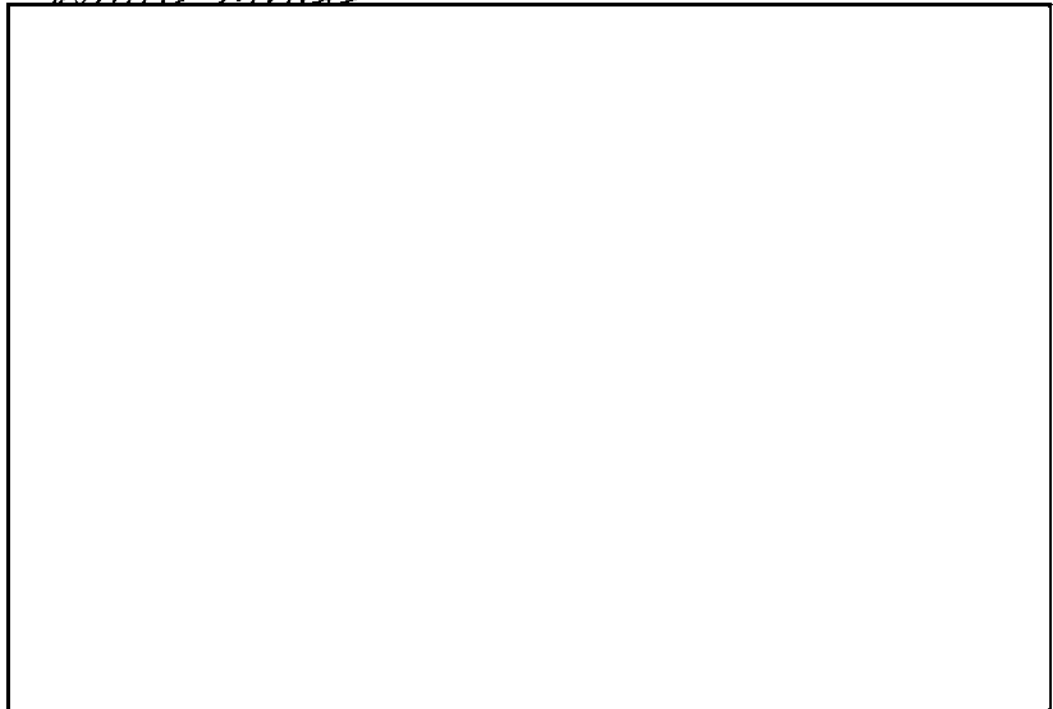


is



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WHITE MALE

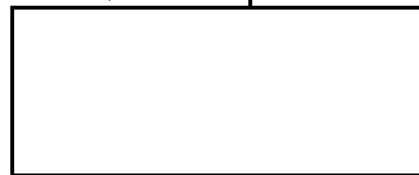
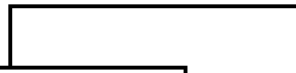


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USES AKA :



SUBJECT OF ST. LOUIS FBI FILE



b6
b7C

FBI

recommened

PART I

SECTION 175. ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

President or Vice-President (whichever appropriate) of the United States.

175-2 THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER
PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE

175-2.1 Dissemination of Information Regarding Threats

(1) Title 18, USC, Section 3056, (in part) authorizes the Secret Service, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect the person of the President of the U. S., the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice-President, or other officer next in order of succession to the office of the President, and the Vice-President-elect, together with a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President or the other persons aforementioned, must be referred immediately in accordance with the following:

(a) Furnish all facts received by the most expeditious means of communication (normally by telephone) to the nearest office of the Secret Service. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, the original of the communication should be given to Secret Service locally and two copies suitable for laboratory comparison should be forwarded to FBIHQ, one copy for search by the FBI Laboratory and the other copy for Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

(b) Similarly furnish the facts to any other local, state, or Federal agency having a legitimate interest.

(c) Immediately prepare a teletype suitable for dissemination containing the following: full details of complaint as furnished Secret Service and other agencies; identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification; identity of other persons notified, together with date and time of notification; and, identity of FBI employee who furnished information.

175-2.2 Other Dissemination to Secret Service Concerning Security of
the President

175-2.2.1 Agreement Between FBI and U. S. Secret Service

An agreement between the FBI and U. S. Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities is set out in its entirety in MIOG: Part II, Section 18.

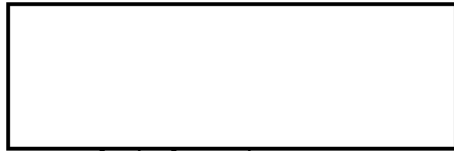
(1) Types of information to be referred under this agreement, the Bureau will disseminate information to Secret Service falling within the following categories:

(a) Information concerning attempts, threats, or conspiracies to injure, kill, or kidnap persons protected by Secret Service or other U. S. or foreign officials in the U. S. or abroad.

(b) Information concerning attempts or threats to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means, or attempts personally to contact such officials for that purpose.

4/13/81

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St. Louis
9 desk

Well known - recommend
advise Secret Service both @ Ph + St. Lou
Will call back with background
info on subject.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

[Redacted]

b6

b7C

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY—

☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

SA

[Redacted]

☐ FTS

WISHING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

re:
mem.
WM
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

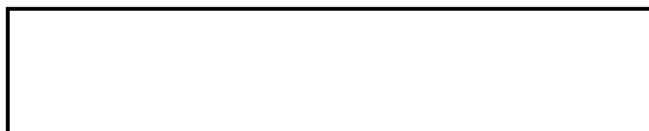
[Redacted]

[Redacted]



USPS charged w/ harassment
charges not passed

AKA:



currently throw everything away
profile letter writer

4/13/81

b6
b7c

SA



USSF

advised re contents of card
sending someone to pick it up.

VZCZCHQ0101 1042153

PP HI AFO

DE SL

P 141957Z APR 81

FM ST. LOUIS (175-129) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

ALL FIELD OFFICES ROUTINE VIA FBINC

BT

UNCLAS

"CHANGED"

AKA

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT REAGAN AND NANCY REAGAN. OO: ST. LOUIS.

TITLE CHANGED TO IDENTIFY SUBJECT AKA.

RE ALBANY, RICHMOND, SAN ANTONIO AND SAVANNAH TEL TO DIRECTOR,
APRIL 13, 1981.

INFO BEING PROVIDED TO ALL FIELD OFFICES DUE TO RECENT SERIES
OF POST CARDS AND LETTERS RECEIVED BY VARIOUS DIVISIONS ADDRESSED TO
WILLIAM HOMOSEXUAL WEBSTER, AND SIGNED

HAS BEEN IDENTINIED BY ST. LOUIS DIVISION AS

W/M, DPOB

175-81-2
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

APR 14 1981

PAGE TWO SL 175-129 UNCLAS

SSAN [REDACTED] LAST KNOWN ADDRESS [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BY U.S. POSTAL AUTHORITIES
FOR HARRASSMENT, CHARGES NOLLE PROSSED.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AGENT [REDACTED] ST. LOUIS
OFFICE, ADVISED ON APRIL 13, 1981 OF LETTERS SENT BY [REDACTED]

FIRST AUSA [REDACTED] EDMO, CONSIDERS [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] AND IS COORDINATING ACTION AGAINST [REDACTED] WITH UNITED
STATES SECRET SERVICE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FOR INFO ALBANY, ST. LOUIS INDICES NEGATIVE RE THE SUMMIT
LIGHTHOUSE, INCORPORATED, AND [REDACTED]

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b7C

BT

#

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

Orally _____ (date) By Telephone 4/13/81 (date) Written Communication _____ (date)

Information concerning: (Include NARCOTICS MATTERS here and in the TOTAL for "ALL MATTERS" column on Form FD-371.)

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b7C

Information furnished from File, Serial, and Page Number: 175-81-1

☒ On 4/13/81 (date) a continuing disclosure was initiated with
SA [redacted] (agency) USSS and will be maintained until the conclusion of the investigation.

☐ from informants

☒ from complainants or other sources

Information furnished to:

[redacted]

and SA

[redacted]

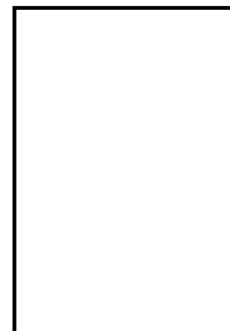
b6
b7C

Number of items disseminated: 2

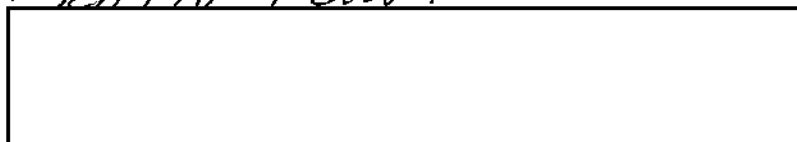
Remarks:

provided original postcard and descriptive data from St. Louis, Mo.

b6
b7C



① RH 175-81
1-RH 66-2521A
1-RH 190-1 Sub B



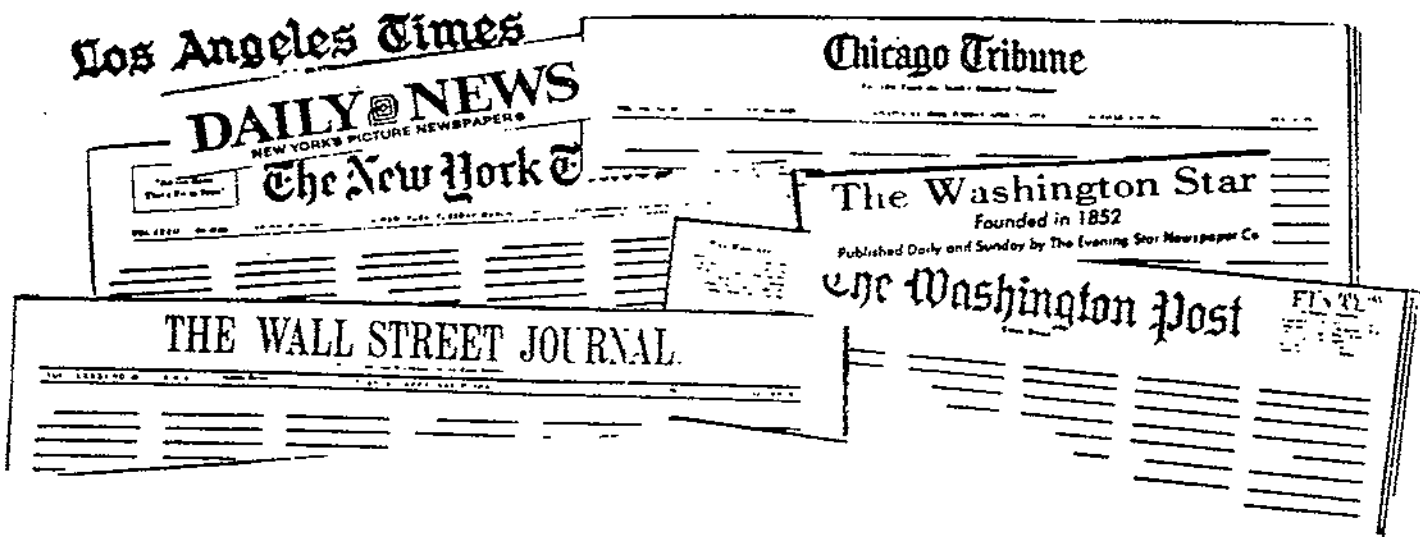
175-81-3

175-81-7

SEARCHED
SERIALIZE

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4/8/81 b6 b7C



SPECIAL
EDITION



SPECIAL
EDITION

ATTEMPTED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION

NEWS ARTICLES

April 5, 4, 1981

DAILY PRESS SUMMARY FOR THE DIRECTOR

PREPARED BY
THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Pg 12

105-311 Sub D-7

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 7 1981	
FBI-WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE	

b6
b7C

ATTEMPTED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION
NEWS ARTICLES
APRIL 6, 1981

APRIL 5, 1981

"DAY OF THE JACKAL"

PAGE

A recounting of the day the President was shot. FBI mentioned.

Washington Post, A-1:

1-6

THE SUSPECT

Profiles of [redacted] who is accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan.

b6
b7c

New York Times, A-1, A-32; New York Daily News, 3,55; Washington Post, A-1; Washington Star, A-1:

7-23

"BIZARRE BULLETS"

A legal "loophole" is used to make the explosive bullets used by [redacted] in his assassination attempt of the President.

b6
b7c

Washington Star, A-8:

24-25

GUN INCIDENT

The FBI failed to notify the Secret Service when [redacted] was arrested in Nashville.

Washington Star, A-1:

26-27

"LIVELY"

President Reagan is reported to be lively and alert as he carries on business of the White House. FBI mentioned.

Washington Post, A-1:

28

EDITORIALS

Editorials on the security of the President. FBI mentioned.

New York Times, E-1; New York Daily News, 57; Washington Post, C-1; Washington Star, G-3:

29-33

APRIL 4, 1981

THE BULLET

Reports on the exploding "Devastator" bullets used in the assassination attempt.

New York Times, 8; New York Daily News, 3; Washington Post, A-1; Washington Star, A-1:

34-38

PAGE

[redacted] is undergoing psychiatric tests at a Federal prison in North Carolina. FBI mentioned.

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b7c

New York Times, 8; New York Daily News, 4; Washington Post, A-1; Washington Star, A-1, A-6:

39-46

SETBACK

President Reagan ran a 101 degree fever after a partial collapse and inflammation of his injured lung. FBI mentioned.

Washington Post, A-1:

47-48

The Day of the Jackal in Washington

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

It began as an ordinary spring day in Washington: light showers, the usual lines of tourists at the White House, a routine speech by the president.

Then, gunfire. For six hours the nation watched and wondered. Would the president live? Would he survive and be disabled? Would the nation be plunged into constitutional crisis?

It was 2:24 p.m. Monday, March 31. Michael K. Deaver wasn't supposed to be at the Washington Hilton. He was supposed to be

back in the White House working on the president's schedule. But it was a busy day at the office for chief of staff James A. Baker III, and Deaver, his deputy, had volunteered to go in his place with President Reagan when he addressed the Building Trades Council.

No one noticed the gunman before the firing began. No one particularly saw him, or

knew he was there. On the sidewalk outside the lower entrance to the Washington Hilton, a Secret Service agent gave the routine radio signal that all was clear.

It was 2:25 p.m. Deaver will never forget what happened next.

"The president and I were walking out together," he recalls. "The press started asking their usual questions. I turned and

moved [James S.] Brady up because he was the press secretary. I took three steps, then the first shot went over my right shoulder. I knew what it was. I ducked down, with the help of a shove from a Washington policeman, who also was dropping to the ground. I smelled the powder. I never saw the gunman."

Secret Service agent Jerry Parr, head of the presidential detail, never saw the gunman, either. The gunman was shielded by the crowd.

Secret Service agents had looked over this crowd, as they always do. It is not easy to spot a concealed gunman in a friendly crowd. Thirty seconds before the president arrived at the hotel, Parr had received a favorable situation report.

"Rawhide follow to Rawhide advance," he said, using the code word for the president. "Situation report?"

"Situation negative," the advance agent replied.

The quiet ended in the rapid fire of a handgun and screams from the crowd. Within nine seconds six shots had been fired in rapid succession at the presidential party.

One shot hit Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy, who thrust himself between President Reagan and the gunman, in the stomach.

One shot hit District police officer Thomas K. Delahanty in the neck.

One shot, although no one knew it immediately, bounced off the armored limousine and hit Reagan in the chest, penetrating his left lung. Yet another hit a window in a building across the street and fragmented.

And one shot, the shot that did the most damage, struck White House press secretary Brady over the left eye, penetrating his brain. Brady fell, with blood gushing from his head. An advance man, Rick Ahearn, put a white handkerchief under Brady's head. It quickly turned red with blood.

In a matter of seconds Parr had shoved Reagan into the limousine and pulled the door shut. He commanded the driver, Drew Unrue, to pull away, and the presidential limousine sped from the scene. A staff control car, with Deaver inside, followed.

"You son-of-a-bitch, you broke my rib," Reagan said to Parr inside the limousine. He was joking, but he was hurting from the blow.

Later in the week the president would tell Deaver that he hadn't realized he had been hit by a bullet but that he certainly knew he had been hit.

"It was a blow like I never felt," Reagan said. "It was like someone hitting me with a hammer as hard as they could."

Parr, not knowing that the president had been shot, originally ordered the limousine to return to the White House. But when he saw Reagan coughing blood, the bright-red oxygenated blood that comes from the lung, he and the president thought a rib had been broken by the protective shove. Parr told Unrue to drive to George Washington University Hospital instead of the White House. He radioed the control car and told Deaver where he was going.

At the Hospital

At the shooting scene, agents had overwhelmed a young blond man later identified as John Warnock Hinckley Jr. They piled him into a police car and took him away.

Before the limousine reached the hospital, nurses had cleared space in the resuscitation bay for the shooting victims. A first radio message has told them there has been a shooting and that "some men" have been hurt. A second message informed them that one was the president of the United States.

At 2:35 p.m. the limousine arrived at George Washington. Reagan was feeling pain in his chest and was having difficulty breathing. As he got out of the car, D.C. paramedic Roberto Hernandez recognized the limousine. On inaugural day he had been assigned to the ambulance that followed the new president around Washington.

"I literally froze," Hernandez said afterward. "I didn't believe what I was actually seeing. I noticed he looked very pale and he had an apprehensive look about him . . . The stare in his eyes was like he was in a slight daze."

Reagan got out of the car. He walked to the emergency room, his face drawn, Parr's arm around him. Incredibly, no one had thought to order a stretcher to be ready for him. When the president entered the emergency room, he fell to one knee.

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 4-5-81

"I can't breathe," he said.

For a moment the workers in the resuscitation bay were stunned. "Is that who I think it is?" a nurse asked. Then they sprang into action. Hernandez removed Reagan's shoes, socks and pants while his partner Eric Simmons cut off his shirt.

"All I could think of was Parkland," Deaver said, referring to the Dallas hospital where John F. Kennedy was taken.

But Deaver, a short, quiet, patient man who knows Reagan better than anyone on the White House staff and was treated like a son by him, was busy with other matters. Cool and collected, Deaver found a telephone bay outside the emergency ward and called the White House. He reached Margaret Tutwiler, the secretary to chief of staff Baker.

"Keep this line open, Margaret," he said. "There's been a shooting, and the president's hurt. We don't think he was hit, but he may have broken a rib."

At the White House

At the White House they already knew about the shooting. But they did not know much about what had happened or that the president had been shot.

Baker had been working in his office through the morning. At 1 p.m. he went to the White House mess to eat his usual lunch: a tunafish salad sandwich and buttermilk. Brady and his deputy, Larry Speakes, were finishing their lunch as Baker and Tutwiler arrived. They exchanged pleas-

antries, and Brady said he was going to the Hilton for Reagan's speech.

The first word at the White House that something had gone wrong came in a telephone call from David Prospero, an assistant press secretary. He was at the scene where the shots were fired, and he saw Brady go down.

Prospero rushed into the hotel and grabbed the first telephone he found. It was a charge phone, so he gave the operator the White House press office number and billed the call to his home telephone.

"Get me Larry. It's an emergency," he said into the telephone.

Speakes was just coming out of a meeting with other White House aides in the Roosevelt Room on the automobile regulation package that is to be announced this week. Betsy Strong, a press aide, ran up and told him Prospero was calling. He picked up the phone of Kathy Ahern, Brady's secretary.

"The president has been shot at and Brady has been hit," Prospero said.

"Thanks," Speakes replied, and hung up. From the look on his face the others in the room knew it was a crisis.

"I don't know what it looked like, but it hit pretty hard," Speakes said.

Ahern began to weep.

White House staff director David R. Gergen was coming out of the same meeting Speakes had attended. The first instinct of both was to walk out on the colonnade and watch the motorcade return, which they expected momentarily. Instead, Speakes telephoned Jack Warner of the Secret Service. Warner knew something had happened, but did not have the details.

Gergen ran down the corridor to Baker's office with the news. He burst into the office, almost knocking down Tutwiler, who had her back against the door.

Gergen went to find White House counselor Edwin Meese III, the president's top aide, who was with his deputy, Craig Fuller. They already knew. Baker ran down to the Secret Service command post in the basement to find out what had happened. It was about 2:35 p.m., the time of Reagan's arrival at the hospital.

At the Hotel

Back at the Hilton, the ambulances had borne away the wounded men, leaving behind the remnants of the shooting: an umbrella, a dropped briefcase, the bloody sidewalk grate where Brady fell.

Prospero, knowing that the presidential limousine had started out for the White House, mistakenly believed the president had arrived there, and so informed the press. One eyewitness, Ramon Flores, attempted to convince

skeptical reporters that Reagan had been hit. He shrugged his shoulders when they did not believe him.

At the Hospital

Within minutes at George Washington the resuscitation area was crowded with members of the trauma team and Secret Service agents. As Dr. Dennis O'Leary related later, a nurse trying to take Reagan's blood pressure could not hear through the stethoscope because of the din and had to take it by feeling the pulse in Reagan's arm. It was only about 75 — low enough to signal that the president was in danger of shock.

2
Immediately, trauma team members inserted an intravenous tube and began running fluid into the president's veins. They took blood samples to measure the blood oxygen content and to match Reagan's blood for a transfusion. Meanwhile, they called for O-negative blood, the type that can be given to anyone. Reagan's blood type is O-positive.

Dr. Joseph M. Giardano, the surgeon who heads the trauma team, was among the first to respond to the page, and he saw Reagan within five minutes of his arrival. By then, the president's blood pressure had risen to 100, but he was coughing up blood, his breathing was fast and labored, and the surgeons had discovered the slit-like wound under his left arm.

Giardano said that the likelihood of a collapsed lung and the danger that Reagan might be bleeding from his heart or a major blood vessel made it necessary to insert a chest tube at once.

Outside the resuscitation bay, Deaver and aide David Fisher kept the telephone lines open to the White House. Deaver had Nancy Reagan called immediately. He also asked Tutwiler to tell his secretary to call his wife, Carolyn, and tell her that he was unharmed, but Deaver's secretary, Shirley Moore, had already done so.

Meanwhile, Brady and McCarthy had arrived at the hospital, and Delahanty had been taken to Washington Hospital Center. Brady looked bad and his blood pressure was dangerously high. To the paramedics, McCarthy looked best of all.

"Are you still with us?" a fellow agent asked him. "Oh, yes," McCarthy quickly replied.

At 2:36 p.m. Mrs. Reagan arrived at the hospital. She wanted to see her husband immediately, but was told by Deaver that she could not. When she did get to see him, he greeted her

with a line that may become a classic: "Honey, I forgot to duck."

At the White House

At the White House, events moved swiftly. Tutwiler had left the first White House line open for Deaver, then she rounded up Baker, Meese, Gergen, Speakes and communications director Frank Ursomarso, who were in a hall beyond the Oval Office. She told them Deaver was on the telephone.

Baker went into his office and took one phone. Meese picked up the other phone on the same line. Baker was at his desk. Deaver told them that the president had been shot.

"Shit," said Meese.

"Oh, Jesus," said Baker.

Both men moved swiftly to do what was necessary. They agreed that the vice president had to be called, and that the Cabinet should assemble in the White House Situation Room.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had called, and Baker called him back.

"It's very important how we handle this world-wide," Haig told Baker, who agreed.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was the first Cabinet officer to reach Baker's office. Treasury is the boss of the Secret Service, and Regan had been told of the incident within two minutes of its occurrence. Regan was on a long distance call from Los Angeles when the call came, and he hung up and went immediately by car across the street to the White House.

At the hospital, Deaver put White House physician Daniel Ruge on the open line, and Baker took notes on what Ruge told him: "He [the president] has received a chest wound in the left chest. He is in stable condition. The blood pressure and pulse is okay. He is alert and fighting. Next stop could be the operating room. You ought to get right over here."

Haig arrived. Later, at the State Department, a spokesman announced that Baker and Meese had left the White House by the time Haig got there. It was an incorrect announcement. Regan, Baker and Tutwiler all remember that Haig arrived just before Baker and Meese left the office.

They talked briefly, and Meese and Baker agreed that Haig would be the "contact point" at the White House while they were at the hospital. No one said anything about anyone being "in control." But there was a brief discussion of the 25th Amendment, providing for presidential succession, because no one knew how badly

Reagan was hurt. Bush would be back by the time they knew, everyone agreed.

Meese told Tutwiler to get them a car. "I'll handle it," Regan said. He directed an agent to get them a siren-equipped Secret Service car so they could speed through traffic to the hospital. Speakes and Lyn Nofziger were with Meese and Baker.

Nofziger is a longtime Reagan aide who proved a composed man in the day's crisis. He offered to help because "Brady is out of commission," and everyone was happy to have him. He and Speakes are old adversaries, but they buried their differences on that bloody day.

Haig, Regan, Gergen and intergovernmental relations aide Rich Williamson went down to the Situation Room in the White House basement.

At the hospital Deaver alternated his time between Nancy Reagan and the telephones. The grim mood was lightened on one occasion when a hospital clerk with a green form in his hand ran around trying to get some information on the patient. "Who is he?" the clerk wanted to know.

"R-e-a-g-a-n," Deaver spelled out.

"You are kidding," the clerk said.

"I'm not kidding," said Deaver.

Meanwhile, Dr. Neofytos T. Tsangaris, the hospital's acting chief of staff, had been summoned from a meeting by a brief announcement: "The president of the United States is in the emergency room." Tsangaris said he quickly realized that three separate operating rooms, one for each shooting victim, must be readied at once with nurses, technicians and equipment.

It was now 3:20 p.m. and Reagan was being prepared for surgery. He had an oxygen mask over his face when Baker saw him, but winked at his chief of staff.

At 3:30 p.m., approximately 45 minutes after he was brought to the hospital, he was wheeled to the operating room. His bleeding had slowed somewhat, and he had received a transfusion of five units of blood.

"Please tell me you're Republicans," he joked to the masked surgical team surrounding him.

After that, according to operating room technician Michael Borowski, who helped with instruments during the operation, the president was quiet. "I saw Reagan looking around at everybody busy doing their thing . . ." he recalled later. "I just kind of took his hand. He had sort of tears in his eyes . . . He really had this look of appreciation on his face. That's what really touched me."

The first part of the operation required a tiny incision below the navel. Into the incision Giordano inserted about a quart of salt solution to determine whether any bullets had pene-

trated the abdominal cavity and caused bleeding there. When sucked out again, the fluid was clear, indicating no abdominal injuries.

A report was given to Baker and Deaver outside the operating room. Nancy Reagan was told the good news, and tears came to her eyes.

Borowski said Reagan was then turned on his right side and redraped for the more major operation, the toracotomy. Assisted by Dr. Kathleen Cheyney, Dr. Benjamin L. Aaron cut a six-inch incision through the skin parallel with the ribs, extending horizontally from below the left arm toward the center of the chest. Then he used retractors to spread the ribs apart.

Aaron said he could feel splintering of the seventh rib where the bullet had nicked it and ricocheted into the chest. Outside the left lung, he found a large blood clot, and, after he removed it, he could see where the bullet had entered the lung. Quickly, he examined the heart and the major vessels nearby. They were untouched. All the bleeding was coming from the smaller vessels within the torn lung.

"We began to feel around for the bullet . . . and to our chagrin we could not find that bullet within the lung," he said later. Aaron ordered an X-ray taken on the operating table. The bullet was visible, embedded in a portion of the left lung just behind the heart and "flattened almost as thin as a dime," he said.

At last Aaron felt the bullet and pulled it out. Then he removed some of the dead lung tissue, inserted a drain into the bullet's track, and closed the incisions. The president had been in the operating room for 3½ hours, and apparently was out of danger. With a breathing tube in his throat, and still on a respirator, the president was taken to the recovery room.

There had been anxious moments for Nancy Reagan during this operation, moments she spent in a small private office the hospital made available to her and in the chapel, where she met Sarah Brady, whose husband had been erroneously declared dead in mid-afternoon reports on all three television networks.

For 53 minutes after the shooting not much was known at the White House press office. It wasn't until 3:18 p.m. that communications director Ursomarso stood on veteran press aide Connie Gerrard's chair in the upper press office to tell a packed crowd of reporters that Reagan had been shot.

Every television set was turned on as staff and reporters watched replay after replay. The room was full of people who work with Brady every day, and the replays, particularly those in slow motion, made all who were present think that his chances for survival were slight.

Some aides wept for their fallen press secretary. It was pouring rain outside now, and correspondents who usually would have broadcast from the White House lawn stood on chairs in the briefing room to get above the heads of their milling colleagues and talked to fill air time.

At 3:37 p.m. Gergen appeared in the crowded briefing room.

"Good afternoon," he said. "This is to confirm the statements made at George Washington hospital that the president was shot once in the left side this afternoon as he left the hotel. His condition is stable."

"A decision is now being made whether or not to operate to remove the bullet. The White House and the vice president are in communication. And the vice president is now en route to Washington."

On Air Force Two

Going to Washington had not been George Bush's plan. On a day of routine politicking, he had slipped into his blue, Eisenhower-style official flight jacket, buckled his seatbelt and settled back for a moment of relaxation as his plane took off from Fort Worth at 2:41 p.m. EST for a short hop to Austin.

Behind him was a speech to cattlemen and the dedication of the former Hotel Texas as a national monument — it was the hotel where John F. Kennedy had spent his last night before that fatal trip to Dallas. Ahead, in Austin, awaited an address to the Texas Legislature and a news conference.

Air Force Two was still climbing, a couple of minutes later, when Edward Pollard, head of the vice president's Secret Service detail, took an urgent message from the Fort Worth office. He was told of the assassination attempt, and was told that the president had not been hit. And he also was informed, incorrectly, that two Secret Service agents were down. Pollard immediately relayed this message to Bush.

Bush nodded quietly and began talking of the possibility of shortening his Austin stopover. The telephone line flashed again. This time it was Bush's press secretary, Peter Teeley, with a message identical to the one Pollard had given.

The vice president's chief legislative aide, Robert V. Thompson, rushed back to the VIP section in mid-plane and announced to the assembled Bush aides and three Texas congressmen that an attempt had been made on the president's life.

Up front, at 3:04 p.m., Haig telephoned Bush. There is no secure tele-

phone line to Air Force Two, and Haig was guarded in his communication. He also had a very poor connection.

"I think you should come directly back to Washington," Haig said. "There's been an incident." He also told Bush that he would be sending him a message over the coded Telex machine that is the only secure channel of communications between Air Force Two and the ground.

Bush hung up and turned to his aides. "We are going directly back to Washington," he said. "I just spoke to Haig." It was a quarter of an hour later before he learned what had happened.

"Mr. Vice President, in the incident you will have heard about by now, the president was struck in the back," the Telex from Haig said. "Medical authorities are deciding now whether or not to operate. Recommend you return to D.C. at earliest possible moment."

Quickly, the word was passed through the plane. House Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.) walked into the front cabin, and Bush turned to him and said, "Why in the world would anybody shoot a man like Ronald Reagan?"

Air Force Two did not have enough fuel on board to make it to Washington nonstop, so the plane landed in Austin as scheduled, but only for refueling. Bush stayed on board, sipping on a diet cola and saying very little.

At the White House

At the White House, Cabinet members and other high White House officials assembled in the Situation Room: Attorney General William French Smith, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, National Security Council staff director Richard V. Allen, domestic adviser Martin Anderson, CIA Director William J. Casey, counsel Fred Fielding. Hours later, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige would arrive.

There were so many people rushing back and forth that Allen tried to close the door to the Situation Room to keep some of the staff members out. Allen put a tape recorder on the table in the center of the room along with another that was already there.

Some knew they were talking for posterity; but others didn't even notice the recorders. What the men in the Situation Room wanted to know were three things: how badly was the president hit? Was the shooting a conspiracy or an individual act? Would Brady survive?

While first reports from the hospital seemed to be positive, everyone in the Situation Room was aware that the president was 70 years old and faced major surgery. They were trying to prepare for every contingency.

Smith and Fielding briefed the Cabinet members on constitutional succession and on the 25th Amendment, which spells out the procedures for the vice president's assuming office in case of presidential disability. The review was brief, because the Cabinet members spent much of the time on the telephone and, like millions of other Americans, before the television set.

Of those in the Situation Room, Smith knew Reagan best. He is Reagan's long-time attorney, a charter member of the "kitchen cabinet" and a close friend. He also has jurisdiction over the FBI, and was on the telephone immediately, checking on Hinckley.

The readout from the FBI showed that the suspect carried psychiatrists' cards in his pocket, which convinced them that he probably was acting on his own.

Smith was outwardly calm, but his thoughts, like Deaver's, went back to the day John F. Kennedy was shot and the pall it cast over the nation. He was relieved to hear that Reagan was trying out one-liners on the doctors, knowing, as he would say later, "that this was a sign of normalcy."

Weinberger had been told by his secretary that he was wanted at the Situation Room. At first, he couldn't find a car, and thought of taking a taxi, but CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman was visiting him, and he offered to take the defense secretary to the White House.

When Weinberger arrived, Haig was making telephone calls on the only secure phone in the Situation Room. Weinberger stepped outside to call Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They discussed the combat-readiness of American forces, and Weinberger, after receiving unspecified classified information on a little white slip of paper, directed Jones to order "a little higher state of readiness," but one that was short of a full alert.

Other Cabinet members were making similar determinations in their areas of responsibility.

Regan told Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs Beryl Sprinkel to tell the Federal Reserve that the dollar should be supported on foreign exchange markets. Afterward, Regan described his action as "a normal procedure that has been done before" when some crisis threatens the dollar's value.

The order meant that the Federal Reserve bought dollars with other currencies, though not in massive amounts.

The attention of the officials in the Situation Room then turned to the

television set, which showed Speakes in the press room fending off questions. He hadn't been told much, and some of the questions concerned possible emergency actions the nation was taking in the crisis. He was asked the key question of whether the U.S. military had been placed on higher readiness.

"Not that I'm aware of," Speakes replied.

His response drew criticism from both Weinberger and Haig, but the secretary of state was especially agitated. He said that "the next time someone opens their yap" they had better make sure that what they are saying is true. Weinberger then left the room to make a telephone call.

"We've got a problem, and it's now," Haig said, turning to Allen. "We had better go upstairs and get this straightened out."

Haig and Allen double-timed upstairs to the press room, which the secretary of state, who had undergone open-heart surgery, later thought might have accounted for his subsequent shaky appearance on television. He reached the briefing podium at 4:14 p.m.

In a voice cracking with emotion, he told the nation and the world: "I just wanted to touch upon a few matters associated with today's tragedy. First, as you know, we are in close touch with the vice president, who is returning to Washington . . . We have informed our friends abroad of the situation, the president's condition, as we know it [is] stable, now undergoing surgery. And there are absolutely no alert measures at this time that we're contemplating."

Haig was then asked who was making decisions for the government at the time, and responded, "Constitutionally, gentlemen, you have the president, the vice president and the secretary of state, in that order, and should the president decide he wants to transfer the helm to the vice president, he will do so. He has not done that. As of now, I am in control here, in the White House, pending return of the vice president and in close touch with him. If something came up, I would check with him, of course."

Haig's appearance astounded Baker and Meese, who were watching at the hospital. And it flabbergasted Haig's colleagues in the Situation Room, none of whom had been consulted before he left on his self-appointed mission.

"What's Al doing up there?" asked Lewis.

Weinberger, returning from his telephone call to Jones, looked up and saw Haig on the screen and asked, "Why are they running that old tape of Al Haig?"

It's not a tape, he was told. Haig's up there.

"He can't be, he was right here," said Weinberger, still disbelieving. As he watched, Haig told reporters in the briefing room that no change in military alert procedures was contemplated.

Weinberger knew that this was untrue because he had just ordered the increased state of readiness, but had done so without telling Haig.

When Haig returned to the briefing room, Weinberger was waiting. In a dramatic moment of angry but controlled confrontation, Weinberger demanded that Haig explain why he had said what he had in the briefing room. The two men kept their voices down, but their differences were clear and sharp. Despite Haig's announcement, Weinberger told him, he had increased the readiness of American military forces.

"That's just what I said we weren't doing," Haig said.

"I didn't know you were going up there," Weinberger replied, adding that he didn't think it "was appropriate" for Haig to be going before the television cameras in the manner he had done. For good measure, he also said that Haig had misstated the order of presidential succession, prompting Haig to respond: "You should read the Constitution."

Afterward, both Haig and Weinberger would try to minimize the exchange, which lasted only a few minutes. Haig responded to criticisms of his appearance by saying that he was winded from running up the stairs.

"I may have been quivery, but I've been through 50 times worse than that," he said.

At the Hospital

At the hospital, Haig's impromptu briefing was one of the bad moments for the watching White House aides.

An even worse one came in the press room when the television networks incorrectly announced Brady's death. Some aides were furious. Others wept silently as they continued to work.

Baker, however, knew better than the networks. He had just had a report that Brady was holding his own, and he called the Situation Room and told them to disregard the report. Hospital interns who heard the reports asked the surgeon operating on Brady if he hadn't heard that his patient was dead.

At about 4:30 p.m. former president Richard M. Nixon called the hospital, asking for Nancy Reagan. She was unable to come to the telephone, but Baker did.

"Please convey my concern that I know is shared by all Americans," Nixon said.

At 5:20 p.m. the bullet was removed from the president and the

medical reports were positive. Baker called the Situation Room and told them they didn't have to worry themselves any more with the 25th Amendment.

Meese called the vice president, whose plane was still an hour out of Washington.

Cradling the phone in his cabin after he received the news, Bush turned to his aides and said, "The bullet's been removed. The operation was a success. The president is fine."

It was now agreed at the hospital that the president's top aides should split up. And it was also agreed that any further briefings on the president's condition should be by the doctors, even though this meant keeping the press waiting for another hour.

Deaver and Nofziger, whose experience was an asset in White House press relations, remained at the hospital, where Nofziger related the first of the Reagan jokes in surgery. Meese

went to the vice president's residence to brief Bush upon his arrival.

Meese met Bush at the residence, and together they rode in an armored limousine back to the White House. Meese had sent a helicopter for the vice president to Andrews Air Force Base, and a Bush aide had suggested that the chopper fly directly to the White House.

"No, I don't want to do that," Bush said. "Only the president flies onto the South Lawn."

It was 7 p.m. when Bush arrived in the Situation Room. In rapid-fire order Allen ticked off an agenda that had been discussed previously: the president's health, an update on the world intelligence situation, the status of U.S. military forces, the status of what the press and public had been told, the status of information given privately to members of Congress, the outlines of the statement which had been drafted for Bush, the question of

whether it was appropriate for Bush to visit Reagan at the hospital, information about Mrs. Reagan and the family, the cancellation of Bush's planned trip to Geneva and an update on the next day's schedule, which Bush would fulfill.

At 7:30 p.m., with Brady still fighting for his life, Dr. Dennis O'Leary, clinical dean of George Washington, briefed the press.

At 8:45 p.m., Meese, Baker and Weinberger met in Baker's office for a drink and a discussion of the next day.

At about this time, Nancy Reagan left the hospital with their son, Ron, and his wife, Doria. In a corridor, she encountered the parents of the wounded Secret Service agent, and said gratefully that their son had saved her husband's life. McCarthy's father sobbed. Then, on the ground floor, she met Brady's mother, Dorothy.

"Hi, Nancy," said Mrs. Brady, in a manner that was strikingly composed, "We are just praying for both of them."

Nofziger remained at the hospital to brief reporters on Brady. At 9:30 p.m. he gave the first relatively optimistic report on Brady's condition.

At 8:50 p.m. the president, with the anesthesia worn off, scribbled a note to his doctors in the recovery room.

"All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia," it said, in the words of a famous movie line by W.C. Fields.

Everyone laughed. When the message was relayed to the Situation Room, Smith said, "I know he's going to be all right."

At 3 a.m. Tuesday, the tubes in Reagan's mouth were removed. The president's first words were about his assailant.

"Boy, what's *his* beef?" Reagan asked.

Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

An Aimless Road to a Place in History

By Neil Henry and Chip Brown
 Washington Post Staff Writers

John Warnock Hinckley Junior, the man accused of shooting the president outside a Washington hotel, was born in 1955 and grew up in the Highland Park section of North Dallas in a community known as The Bubble.

The Bubble was built in the early 1900s as a haven for the wealthy. It is a place where housing prices start at \$200,000 and the outside world seldom intrudes on the lives of governors and silver barons who reside there. The emphasis on money, status and success is implicit in designer shirts and midwinter tans from skiing vacations at Vail.

This is a community of achievers, people who have arrived and who are protective of their privileges. Nine out of 10 parents hold college degrees. An even higher percentage of their children go on to college. But no matter how far afield

they range, most seem to aspire to return to The Bubble.

To be young here means having a car, spending Christmas vacation in the Caribbean, and being able to buy penny loafers or Topsiders in 10 different colors. On any given day, a Rolls Royce or two idles outside Highland Park High School, where students show up early just to gossip in their cliques and where prayers are said daily. Next to Christianity, football is the most widely practiced religion. "Football," said Gloria Hennings, a mother whose son was lucky enough to

make the team, "is like being on the inner cabinet of God."

John Hinckley was preceded at Highland Park High School by an older brother who went on to Vanderbilt University, once known as the Harvard of the South, and by an older sister whose beauty and popularity as a head cheerleader are still remembered by people who live in The Bubble.

John Hinckley didn't play football. He didn't excel in his studies. He didn't have girlfriends to squire to the Friday night pep rallies or the Saturday night parties or the football games at nearby Southern Methodist University. And he didn't go to Vanderbilt.

Instead, he left The Bubble to enroll at Texas Tech in Lubbock where he worked fitfully for seven years without getting a degree and lived in a series of apartments in which there was little else but rented TV sets, his guitar, empty ham-

burger bags, and a few pieces of furniture covered with the West Texas dust.

The evolution that began in The Bubble and was played out in the seediest sections of towns across the country climaxed in a violent moment one rainy spring afternoon in Washington. In a story that has aspects too absurd even for Hollywood — such as pawnshops called Snidely Whiplash and motels named The Golden Hours — John Hinckley left his childhood in a fairy tale suburb and embarked on a journey that was marked by alienation, a gun fetish and failure.

Failure to graduate from college. Failure to get a job. Failure to measure up to his brother and sister. Failure to connect with his father. Failure to distinguish life from art. And finally failure to be recognized in the affections of teen-aged movie star Jodie Foster, for whom he had developed a monumental obsession. His odyssey ended in what he thought would be the ultimate act of recognition.

CHAPTER I: TEXAS ROOTS

John Warnock Hinckley Jr. was born May 29 in Ardmore, Okla., to Jo Ann and John Hinckley Sr. At the time, his brother Scott was 5, his sister Diane, 2. When John Jr. was 4 years old, the family moved to a house on Caruth Street in a community called North University Park about six miles north of the center of Dallas. It is the stepping stone into Highland Park, and together the two communities form the Park Cities which last November gave Ronald Reagan the largest vote of any Dallas suburb.

Hinckley's father, John Sr., was born and reared in Tulsa. His father died when he was 2. He studied engineering at the University of Oklahoma and, until he founded the company in 1970 that made him a millionaire, he worked for a number of small oil firms in Oklahoma and Texas. He was an archconservative who divided his interests between Christianity and free enterprise.

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Charles V. Westapher, pastor of St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, remembers the elder Hinckley and his wife as church leaders. "I don't think they ever missed a Sunday," he said. "The Hinckleys fit into the pattern of the parish — redneck Republican, ultraconservative, as I am. A solid family. I can see them in my mind's eye standing there with their children around them. There was nothing outstanding about John Jr. He wasn't an outstanding achiever. He was not in trouble. He just fades into the mist of time."

Young Hinckley played basketball and traded baseball cards with other neighborhood boys as a gradeschooler at Armstrong Elementary. But even then, there was such a sharp contrast with his siblings. He languished in their shadows. "He seemed to have an inferiority complex," said Toni Johnson, a neighbor. "He was always so quiet. He used to come over for vanilla wafers and he would help himself and not say a thing. The other kids would always talk more than him."

In 1966, the Hinckley family arrived in The Bubble, moving into a two-story yellow-brick house, with a swimming pool and a private Coke machine, in the heart of Highland Park. The house was set on Beverly Street among the mansions of millionaires such as silver magnate Herbert Hunt and Texas Governor Bill Clements. It was near the jogging path that parallels Turtle Creek and the azalea-lined streets that run past the Dallas Country Club where the elder Hinckley golfed on weekends.

Surrounded by Dallas, the residents in The Bubble have long been protected from social change, from life as

it is lived in most other towns and cities in America. Crime is minimal, and the town's police force spends much of its time simply cruising the streets to remind the residents of their safety.

After graduating from McCulloch Middle School, Hinckley in 1969 entered Highland Park High School, which boasts such an excellent academic reputation that it is considered as good as many private preparatory schools. Over the years, it has produced such graduates as Bill Clements, who still lives in the neighborhood, Nobel-prize-winning physicist James Cronin, football stars Bobby Layne and Doak Walker and movie star Jayne Mansfield.

Religion dominates life in the high school as it does life in The Bubble. The school has a daily devotion, and at pep rallies, football players often come forward to offer extemporaneous prayers. At Highland, not only do students own their own cars, they consider those who don't abnormal. It is a school where social pressures are often more severe than academic pressures. Caste systems established at Highland Park continue for years afterward, in the form of sorority and fraternity groups in college and even in weekly bowling outings when students return to Highland Park to settle as adults.

When handsome, blond-haired John Hinckley entered Highland, his older sister Diane was emerging as one of the most successful students in the school. A pretty and exuberant Texas belle, Diane was chosen one of the eight outstanding seniors in 1971. She was a candidate for homecoming queen and head cheerleader at a school where students run for the title and are selected by popular vote. In the insular world of Highland Park, few achievements rank higher.

(Such an election is under way now and, in the main corridor of the school, taped to the trophy cases are handsome color portraits of the candidates with names like Missy and Stephanie and Gigi and Claire, whose smiles are as identical as their Izod Lacoste and Ralph Lauren shirts.)

Hinckley was never a part of this world. He achieved nothing remarkable and thus was condemned to obscurity. "He was normal," recalled classmate Beverly McBeath. "Nobody paid any attention to him."

In a school where normality was almost a curse, no one remembers Hinckley's attending high school weekend rituals or dating. Even though he was president of his ninth grade homeroom, he seems to have passed from freshman to senior year without leaving a trace. Highland Park yearbooks portray a succession of snapshots of a clean-cut, All-American kid, and they list his activities as Spanish Club, Rodeo Club and Students in Government. But no one who participated in those groups remembers him. His own classmates recall his older sister more readily.

Diane was married right out of high school in 1971. Hinckley's aunt, Avilla Bates, recalls him quietly sitting off to the side of the wedding ceremony at a Dallas Episcopal Church. Hinckley graduated in 1973. When his family left Dallas in 1974, and moved to an equally prosperous and protected life in an affluent suburb of Denver, he stayed in Texas to enroll at Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

CHAPTER 2: ALONE IN WEST TEXAS

The outsider moved to Lubbock in 1973, to a dusty, windswept college town in West Texas. There, at Texas Tech, an engineering-oriented university that accepts 99 percent of its applicants, he began a sporadic college career, dropping out at least three times, majoring in at least three different subjects, living in one nondescript garden apartment building after another. He started out interested in business administration, later majored in English, and still later developed a taste for history. But there are other things, more than the records at Texas Tech, that show how Hinckley had left The Bubble only to become enveloped in his own disconnected and lonely world.

He became a wanderer and an invisible man. Some local merchants, among the few townsfolk who remember him, recall that he would head out

each morning on a methodical stroll for a late-morning breakfast of cheeseburgers. They took note of this daily passage with the words: "Well, there goes old Hinky-Dinky." He seemed to have only a guitar and a series of rented black-and-white television sets. His apartments, according to the few people who visited him there, were barren, save for a few pieces of furniture, tightly drawn window shades, the inevitable dust and the bluish glow of the black-and-white.

There were former Highland Park classmates at Texas Tech, but they lost touch with Hinckley and never saw him on campus. He took a variety of college courses, including three journalism and three music literature classes, and his grades were good enough to keep him in school. One semester, the fall of 1977, he made the university Dean's List by maintaining an average of B or better.

But his college career was an unstained, scattershot thing spanning seven years and including three mysterious breaks. During at least one of these breaks, Hinckley ended up in the nation's movie capital.

As the nation prepared to celebrate its bicentennial in 1976, Hinckley left Lubbock and wandered to Hollywood, where he lived in Room 346 at Howard's Weekly Apartments on North El Centro Street. The green-stucco building was only about a mile from Hollywood and Vine streets, a corner symbolic of movie fame and success and money, but it might as well have been light years away.

Hinckley's part of town was tree-lined, sunny and relatively well cared for. It was also a haven for drugs, homosexuality and prostitution. Several other small apartment buildings for transients occupied the area and a row of small bars and pornographic bookshops was only a block away. The only tenant to remember Hinckley is Larry Ehmpke, a 51-year-old forklift operator who said the young man who lived across the hall from him five years ago had a heavy face, short hair and a mustache, but he doesn't remember ever speaking to him.

Very little is known of Hinckley's life in the underside of Hollywood, so many years and miles from The Bubble. Only in the paper trail of apartments leased and items pawned can traces of his existence be found. At a pawn shop called the Hollywood Collateral Loan Association, located only a few blocks away from Howard's Weekly Apartments, an employee went through shop records and found that Hinckley pawned a stainless steel watch for \$15 there in June 1976.

Four years later, on job applications he submitted to newspapers in Denver, Hinckley wrote that he had worked as bookkeeper for a publishing house in Dallas — which proved false when the paper checked — and for a photography studio in Los Angeles, in the summer of 1976. The owner of the studio for which Hinckley claimed he worked, Richard Ellis, said a young man closely resembling Hinckley appeared at his shop sometime in 1977.

"He seemed very young, perhaps a little out of high school. He said he wanted to take pictures of babies. But we don't do that kind of work and he didn't have a portfolio," said Ellis. "He said he had taken many pictures before and knew what he was doing, but when I began to ask him some questions it was clear he did not. He didn't even know the difference between depth of field and field of focus."

Eventually, Hinckley wandered eastward and again took up his studies in Lubbock. History professor Joseph King recalled Hinckley as the fellow who sat by himself in King's U.S. Economic History class. "While everyone else in the class exhibited a kind of camaraderie, he always sat alone, surrounded by empty chairs," said King, who gave Hinckley an A on a paper he wrote about American slavery. "Even during humorous moments, he continued to gaze at me attentively, taking notes."

Off campus at Texas Tech, the few persons who remembered seeing the withdrawn young man included a maintenance man who cleaned the apartment building in which Hinckley lived and the appliance dealer from whom he rented his televisions.

"His attitude and personality were strained," said Calvin Wynne, the maintenance worker at the University Arms apartment complex who spoke to Hinckley there twice last fall. "It seemed as though he had something on his mind. He wanted to talk about it, it seemed he wanted to find someone to tell it to. There was a nervousness about him. Hyperactive, is that what you call it? He moved about a lot. He got more anxious, more hyper as the conversation wore on, like he wanted to do something about it."

From January 1978 to July 29, 1980, Don Barrett, manager of an appliance rental store in Lubbock, rented Hinckley a television four times. Barrett said Hinckley had been in the office dozens of times, either renting or making his payments. "He would say hello and so forth but as far as initiating a conversation, he didn't," Barrett said.

Occasionally, the two men chatted about the Dallas Cowboys or the Texas Tech Red Raiders football teams, and Barrett recalled that Hinckley attended games.

"I never saw him with anyone, and I saw him quite a bit," the appliance dealer said. Each time, Hinckley rented either a 12-inch or 15-inch black-and-white television, depending on what was available. Twice, Barrett said, he visited Hinckley's apartment to deliver televisions, and found that the student had no silverware, little furniture and nothing on the walls of his room. His credit was good enough, though. Hinckley was able to rent a television on only his signature the last three times he dealt with Barrett.

The last day Hinckley returned a television set to the store he was short two dollars. Barrett said the young man dutifully ran off to collect the deficit. "John is honest," Barrett said. "If he walked in today, I would probably rent him a television set. When I heard he was in court in D.C. addressing the magistrate as 'yes sir' and 'no sir,' that sounded like John."

It isn't yet clear when, or even if, the drifting Texan joined the neo-Nazi membership of the American Socialist Party of America, another strange and twisted world in itself. Law enforcement officials and the Anti-Defamation League have no record of Hinckley ever belonging to the party. And his parents have said through friends that photographs showing someone resembling him in a Nazi uniform are in fact not pictures of their son.

According to leaders of the outfit, whose ideology includes the forced expatriation of blacks, Jews and avowed communists, Hinckley joined the party in 1978 while in Texas. Michael C. Allen, acting director of the extremist organization, claims he remembers Hinckley going to St. Louis to take part in a 1978 demonstration honoring the birth of George Lincoln Rockwell.

Allen remembers that Hinckley was "flustered" and "bothered" and wanted to "fight back," when several thousand anti-Nazi demonstrators ran the marchers out of the St. Louis park. "He liked being a stormtrooper," Allen said. "You have to like it to put on one of our uniforms and do the things we do. But we began to get reports that Hinckley wouldn't conform to our program. He kept trying to get people to go out and shoot people."

It got to the point, Allen said, where the strange young man he thinks was Hinckley was suspected by other members of being a federal undercover agent. In 1979, Allen said, the man was expelled. While Hinckley's connection to the party remains uncertain, it is known that he took a

course on Modern Germany in the summer of 1978 at Texas Tech and wrote papers on German concentration camps and "Mein Kampf," Hitler's autobiography.

In Lubbock, the owner of a used-book store said Hinckley visited him "four or five times" at the beginning of 1980. "He never talked much, which is unusual for any of my customers," said Lonie Montgomery. "He would go directly to that section where I had the World War II books and stand and go through the books and he stayed 30 minutes to an hour each time."

"The last time he was in, he bought the two-volume set of 'Mein Kampf.' I

couldn't understand why his type — the way he was dressed and all — could afford \$30 for a two-volume set. I didn't see him after that."

At the end of the second summer session last year at Texas Tech, Hinckley was dropped from the student rolls for nonpayment of fees.

CHAPTER 3: MOVIE STAR, GUNS

After Hinckley abandoned his college education in the summer of 1980, he turned to a new obsession that lured him north to New Haven and to other towns around the country. The drifter who had so few real friendships in his life had become involved in a fantasized relationship with movie starlet Jodie Foster.

In the fall of 1980, Foster entered Yale as an 18-year-old freshman. She published a breezy article in the college issue of Esquire which said she was trading the "disco dresses, People Magazine, and Santa Ana winds" of her starlet's life in Los Angeles for "good ol' New Haven grime" and the collegiate life at Yale University.

The magazine hit the stands Sept. 20, as Foster was settling into her room in the gothic brownstone Welsh Hall on Yale's Old Campus, a section reserved for freshmen. Knots of would-be suitors sometimes gathered and knocked on the dormitory door. Foster drew such attention that she took her name out of the phone directory and even moved into a motel for a while.

Before she had become a college student, Jodie Foster had made a dozen movies and in 1976 had been nominated for an Academy Award for her portrayal of a 12-year-old prostitute in Martin Scorsese's violent urban fable "Taxi Driver." In "Taxi Driver" an alienated ex-Marine and would-be assassin played by Robert De Niro masters a small arsenal of handguns, stalks a presidential candidate and in a climactic bloodbath rescues the young whore from New York's pornographic underworld.

At the beginning of the semester, Foster had received several letters from a man who signed his name as J.W.H. and John W. Hinckley. They expressed the stranger's love and devotion to her. The letters were a part of an incessant stream of fan mail she received. Foster threw them into the garbage.

Meanwhile in Lubbock, sometime in early September, Hinckley bought what was apparently his first gun, a blue steel .38 with a plastic checker-grip. He picked it up for \$86 at the Galaxy Pawn Shop. The handgun was assembled by RG Industries in Miami from parts imported from Germany.

A penchant for guns hardly strikes anyone as ominous in free-wheeling Lubbock, where some university students carry guns to class and the pistol-packing frontier Texas tradition runs deep and long. But Hinckley bought more guns. On Sept. 26, he visited the Snidely Whiplash pawnshop where he purchased two classic Saturday Night Specials — cheap .22-caliber handguns also made by RG Industries.

Sometime in early October, Hinckley set out for New Haven. He spent at least one night in the college town at the Colony Inn, signing his name and paying cash, according to manager Harry Gilbert, who is unsure of the exact date. A maid who cleaned Hinckley's room said she found several pictures of Jodie Foster in the bed linen which she threw away. A bartender at the Top of the Park bar in the Park Plaza recalls that a man he now thinks was Hinckley spent about three hours one day last fall drinking, bragging that Jodie Foster was his girlfriend, and showing bartenders clippings on the young actress.

On Oct. 7, Hinckley arrived at Nashville Metropolitan Airport on Delta Airlines and checked into the Opryland Hotel, 10 minutes from the terminal. For some reason, possibly because it was cheaper, Hinckley moved the next night to the Downtown Hotel not far from the Tennessee State Capitol.

The next morning, Oct. 9, Air Force One touched down on the airport tarmac of the country music capital of the world and Jimmy Carter stepped out, headed for a "town meeting" and

a fund-raiser at the Opryland Hotel. Shortly before 1 p.m. on the 9th, three security guards stationed at a checkpoint gate on the south concourse saw a sandy-haired young man dashing toward them to catch a 1 p.m. flight to New York. He carried a small bag.

"I'm running late," he said, thrusting his bag forward. "You gotta put this through."

Evelyn Brannon of the Wackenhut Security Corporation motioned to Laura Farmer watching the airport luggage X-ray to check carefully. "He said he didn't have any guns," remembers Marjorie Pilkinton who watched the encounter. "The man was very nervous. He couldn't keep still."

As the conveyor carried the bag under the X-ray, Farmer discerned the metal shapes of firearms, and immediately beckoned Officer John Lynch. Lynch opened the bag and discovered a .38-caliber handgun and two .22-caliber pistols as well as handcuffs and a box of 50 hollow-point bullets.

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"He told me he wasn't aware of the laws of Tennessee that he couldn't carry guns without a permit," Lynch said. "He said he was sorry a couple of times." At 1:12 p.m. John W. Hinckley Jr. was arrested and charged with illegally carrying a weapon, a misdemeanor. Lynch took him downtown while another police officer telephoned the FBI in Nashville to notify them of the arrest. On the way to the station, Lynch recalls, Hinckley said he was returning to school at Yale University from his home in Texas and that he planned to give one of the guns to a friend, sell the second, and perhaps keep the third.

At the station, Hinckley appeared before Judge William Higgins who vaguely recalls the encounter. "There was something about him going to school, something about law enforcement," Higgins said. "That's what he said he was studying. To me it was a satisfactory explanation."

The guns, that were still in their factory boxes and had never been fired, were confiscated. Hinckley spent 30 minutes in a cell while a jail trusty processed his \$50 bond and the \$12.50 he had paid for court costs. Lynch drove him back to the airport. Hinckley caught a 5:20 flight to New York. The episode, law enforcement authorities now believe, was an experience that would persuade the young man to travel by bus the next time he desired to transport his guns.

Four days later, Hinckley had returned to Texas. He walked into Rocky's Pawn Shop on 2018 Elm Street on the east end of downtown Dallas. The bumper sticker plastered over the front door reads "Guns Don't Cause Crime Anymore Than Flies Cause Garbage." Hinckley bought two RG 14 .22-caliber pistols like the ones that had been confiscated in Nashville. The serial number on one of the Saturday Night Specials was L-73132. Almost five months later, at 3:30 p.m. on March 30, Isaac (Rocky) Goldstein, the 70-year-old owner of Rocky's, got a call from agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms who said the gun had been used in an attempt to assassinate President Reagan.

CHAPTER 4: DENVER, THE FAMILY

After he purchased two handguns from Rocky's Pawn Shop, John Hinckley traveled to Colorado where his family had resettled in a Denver suburb. This was the start of a five-month period in which Hinckley spent time in squalid motels, when he could have been in his parents' luxurious house, and haunted a high school he had never attended. He applied for jobs, and his father at one point even took cheer in his aimless son's apparent resolve to settle in the area and look for work.

But it came to nothing in Denver. As his brother Scott was groomed to take a seat on the board of his father's company, John stood in soup lines at a mission full of indigent vagabonds.

When John Jr. began his freshman year at Texas Tech, his father and mother moved out of The Bubble to Denver's most exclusive suburb, a

bedroom community of 20,000 called Evergreen. The Hinckley's ranch-style \$250,000 stone-and-cedar house was 25 miles outside the city, surrounded by snow-crested mountains and tall stands of ponderosa.

"Jack" Hinckley, as his colleagues know him, was now becoming a millionaire. Vanderbilt Energy Corporation, the small oil and gas prospecting firm he started in Dallas in 1970 and named after his son Scott's college, began to flourish once he moved its headquarters to Denver. What started as a \$120,000 investment was parlayed into a multimillion dollar company.

At Vanderbilt, son Scott had belonged to one of the top four fraternities and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering. He was a popular, outgoing student in Nashville and carried that forward to the business world.

After working for several engineering companies, Scott Hinckley joined his father's firm several years ago and, like his father, exhibited drive and aggressiveness and keen business sense, enough to earn him the position of vice president of company operations. Last month, Scott Hinckley's contributions to the firm were rewarded when he was named to the firm's board of directors.

Scott Hinckley was a mirror image of his father, whose success story was classically American. A self-made man who started out in the oil fields of Oklahoma and Texas, Jack Hinckley was now lord of a prosperous enterprise and living in a nouveau riche mountain suburb that was essentially Denver's answer to The Bubble. And his values had been fully inherited by

"Jack, in a nutshell," is a typical mid-America Jack Armstrong all-American man," said Clarence Netherland, acting chairman of the board for Vanderbilt. "A pleasant, aggressive, smart, nice-looking guy. Everyone likes Jack and always has."

"Scott," Netherland said, "is very similar to his dad. Maybe not as effervescent as his dad, but self-confident. The two are very similar in personality, appearance and philosophies."

And like most self-made men, those philosophical and political leanings were conservative and Republican.

"He [Jack] was very happy with the fact that Reagan was elected," recalled a friend, Robert Ainsworth. "We kidded Jack about Reagan's election because we knew how much he liked him. We said, 'All the world's problems will be solved now that Reagan is in.' He laughed — he had a good sense of humor."

In fact, it seemed Jack Hinckley had it all. He played golf and skied in the mountains on weekends, he lunched downtown at the Petroleum Club and he had a son who was marching in his footsteps. His home overlooked the well-trimmed fairways of the Hiwan Country Club, where he, his wife and his son socialized with everyone who was anyone in Evergreen, including conservative brewing magnate Joseph Coors.

Still, as he was achieving so much success in the business world, something was lacking. About four years ago, Jack Hinckley went through a spiritual conversion. He turned more and more of the daily operations of his corporation over to his ambitious son Scott and became active in charity work.

"Before he went through the conversion process, he was just an aggressive businessman," said Ainsworth, director of a group of religious ministries for which Jack Hinckley did volunteer work. "His goals were to make the family business grow, to be a success, to have a nice house and three cars in the garage. He said he just got turned off by that and tried to find something new. He said he began a conversion process to bring a new direction to his life. He just no longer saw chasing a dollar bill as a proper objective in life."

The objects of Jack Hinckley's religious efforts were two disparate organizations. The first was a small Denver mission for alcoholics, derelicts and other indigent lost souls. The Chapel Mission was located in the rundown underbelly of Denver only a

blocks away from the corporate headquarters of Vanderbilt. Jack Hinckley grew interested in the mission and its lonely people and openly contributed his time there.

In the very same period in which his business began to boom, Jack Hinckley, occasionally accompanied by Scott Hinckley, ventured to the mission after work and on Saturdays and Sundays, and stood there pouring coffee or offering prayers and doughnuts to the line of poor ragged men.

Jack Hinckley's experiences at the mission, his exposure to human suffering there, "began to open his eyes," as one associate, Robert Latta, put it. Eventually, Hinckley turned his attention to another organization, World Vision International, a large humanitarian organization that raises funds and specializes in aiding developing countries.

About 2½ years ago, Jack Hinckley volunteered his services to World Vision after hearing a speech in downtown Denver given by an official of the organization. Since then, he has contributed money and his expertise in oil and water drilling to Third World countries through that ministry. During a trip last year to Africa and South America, Jack Hinckley shared his most hidden fears and feelings of guilt about his troubled younger son.

"We agreed before the trip that we would pray together each morning for half an hour," said Ainsworth, who accompanied Hinckley on the journey. "We initially shared our mutual concerns about our families and flaws. I became a close friend of his, intimate. When you're thrown together like we were, you tend to let down the facade we all carry with us every day."

"He would confide in me his prayers. He asked me to pray for his son John, primarily because he didn't have direction in his life. Not that he was afraid John would do something as horrible as what he has been charged with, but that he was worried about his son."

"He said the boy didn't have goals and was aimless. Jack said he wasn't able to communicate with his son as much as he wanted, that there just wasn't communication. And there wasn't an agreement as to what the underlying problem was. He said he had approached his son on a number of occasions but wasn't making any headway. He took his own share of responsibility and said he felt guilty about not being able to communicate well enough."

"The problems began long before Jack came close to the Lord. Jack knew he was partially responsible for that, somehow," Ainsworth concluded. "He felt the boy had just drifted away."

But Jack Hinckley's most poignant expressions of pain and sadness over his youngest child came late last October, when he and his wife hosted a dinner for Latta, a World Vision fund raiser.

"It was a lovely dinner, under candlelight," Latta recalled. "He took out a photo album and showed me pictures of his family. We talked briefly about each of his children. Basically, he had a big smile when he talked about the older son, who has been so successful in the business, and his daughter, who is happily married."

"But when he got to John, Jack's face dropped," Latta said. "He said, 'He's got some real problems that he's trying to work out for himself.' I didn't push it. I didn't really know what he meant then. But looking back, that dinner was right about the time his son was arrested in Nashville for carrying guns at the airport."

Of all the places John Jr. turned up on his travels through Denver, no one ever remembers seeing him at his father's company headquarters in a 26-story downtown office building. Jack Hinckley kept a picture of his wife and daughter on his desk, but no photographs of his sons.

An innkeeper recalls John Jr. staying at the Stonewall Motel in Denver sometime in October. On Oct. 20, he applied for writing or circulation jobs that paid more than \$4 an hour at both the Rocky Mountain News and The Denver Post. He gave his parents' address as home, and listed his skills as writing, proofreading and typing at 30 words a minute. He also

claimed work experiences — salesman in Hollywood, bartender in Denver, bookkeeper in Dallas — that proved to be either lies or exaggerations.

But the fact that he was looking for work gave hope to the father.

"Three years ago John Jr. came up in conversation in response to a question to Jack about his children," said Clarence Netherland, a friend of the Hinckleys for more than 25 years, and acting chairman of the board of Vanderbilt Energy. "He said, 'All the family's well except for John who's left home and picked up the guitar. He's started out to find a place in the music world. We don't know where he is or how to get in touch with him. John's been gone several weeks and not called home.' As a parent he was real concerned about where he was. I said, 'Man I hope he surfaces soon.'"

Around this time, John Hinckley was under the care of a Denver psychiatrist, according to the family, and was receiving medication. "His evaluation did not alert anyone to the seriousness of his condition," the parents would say five months later in a statement read by a lawyer.

Some of Jack Hinckley's friends didn't even know to ask about John. "I didn't even know he existed," said Mike Wootten, acting president and board member of Vanderbilt Oil.

On some of his visits to Denver, Hinckley hung around Evergreen High School even though he had never been a student there. "Some of my girlfriends in the ninth grade introduced me to John in 1975," said 19-year-old Nadine Birkey, an Evergreen graduate. "I thought John was in high school. I thought he was one of the guys. He was with the real popular guys. He seemed nice looking. He seemed real popular and real happy."

Netherland remembers that when he asked about the family in November, Jack responded: "Everything's fine. I'm real pleased that John is back in the Denver area looking for work. He's talking to the local papers trying to do some writing." The father, recalls Netherland, was delighted. "I just commented that I hope he's back for good, and he said, 'I do too!'"

CHAPTER 5: THE OBSESSION

The New Year began under the shadow of John Lennon's early December death. On Jan. 21, Hinckley bought another gun, a .38, from George Gangler who used to be a salesman at a motorcycle and gun store in Denver.

"He just wanted a cheap .38," said Gangler, remembering that Hinckley seemed more interested in just owning a .38 than having a particular brand. He paid \$148.35 for a Charter Arms Undercover revolver. Hinckley now had a trio of handguns identical in caliber to the three seized in Nashville. And once again, apparently in late February, he set out for New Haven.

He reportedly checked into the Sheraton Park Plaza Hotel there on March 1 and stayed two nights. The hotel refuses to confirm whether he was a guest. Hinckley was seen on the afternoon of March 1 in a bakery called Lucibello's by two Yale students Allan Dailey and Steven Wentworth. Hinckley was buying cookies. They remember his saying, "Oh you guys go to Yale? My girlfriend goes there." He plucked a picture of Jodie

Foster out of a pocket. Wentworth Dailey just laughed.

Hinckley made a graphic impression on a number of Yale students living in Jodie Foster's dorm. "I live at Welch and I have seen that guy Hinckley over here," said one. "He was here in March, hanging around outside the door. At first I thought he was a jock. You know, he was heavy and sort of greasy and he really didn't seem very bright. It was a little weird but there are always people hanging around here so we didn't pay much attention. But then I saw him again and he asked something like 'Does Jodie live here?' I thought, 'How strange.' Some of us made a joke about it and started calling him Mr. Toxic Shock. In a couple of days, he was gone and we sort of forgot about it."

In early March, Jodie Foster received three or four love letters signed J.W.H. and John W. Hinckley that had been slipped under her door. The persistence of the man caused her on March 6 to turn them over to her college dean. They were subsequently given to the Yale campus police and are now in the possession of the FBI.

By March 8, Hinckley was back in the West, following what seems to have been his restless backtracking pattern of cross-country travel. He checked into a grimy motel on Colfax Avenue called The Golden Hours. He wanted "a cheap place to stay" he said, and he got one. For \$74.20 a week, Room 30 upstairs in the squat weather-worn building looked out on billboards, a Ford dealership and a McDonalds. Traffic droned by without respite on the neon strip, and the air was sour with smells of exhaust. In the hallway, a tattered rubber mat covered the concrete floor.

His parents' mountain-view home was a 45-minute drive away, but no one at the motel knew that.

"He never talked about his past or about his family. To me, he was real lonesome. He always walked around with his hands in his pockets and his head down," recalled Stacey Aucourt, who works as a maid at The Golden Hours and regularly cleaned his room. "He never opened the curtains in his room. All day long they were closed."

For four days early in March, Hinckley showed up for dinner at the Denver Rescue Mission where his father and his brother a few years earlier had served coffee and doughnuts to the down-and-out.

"He was very neat," said Albert Arthur, assistant director of the mission. "That's one of the reasons I remember him. Here at the mission we usually see street people. That's the reason he stood out. Many of the men remember seeing him in the chapel. They remember him coming in with the guitar but they never talked to him."

U.S. Agents Find Hinckley Had Recent Shift to Violent Emotion

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Federal agents investigating the background of John W. Hinckley Jr., the suspect in the attempt to assassinate President Reagan, say they have found evidence of a sharp swerve toward violent emotion in the last six months.

This "stark change," they said, was reflected in his travels and private writings, including many that have not been made public.

But agents fanning out across the nation to piece together a day-by-day account of Mr. Hinckley's recent life have found indications in these writings that the choice of Mr. Reagan as the alleged target was a relatively recent urge.

The writings, and Mr. Hinckley's now well-publicized letters to the actress Jodie Foster, are a vital resource to the investigators because neither the suspect nor his family have permitted interviews, and six days of nationwide inquiries have apparently not turned up any recent confidants of Mr. Hinckley.

A profile of isolation, of insubstantial contact with other people, and of unexplained travels and silences has emerged in scores of interviews with investigators and individuals who crossed his trail.

The letters to Miss Foster describe his fantasized relationship with her and his need, as reported in a final letter, to effect "this historical deed," to kill the President.

An earlier letter, previously undisclosed, was slipped under Miss Foster's dormitory door at Yale University in

early March, three weeks before Mr. Reagan was shot. It did not mention Mr. Reagan, but it contained such passages as: "After tonight, John Lennon and I will have a lot in common." Mr. Lennon, the musician and composer, was shot to death Dec. 8.

Mr. Hinckley's reported obsession with Miss Foster may have gone to the extent of telephoning her and tape recording what Federal agents describe as the impersonal "idle chatter" of a movie star and fan. The F.B.I. found a tape in his hotel room after the shooting.

Associate Attorney General designate Rudolph W. Giuliani, who is directing the investigation, would say only that thus far the evidence indicated Mr. Hinckley acted alone.

"There is no suggestion of a conspiracy thus far," Mr. Giuliani said. "The F.B.I. is investigating that possibility along with all others."

Government investigators are wary of repeating the history of other assassination inquiries, notably the Warren Commission investigation into the slaying of President Kennedy that has been followed by chronic theories of conspiracy and complaints of slipshod methods.

Federal agents are focusing on a six-month period of increased travel by Mr. Hinckley that includes several key events:

¶Mr. Hinckley's arrest at the Nashville airport on charges of carrying concealed firearms on Oct. 9 when President Carter was in that city.

¶Three different trips to New Haven that Mr. Hinckley made to be near Miss Foster, according to his writings, which then began to show a link between his fantasy of unrequited love and an alleged urge to shoot the President.

¶The purchase of three fresh guns four days after Mr. Hinckley's initial supply was confiscated in Nashville.

¶Mr. Hinckley's three-day cross-country bus ride from Los Angeles to Washington, followed by the wounding of the President and three other men and by his arrest.

When Mr. Hinckley was seized outside the Washington Hilton Hotel, his long period of obscurity and wandering came to an end. By now a rough portrait of John W. Hinckley Jr. has been drawn: He was another in the category of loners, possessed of guns, found in hindsight to have been smoldering with the sort of resentment that has driven some people to stalk America's highest symbol of authority.

The First Hurried Identifications

In a matter of hours from the instant when the President flinched from the gunfire, different people around the country offered the first hurried identifications of Mr. Hinckley. They talked of the son of a Denver oil executive, a mostly nondescript dropout from social routine, an individual easily forgotten, a man whose life was marked in private by psychiatric troubles and in public by a reported involvement with neo-Nazis.

In these initial attempts at assembling a biography, Mr. Hinckley has emerged from a patchwork of recollections as a basically secretive individual who nevertheless trailed signals of violent intent.

Criminal investigators and news reporters hurrying back on his trail have collected glimpses of a man moving alone through the roadside culture of plain motel shelter and junk food subsistence, squirrelling away news clippings about the slayings of President Kennedy and John Lennon, keeping so much to himself that the record thus far is devoid of any reports of substantial conversations involving him.

At the same time investigators have found Mr. Hinckley almost flaunting menace at such crucial points as when he was arrested for allegedly carrying guns in his baggage up to the X-ray machine at Nashville Metropolitan Airport Oct. 9 during the Carter visit.

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John Hinckley Jr. Withdrew As His Relatives Prospered

This story was prepared by Washington Star staff writers Bob Gettlin, Fred Hiatt and Laurie McGinley.

For John W. Hinckley Jr., the slide from a normal boyhood to a lonely, tortured life began in adolescence. A pudgy, shy and aimless teen-ager, he didn't seem to fit into the wealthy, successful Hinckley family.

In elementary school, he had been a happy, well-adjusted kid who liked to play basketball and go to the movies in downtown Dallas on Friday nights. As an adult, he became a buyer of handguns, was enamored of the neo-Nazi movement and developed an obsession with a teen-age actress.

But long before Monday, when Hinckley's grim inward path brought him to the Washington Hilton Hotel where he allegedly tried to assassinate the president, his parents rarely mentioned their youngest child — even to relatives.

"I've never met their youngest son," said Jack Bates, Hinckley's uncle who lives in Tulsa, Okla., but visits the Hinckleys at their luxurious home in Evergreen, Colo., once a year. "I've talked to his parents regularly over the years, but John Jr.'s name has hardly come up in our conversations."

John Warnock Hinckley Jr., 25, began to fade into the background — both in school and at home — about 10 years ago, during his sophomore year at Highland Park High School in suburban Dallas.

His blonde, blue-eyed sister, Diane, was head cheerleader and one of the most popular senior girls. His older brother, Scott, was attending Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., busily preparing to join his father, John W. "Jack" Hinckley, in the energy industry.

The patterns seemed to have been set a decade ago. Diane, now 28, later married an insurance underwriter in Dallas, and recently presented her delighted parents with the first Hinckley grandchild. Scott, now 30, returned to Evergreen to help his father build an oil and gas exploration firm into a profitable enterprise, and is now the vice president of operations.

As his brother and sister became increasingly successful, John Jr. grew withdrawn and alienated from his family and friends, according to more than two dozen interviews conducted by The Washington Star.

Jack Hinckley spoke proudly of Diane's child and Scott Hinckley's progress in the company, said Robert Kadane, a friend of the family. "There was really a twinkle in his eye . . . when he was talking about being a granddaddy," Kadane said. "But he never said a word about that son (John Jr.). I had no idea there was a younger son."

There was the occasion when Jack Hinckley mentioned his son while praying with fellow members of World Vision, a California-based Christian group that does work in developing countries. Hinckley traveled to East Africa last November as part of an emergency relief effort.

He prayed that John Jr., who a few months before had dropped out of Texas Tech University after studying sporadically for seven years, would find direction. According to Brian Bird, another member of the evangelical group, Hinckley said, "I have found direction in my Christian values, and I hope that my son could do the same."

"His father felt estranged from his son. But he had not lost all hope," Bird said.

Louise Griffith, a former neighbor of the Hinckleys in Dallas, said that she had received a Christmas card with news of the children every year since the family moved to Colorado. "But in the last few years, there was no mention of John Jr.," she said.

Jack, the father, a native of North Carolina who grew up in Tulsa, Okla., was a 1945 graduate of the University of Oklahoma in Norman. He worked as a professional engineer for 25 years before starting his own oil and gas exploration firm.

Begun in 1970 with \$120,000, the Vanderbilt Resources Corp. was named after Vanderbilt University, where Scott was attending school. Friends say the firm was a "one-man shop," built from the ground up by Hinckley and his wife, JoAnn, who worked as a secretary.

In 1975 Hinckley moved his firm to Denver, partly because he loved cross-country skiing in the Rocky Mountains. The company had some initial financial problems. The firm, now called Vanderbilt Energy Corp., has net assets of \$9.4 million, according to a company spokesman. The Hinckley family, including John Jr., owns 6.9 percent of the firm's 2 million shares of stock.

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(The Washington Star on Thursday reported that the Denver-based firm is under investigation by the U.S. Department of Energy for an alleged overcharge which occurred some time between 1973 and January 1981 when oil price controls were in effect.)

The Hinckleys, who settled in the exclusive Denver suburb of Evergreen, became increasingly active in religious groups, including a local Bible study group. Bird said the pair became "committed Christians" two years ago, after Jack "felt he didn't get enough satisfaction just getting wealthy and going to the country club. He felt a void spiritually."

The Rev. Charles Blakeslee, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration in Evergreen, said the Hinckleys left the church two years ago to join the more conservative Church of the Hills. "They were Bible fundamentalists, and they just didn't like our interpretation of the Bible," he said.

In Dallas, where their children grew up, the Hinckleys stressed hard work, manners and religion, friends say.

Like his older brother and sister, John was a well adjusted, popular kid, according to those who knew him at Hyer Elementary School in Highland Park, Texas.

"He appeared to be a very happy little boy, outgoing, with lots of friends," recalls a former YMCA basketball coach who said Hinckley was one of the best players on the team. "He was really cute, with big blue eyes and blond bangs, and he wasn't a troublemaker or a bully."

Hinckley, like many of his friends, played "Y" basketball in fourth, fifth and sixth grades and football in the fifth grade. He was one of the few left-handed players on the basketball team, and he used it to his advantage, friends recalled.

He spent weekends taking the bus into town with friends, going to movies and shops. In summer, he swam and played tennis with children his own age at the Dallas Country Club. "He was always out there with us," said Cathy Warren, a former Highland Park resident. "He was just like the rest of us."

Hinckley was elected president of his homeroom in seventh and ninth grades at Highland Park Junior High School.

But then things began to change. As a sophomore in Highland Park High School, he stopped going out with old friends. He didn't participate in high school sports, either as a player or a spectator. He rarely frequented the pizza and ice cream shops patronized by other students. He began going home to practice the guitar, although he seldom played for friends.

... started taking an interest in and we started to go our separate ways," said a friend who had known him since the fourth grade. "He never seemed to have a steady, like everybody else did in those days, and he didn't seem to come to our parties much."

"He withdrew a lot, he became very introverted," said a student who was a few years older than Hinckley. "It began sometime in eighth or ninth grade, and just got worse every year. He became pretty much of a loner."

In high school, there was a marked contrast between John Hinckley and his sister, Diane. "To know Diane and to know John, you wouldn't believe they were from the same family," said Melinda Walling, a former classmate of John Hinckley's who lives in Norfolk, Va. "All the guys wanted to date Diane, she had a nice figure, she was very popular."

Diane, "a super person," according to friends, was a homecoming queen candidate and voted one of the four most popular senior girls. "I was just happy that she said hello to me," said Cathy Warren, a sophomore when Diane was a senior. "It was her big year."

Scott Hinckley also had done well at Highland Park High. By the time he graduated, he had earned a varsity letter in tennis and served on student council.

At Vanderbilt University, he was active in fraternity life, and earned a degree in engineering, like his father three decades before.

John Hinckley, meanwhile, attracted little attention in high school, although he belonged to the Spanish, rodeo and students in government clubs. He did create a stir, Walling remembers, when he once wore a wig to cover hair too long for the school's rigid dress code.

Hinckley graduated with an undistinguished but acceptable scholastic record, and enrolled at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. Although as many as 50 of the 350 students from his senior class went to Tech, few ever saw him there.

For seven years, he dropped in and out of school, switched his major from business administration to arts and sciences, and finally dropped out for good in the summer of 1980.

Texas Tech history professor Joe King remembers Hinckley as a "quiet and introspective, but good student" who liked to sit apart from other members of the class on U.S. economic history. "He never expressed political views," said King. "I don't remember that he ever said anything, but he did above average work."

During his days as a student, he joined a neo-Nazi party in Texas. He later was expelled because he was "too militant, always talking about going out and shooting somebody," said American Nazi leader Michael Allen.

Clad in ragged Levis, his hair stringy, Hinckley perused books about histories of Nazi Germany, eventually buying a \$30, two-volume set of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" at Montgomery Used Books Store in Lubbock.

"He just ignored everybody when he was in the store, he was so engrossed in reading certain passages," said proprietor Lonie Montgomery.

Hinckley's parents became increasingly worried. "They had a concern for the fact that John was not following his older brother into the

business," said Bates, who is married to Diane Hinckley. "John was in college for seven years, and he never even finished."

After Hinckley left school, his fondness for guns and infatuation with actress Jodie Foster, who played a teen-age prostitute in the bloody movie "Taxi Driver," took him in entirely new directions.

During the fall of 1980, he wrote Foster several love letters and followed her around the Yale University campus in New Haven, Conn., where she had enrolled as a freshman. In September, he bought two .22-caliber revolvers and a .38 gun from Lubbock pawn shops. The guns were confiscated in October at the Nashville airport as Hinckley boarded a plane. At the time, President Jimmy Carter was in town campaigning. Then-candidate Reagan had been scheduled to visit Nashville two days before but canceled at the last minute.

Hinckley bought two RG-14 .22-caliber revolvers from Rocky's Pawn Shop in Dallas Oct. 13, 1980. That was three days after his other guns had been confiscated in Nashville. One of the guns allegedly was used in the assassination attempt.

Hinckley also purchased a Charter Arms .38-caliber revolver for \$148.35 from a shop called Kawasaki West in Lakewood, Colo., a city of 113,000 on the western edge of Denver.

In addition, he reportedly bought guns in California. He had a receipt in his pocket for a gun purchased at a California gun shop when he was arrested after last Monday's shooting of President of Reagan and three others.

Last summer, after dropping out of school, Hinckley dropped in and out of his parents' house in the wealthy country club community of Evergreen. But friends never saw him at home or at the club where his parents and brother played golf.

A few young adults in Evergreen remember the man suspected of shooting Reagan as a heavyset, listless person who knew almost nobody in town but occasionally came into town to drink at the local bar, the Tree Frog, or to buy guitar strings. Bartenders remember that he followed the local punk rock group, the Kamikaze Clones.

- 2 -

On March 8 Hinckley checked into the modest Golden Hours Motel, located along a strip of fast-food restaurants, used car lots and aging motels in a suburb west of Denver.

Just as many of his parents' friends did not know of John Jr.'s existence, those who knew Hinckley at the motel had no idea he had family in Colorado, and never suspected that his parents lived in affluent Evergreen.

On March 11, "Taxi Driver," starring Foster and Robert DeNiro, was playing in downtown Denver's Ogden theatre, not far from the Golden Hours Hotel. The theater's proprietor was not sure if Hinckley had been there to see the movie - which played in a double feature along with "Mean Streets." But one Justice Department source said investigators who interviewed Hinckley after his arrest said the suspect seemed to have fallen in love with Foster after her appearance in "Taxi Driver."

Hinckley last spoke with his parents about a week before his arrest outside the Washington Hilton Hotel where Reagan was shot. He had called his mother and said he wanted to leave his 1977 white Plymouth Volare at his parents' house, because he was going to California to look for a job and be with friends.

Before leaving for California he had obtained a prescription for 70 extra Valium tablets, saying he would be out of town for two months.

His parents had known for some time John had problems and recently arranged for him to get psychiatric help.

"Obviously, he is a very sick young man," said William Sells, a neighbor in Evergreen. "But nobody realized the depth of his sickness."

FBI eyes Hinckley as possible tracker of Ron, Carter in '80

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—The FBI said yesterday it is investigating the possibility that John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of trying to assassinate President Reagan, may have stalked both Reagan and then-President Jimmy Carter during last fall's presidential campaign.

So far, FBI agents have found that Hinckley, 25, the son of a wealthy Colorado oilman, had been in Chicago and Nashville, Tenn., about the time Carter was there last October. Hinckley was on his way to New York on Oct. 9 when he was arrested at the Nashville airport as he tried to board a commercial flight with three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition in his bag, authorities reported. Both Carter and Reagan were to appear in New York a few days after that.

Up to now, however, the FBI says it has not found any solid evidence that Hinckley said or wrote anything about harming any President until a few hours before the shooting of Reagan last Monday. An unmailed letter to 18-year-old movie star Jodie Foster, with whom Hinckley apparently was infatuated, was found in the suspect's Washington hotel room after the shooting.

"I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you," Hinckley wrote.

BESIDES THE LETTER, FBI agents searching Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel here found a tape recording of a telephone conversation Hinckley apparently had with a woman—possibly Foster, now a student at Yale University. Exactly what was said on the taped phone call could not be learned immediately.

The starlet said at a press conference that she had never spoken to Hinckley. FBI officials noted that because she is a prominent figure, con-

stantly being besieged by strangers, it is likely that she would have trouble recalling months later contacts with people like Hinckley.

Hinckley's travels around the country in the months before he checked into the Park Central Hotel last Sunday, the day before the assassination attempt, are becoming increasingly interesting to investigators. His personality and actions appear to fit the pattern of such loners as Arthur Bremer, the would-be assassin of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, and Sirhan Sirhan, the man who shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. And like the pre-shooting movements of Bremer and James Earl Ray, the assassin of the Rev. Martin

Luther King Jr., Hinckley's travels around the country become of major interest to investigators.

So far, investigators have found that:

- Last September or October, Hinckley bought a .38-caliber and two .22-caliber pistols in Texas, where he had attended Texas Tech University off and on for seven years without graduating.

- He apparently was in Chicago on Oct. 6 or 7. Carter made campaign appearances on Oct. 6 at a downtown Chicago plaza and at the Palmer House Hotel.

- Hinckley flew to Nashville on Oct. 7, arriving in the late afternoon and checking into the Opryland Hotel, where Carter was scheduled to address a fund-raising reception two days later. Reagan originally had been scheduled to be in Memphis, Tenn., on the same

day, but canceled out.

- Carter was on Hinckley's mind at that time, said a Nashville cab driver, who told investigators he had driven Hinckley to the Opryland Hotel. The cabby reportedly said that Hinckley had asked what the driver thought of Carter and if he had seen the film, "Taxi Driver," which starred Foster and Robert De Niro. In that 1976 movie, De Niro plays a lonely psychotic who plots to kill a political candidate.

- On the morning of Oct. 9, about 30 minutes before Air Force One was due to touch down at a National Guard section of the Nashville airport, Hinckley checked out of his hotel. Carter began a speech at noon before a crowd of more than 2,000 at the Grand Ole Opry House, the famed country music showplace, which is next to the Opryland Hotel. It is not clear just where Hinckley was at that point.

- An hour later, at about 1 p.m., Hinckley was arrested at Nashville airport for carrying three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition. Nashville police say he had a ticket for New York and was going through the boarding gate metal detector when he was nabbed.

- The unmailed letter to Foster found in Hinckley's Washington hotel room mentioned that "for the past seven months" he had been trying to win her attention and affection. He talked of committing "an historic deed to win your respect and love."

Hinckley is being held in isolation at the federal correctional facility at Butner, N.C., undergoing extensive psychiatric tests. On Friday, he received his first visit from his parents since he was charged with attempting to kill Reagan.

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Two of a kind

By FRANK VAN RIPER

BOTH WERE LONERS who apparently stalked their prey. Both embraced right-wing causes. Both drifted in and out of work and trouble. Both managed to shoot their intended victims. But miraculously, neither victim died.

John Warnock Hinckley Jr., Arthur Herman Bremer.

The events of last Monday eerily mirrored those of May 15, 1972, when Bremer, 21, stuck a handgun through a crowd of reporters, photographers and onlookers and fired into George C. Wallace as the former Alabama governor campaigned for President in a shopping center in Laurel, Md.

Wallace was permanently paralyzed. Bremer was quickly subdued and taken into custody. He was convicted of shooting and crippling Wallace and is now serving a 63-year prison term at the

maximum security Maryland Correctional Institution in Hagerstown.

Hinckley, 25, is being held at the federal correctional institution at Butner, N.C., where he underwent mental tests.

The lives of Hinckley and Bremer appear to have been parallels of quiet desperation, punctuated by erratic behavior and occasional rage.

In both cases, investigators discovered rambling writings littering the would-be assassins' rooms. "My country tiz (cq) of thee, sweet land of bigotry..." Bremer wrote in a diary. "Just call me a canoe; my mother liked to paddle me a lot."

"Don't say 'colored,'...say Negro...Here's a brightly Negroed card...sex is fun if you can integrate with me."

And with Hinckley, of course, there were the letters of frustration and tormented affection to actress Jodie Foster, who appeared in the 1976 movie "Taxi Driver"—a movie that screenwriter Paul Schrader says was based, ironically, on Bremer.

Outwardly, even their appearance was the same at the time of the attacks: stocky blonds with vacant stares and quirky manners.

Today, Bremer, part of the "regular prisoner population" at Hagerstown, is a haggard-looking balding man of 30 whose loss of weight has sunken his cheeks.

"He mostly keeps to himself," said Maj. Arley Crist, assistant shift commander, even though he no longer is kept in isolation.

And, Crist says, Bremer keeps on writing.

Frank Van Riper covers politics from The News Washington bureau.

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Yale Police Searched for Suspect Weeks Before Reagan Was Shot

By MATTHEW L. WALD

The Yale University police tried to find John W. Hinckley Jr. in New Haven three weeks before Mr. Hinckley allegedly shot President Reagan "to ask him not to bother" the actress Jodie Foster, who is a Yale freshman, a university spokesman said yesterday.

Notes signed John W. Hinckley Jr. "appeared to have been delivered by hand" to Miss Foster, the spokesman said. She turned the notes over to a dean on March 6. The dean, Eustace Theodore, gave them to the campus police on March 9, three weeks before the assassination attempt last Monday.

"A check through the local police department proved negative, and the attempt to find the writer was not successful," the Yale spokesman said. The spokesman would not disclose what other efforts were made to find Mr. Hinckley, who stayed at two hotels near the campus on separate visits in February and March, according to hotel records and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The spokesman would not say where the notes were delivered. Miss Foster, like all undergraduates, has a box at Yale Station, a post office. In addition, inside the front entrance to her dormitory are pigeonhole boxes, one for each room. According to some reports, the notes were slipped under her door.

Questions on Delivery of Notes

Attempts to reach Miss Foster by telephone and in person were unsuccessful yesterday. Miss Foster said on Wednesday that she had turned the notes over to the dean because of their frequency. She said she had been asked by the Federal authorities not to discuss their contents or method of delivery. She also said that

she had never met or spoken to Mr. Hinckley.

Federal investigators are looking into the possibility that Mr. Hinckley was acting out the role of the protagonist of the movie "Taxi Driver," in which Miss Foster played the part of a teen-age prostitute. The taxi driver stalks a politician, but ends up killing a pimp and several other men.

The Yale spokesman reiterated that the university had also been asked "not to release or discuss the language of the notes, so as not to interfere with the Government's prosecution of the case."

Believed to Be Harmless

However, apparently in response to questions about whether the campus police chief, Louis Cappiello, had erred in not giving the letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the assassination attempt, the Yale spokesman said: "The notes were considered harmless and in themselves did not present any violation of local or Federal law."

"It must be emphasized that the significance of the notes did not become apparent until after the assassination attempt on March 30," the spokesman said. "Once the possible connection of the notes to the suspect became known, the university turned them over to the F.B.I."

That occurred last Tuesday morning, according to the university. The bureau first contacted Miss Foster on the previous evening, several hours after the shooting, the actress said on Wednesday. Earlier in the day, Federal agents found a letter intended for Miss Foster in Mr. Hinckley's hotel room in Washington.

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Legal 'Loophole' Used To Make Bizarre Bullets

By Howie Kurtz
and Bob Gettlin

Washington Star Staff Writers

The FBI's efforts to trace the little-known explosive bullets that wounded President Reagan and three other men have raised new questions about the ease with which ammunition is manufactured and sold without the knowledge of federal authorities.

The probe revealed, among other things, what one official called "a loophole" in the federal laws that govern the production of ammunition. The bullets were made by one company as ordinary .22 caliber shells, then modified by a second firm that inserted the explosive lead azide in their hollow center — a process that escaped the scrutiny of federal officials.

Agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said they knew a few hours after the shooting last Monday that accused presidential assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. had bought explosive-type bullets in the past, although they didn't know whether such bullets were used in the assassination attempt.

But despite three days of lab tests, FBI technicians were unable to identify the bullets taken from Reagan and Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy until they could match them with the samples they finally obtained from the manufacturer in Georgia on Thursday.

FBI officials say they cannot rule out the possibility that the explosive bullet that wounded the president left a toxic lead compound in his body, but they said the chances were slim and that Reagan was in no danger.

BATF officials say they promptly notified the Secret Service about the possibility that explosive bullets were used, and the FBI says it has kept the White House informed about the matter. But no one, apparently, bothered to tell the president's doctors.

Dr. Benjamin Aaron, the surgeon who removed the bullet from Reagan's chest Monday evening at George Washington University Hospital, told reporters he didn't know there was any possibility that the imbedded bullet might explode until he read about it later in newspaper accounts.

he shells that allegedly were fired by Hinckley were made by the Cascade Cartridge Co. of Lewiston, Idaho, the FBI said. But they said the shells had been "modified" into explosive bullets by Bingham Ltd., a company in Norcross, Ga.

According to the FBI, the Bingham firm bought some of its long-range .22 caliber shells from Cascade. Bingham workers drilled a hole to expand the hollow cavity in each bullet's nose. Then they inserted a tiny cannister which they obtained from an unidentified firm in Wisconsin.

Under federal law, the Wisconsin firm is not considered a "manufacturer" of ammunition because it produces less than a quarter-ounce of explosive material for each bullet. As a result, the company does not have to be licensed by BATF or report its activities to federal authorities.

"That's where the loophole comes in, but they aren't breaking the law," one BATF official said.

The cannister that Bingham inserted in each bullet is filled with lead azide, a substance used in the blaster cap of explosives, and is covered with a lacquer coating that acts as a sealer, the FBI said.

Bingham itself is licensed as a manufacturer of ammunition, but FBI officials insisted they were unaware that the firm was making the so-called "Devastator" bullets. They said they examine 3,000 gun cases a year but didn't have a single file on the explosive-type bullets.

Both FBI and BATF officials visited Bingham's Georgia office several times last week, but there was some confusion about the investigation. All day Friday, BATF officials insisted that the bullets in question were manufactured by two other firms not mentioned by the FBI. When asked about the apparent con-

tradiction, BATF officials said only that this was "the best information we had" and referred further inquiries to the FBI.

Thomas Kelleher, chief of the FBI's laboratory division, told reporters Friday he had "no evidence" that the "Devastator" bullet which was removed from the president's chest had left any residue of lead azide in his body.

Even if small traces of lead azide from the bullet's hollow center have remained in the president's body, Kelleher said, the substance is "not extremely toxic to the point of causing death." He noted, however, that the substance could make a person sick.

FBI officials now believe that the bullet failed to explode before striking Reagan in the left lung, possibly because its path was slowed when it ricocheted off his limousine before hitting the president.

ed whether there was any possibility that the bullet might have exploded while surgeons were operating to remove it from Reagan's chest Monday evening, Kelleher said: "Conceivable, yes. Probable, no."

The FBI also analyzed the bullet that was removed from the neck of District Police Officer Thomas K. Delahanty Thursday night and confirmed that it too was a Devastator bullet which had failed to explode. Delahanty, 45, is in good condition after surgery at Washington Hospital Center.

Bureau officials said they notified Washington Hospital Center about the explosive bullet as soon as they made the identification.

A spokesman for Bingham Ltd. said the firm stopped making the Devastator bullets about eight months ago, but that the company still distributes exploding bullets for higher caliber weapons to about 2,000 private dealers around the country.

Bingham's owner, Sandy L. Brygider, said the bullet was "developed for defensive use.... It's a safe round to use and it is still effective." He said the bullet is used primarily by police officers, although other experts said they are too unreliable for police work.

An official at Cascade, now known as Omark Corp., said yesterday that the firm does not manufacture any explosive type bullets. But he could not say whether Bingham had bought the bullets from his firm.

The FBI said the bullet detonates only when it is traveling faster than 900 feet per second or exposed to temperatures hotter than 350 degrees Centigrade, but that the lead azide inside is chemically unstable and could be detonated by a sudden shock. The bullet "is not designed to kill by blast," Kelleher said. "It is designed to ignite on impact to aid in fragmentation."

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The FBI said the bullet removed from Reagan's chest had lost 5 grams, or about one-eighth its original weight, which raised the possibility that some of the lead substance remains in the president's body. But Dr. Dennis O'Leary, dean for clinical affairs at George Washington University Hospital, told reporters that he is "still looking for some information" about the exploding bullet. "The lead, as far as I know, is not a problem," O'Leary said.

FBI officials also said they believe that the Devastator bullet which struck White House press secretary James Brady in the head is the only one of the shots fired Monday that exploded into fragments upon impact. They said the projectile that wounded McCarthy had failed to detonate, noting that these bullets are of variable quality and frequently malfunction.

Several area gun dealers said yesterday they do not sell explosive bullets because, as one put it, "it's a lousy piece of ammunition. It's unreliable."

An ammunition expert at the National Rifle Association said that explosive bullets suffer from "poor quality control when they are manufactured and are only sold by the small companies because the major firms just don't get involved with them."

Nashville Gun Incident 'Did Not Flag Anything'

By Howie Kurtz

Washington Star Staff Writer

When William J. Beavers, the FBI's top agent in Tennessee, learned that a 24-year-old drifter had been arrested in Nashville with three handguns and ammunition on the same day then-President Carter was in town, he didn't think it was anything unusual.

"In some states, people feel they have to carry a firearm," Beavers said. "Right here in Tennessee we have people who ride around in trucks with rifles sticking out of their windows. Even elderly people carry them."

"It did not flag anything, at least to my man who took the complaint. We can look back in hindsight and say, yeah. But when all the facts are in, it won't look as bad as it seemed at first."

The seemingly aimless drifter, John W. Hinckley Jr., was arrested in Washington six months later and charged with trying to kill President Reagan with the same type of gun. Three others were wounded in the attack. But the FBI's failure to notify the Secret Service of Hinckley's ear-

lier arrest at the Nashville airport - less than two hours before then-President Carter was to leave town through the same airport - has raised again questions about the government's ability to anticipate potential threats to the president.

Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight said last week that his agents would have tracked down Hinckley for questioning if the FBI had notified him about the airport arrest. But Nashville law-enforcement officials were not overly concerned when they discovered that Hinckley had tried to bring three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition onto an outgoing flight.

In fact, Hinckley was charged only with a local misdemeanor and released after posting a \$50 bond and \$12.50 in court costs.

The incident occurred on Oct. 9, 1980, two days after candidate Reagan had been scheduled to make a campaign stop in Nashville himself, an appearance that was canceled only at the last minute. At 10:30 that morning, Carter arrived at Nashville airport and headed for Opryland, about six miles away. He was slated to return to the airport at 3 p.m.

A few minutes before 1 p.m., Hinckley missed the flight he was planning to take to New York, and was booked by an American Airlines employee on a second flight about to leave for New York. He was told to head for the gate and to carry his suitcase on board.

When he reached the metal detector at the terminal at 1:10, Hinckley was asked to put his suitcase on the conveyor belt that moves all carry-on luggage past an X-ray machine. When the X-ray picture revealed the weapons inside, the security woman on duty summoned an airport policeman who was standing about 30 feet away.

The security officer placed Hinckley under arrest, and while the youth appeared agitated, officials say he did not resist. Nashville Police Chief Joseph Casey said yesterday that Hinckley would not have been arrested if he had checked the weapons-laden bag in the plane's luggage compartment - an action that would not have broken any federal law.

"He was going to check the bag downstairs," Casey said. "If he had, no one would have known. But he was running late, so the airport people said, 'Take the bag with you.'"

Chief Reuben Utley, who heads the airport security force, also viewed the incident as minor. "He said he was running late and didn't have time to put it in the belly of the airplane," Utley said. "All people who are picked up with a weapon make some sort of excuse."

The security officer confiscated the ammunition along with two .22-caliber pistols and a .38-caliber handgun made by RG Industries. The Miami firm had assembled the guns from West German parts that were shipped into this country under a loophole in the law that bars the importation of cheap, foreign handguns. Hinckley later was carrying a similar RG .22-caliber gun when he allegedly shot the president.

Hinckley was taken before a local magistrate, where he was charged under a local statute and released after paying the magistrate \$62.50, the maximum penalty he could have been assessed. He forfeited that sum and the guns when he failed to return for trial.

"There was no indication that he was anything other than an ordinary passenger going in with a weapon," Chief Utley said.

"You can go down to the store and buy a box of ammunition anywhere in Nashville. There was no indication he even knew President Carter was in town at the time. We made 25 arrests here at the airport last year on gun charges. This was normal procedure."

That same day, Utley said, he notified the FBI's resident agent in Nashville, Ben Purcer, about the arrest. Purcer, in turn, passed the information to the FBI's Memphis office, where Beavers is the special agent in charge of the Tennessee region.

Beavers ordered his staff to com-

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pile a memorandum on the arrest, based on the information provided by the police, and he placed it in his office file. The memo remained there, untouched, for the next six months.

Asked whether he had seen any possible connection between Hinckley's arrest and Carter's visit to Nashville that day, Beavers said: "I don't know if anyone gave it any special significance."

The 16-year FBI veteran said he did not consider forwarding the arrest data to either the Secret Service or to FBI headquarters in Washington, where it could have been placed on a nationwide computer.

Senior FBI agents say they believe the failure to forward information about the Hinckley incident was a serious error of judgment, but Beavers said he was merely following a two-year-old set of guidelines issued by the U.S. attorney in Nashville on how to handle such incidents.

"Under the guidelines, a case like this will be given to the local authorities for prosecution," Beavers said. "We were correct in the way we handled it. President Carter was here, but the individual was on his way out of the city. Unless there's some federal interest, we don't get involved."

Beavers said he would have taken further steps, under the guidelines, only if it was "an aggravated situation - if the person had become belligerent, didn't want to surrender his gun, assaulted an officer, fired his gun, attempted to gain entrance to the aircraft or took a hostage."

"Throughout the United States, quite a few people are stopped with guns and knives every day. You have people who go hunting and ship their weapons. If the bureau advised headquarters of every weapon that

was confiscated during the boarding of an aircraft, it would be quite a few. We haven't found it necessary," he added.

Beavers acknowledged that these guidelines should be reevaluated. FBI officials in Washington also say it is unfair to single out the incident in hindsight, but that they are examining the entire matter. "We're conducting an internal review into whether or not an error was made, why Hinckley's name wasn't in our files and whether there needs to be a change," spokeswoman Laurie Davis said.

The shots fired at Reagan at the Washington Hilton Monday carried echoes of other attempted assassinations and the way they were handled. In September 1975, after Sara Jane Moore fired shots at then-President Gerald R. Ford, two Secret Service agents admitted that they had interviewed Moore the day before the shooting after receiving a police tip she might post a threat to Ford.

That incident occurred a few weeks after Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme tried to shoot President Ford in California. Fromme, a disciple of convicted killer Charles Manson, had a long arrest record, including a charge of attempted murder, and California law-enforcement officials had warned that female disciples of Manson might be involved in terrorist activities. The Secret Service never tried to interview Fromme.

Secret Service officials also were unaware that Arthur H. Bremer had followed then-President Nixon to Ottawa before Bremer shot Alabama Gov. George Wallace in May, 1972. Bremer had been arrested in Milwaukee seven months earlier on charges of carrying a concealed weapon, and he was later arrested for disorderly conduct.

President Lively as Fever Abates

Reagan Receives Briefing on Poland; Visits With Agents

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan's temperature returned to normal yesterday afternoon and he was said to be lively and alert as he was briefed by aides on Poland's crisis and visited by two Secret Service agents who were protecting him when he was shot.

Reagan, spending his fifth day at the George Washington University Hospital recovering from an assassination attempt last Monday, was responding well to routine physical chest therapy and felt good enough to be sitting up in a chair when Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy visited him at lunch, according to White House spokesmen.

Reagan rose to greet McCarthy, also recovering from a bullet wound, and told him to relay a message to his children: "You tell them this: their father put himself between me and that guy. I'm proud there are guys around to take those kinds of jobs." Agent Jerry Parr, who pushed the president into his armored limousine at the sound of gunfire, visited Reagan earlier.

The president was described as "very alert, telling stories and laughing" during a midmorning examination by his personal physician, Dr. Daniel Ruge. His condition was said to be "good" and his temperature "only mildly elevated."

Told that the three other men wounded in Monday's assassination attempt — McCarthy, District of Columbia police officer Thomas K. Delahanty and White House press secretary James S. Brady — also were making progress toward recovery, Reagan said:

"That's great news, just great, especially about Jim. We'll have to get four bedpans and have a reunion."

Reagan was briefed twice during the day about the situation in Poland, first by White House chief of staff James A. Baker III, then later by counselor Edwin Meese III.

"The situation as we regard it bears the closest scrutiny, it bears watching," said White House deputy press secretary Larry Speaks. "It is our belief that no Soviet intervention is warranted or justifiable or imminent."

Reagan ran a temperature fluctuating from 99 to 102 degrees Friday night that doctors described as "a little bit of a setback." Doctors used a tube to remove some dormant blood particles Reagan was coughing up from his injured lung.

A White House medical bulletin said the tube was removed early yesterday and his chest X-ray showed improvement. Reagan, it said, awoke at 6:30 a.m. after a good night's sleep and had a breakfast of juice, kiwi fruit, soft boiled eggs and whole wheat toast.

"His temperature is down although it is not clear of fever," White House spokesmen quoted Ruge as saying early yesterday morning. "He continues to make satisfactory progress." Later, in the afternoon, the White House reported that the president's temperature was normal.

Brady, the most seriously wounded in the shooting, "continues to make excellent progress," and his temperature fluctuations have been brought under control, the medical bulletin said.

Brady also has begun to exhibit his well-known sense of humor. Asked by physicians yesterday what his job involved, the press secretary said, "I answer questions."

The doctor said, "Who for?"
"Anyone who asks them," Brady replied.

When the press secretary was asked why he was trying to open his eyes, which have been swollen shut by his injury, he responded, "To see who is the doctor asking all of these dumb questions."

On Friday, a doctor reported overhearing Brady complain around the sound of a ringing telephone. "Someone answer that phone, the phone's ringing," he was quoted as saying.

Yesterday's medical bulletin quoted physicians as agreeing with the thesis advanced by the FBI that the bullet that struck Brady's forehead may have exploded on impact, but it said the physicians doubted that much, if any, of the lead azide explosive contained in the bullet penetrated his skull.

In another development yesterday, the parents of John W. Hinckley Jr., accused in the shootings, said their son is "a sick boy" and asked the nation to "give him the benefit of the doubt" until the facts about his mental condition are known.

"We are joining in the prayers of millions for the president and the other victims and their families," said a statement signed by Jo Ann and

Jack Hinckley of Evergreen, Colo., and released by their lawyers. "We ask that you join us in prayers for our son John."

Hinckley, 25, is being held in the psychiatric unit of a federal prison at Butner, N.C., where he is undergoing up to 90 days of observation. Authorities believe Hinckley shot Reagan in a desperate attempt to win the attention of 18-year-old film star Jodie Foster.

Officials at Yale University, where Foster is a student, yesterday said federal authorities had ordered them not to discuss love letters written by Hinckley to Foster.

The actress turned the letters over to university officials last month.

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Practice Hasn't Yet Made Protection Perfect

By RICHARD D. LYONS

SINCE the founding of the Secret Service three months after the slaying of Abraham Lincoln, all but one of the attempts on the lives of six Presidents have been made by lone assassins who had virtually no chance of escape after firing a pistol at close range. Such was the case in the attempt last week, and the Secret Service conceded that it was impossible to guarantee that other lone guns won't pose a threat in the future.

"This is the sort of Democratic society in which the President wants to see the people and the people want to see him," Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight told a Senate investigations panel last week. "Sure there is a foolproof way of protecting him — keep him locked up inside the White House."

So out among the people the President must go, pressing the flesh, as Lyndon Johnson put it. Or marching down Pennsylvania Avenue with his wife and little daughter, as Jimmy Carter did. Mr. Reagan has used his Presidential presence to attempt to whip up support for what he considers to be long overdue political and economic changes. To that end, he gave a luncheon speech Monday to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. On leaving the hotel ballroom, Mr. Reagan entered a corridor designed to provide maximum protection for notables such as Presidents and visiting chiefs of state. The corridor was sealed, leaving possible danger only at the street-level exit. Mr. Reagan walked right into it.

Six Shots, Four Victims

The first bullet struck Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent who apparently spotted the gunman and leaped between the attacker and the President. The second

shot, it is believed, hit Mr. Reagan, while the next four struck James S. Brady, the Presidential press secretary. Patrolman Thomas K. Delahanty of the District of Columbia police force, Mr. Reagan's limousine and a patch of grass 100 yards away.

Questions arose almost immediately as to whether the attack could have been prevented. Observers empowered with 20/20 hindsight wanted to know why the limousine could not have been parked closer to the hotel exit, why the accused gunman, John W. Hinckley Jr., was allowed into an area reserved for reporters and broadcast technicians, why — if Mr. Hinckley was so clearly "agitated" and "fidgety," as witnesses said — he wasn't questioned or at least watched, why members of the uniformed police detail were watching Mr. Reagan instead of spectators who might pose a threat, why so few Secret Service agents were near the President, why...?

Three Congressional subcommittees and an investigative unit of the Secret Service itself are seeking answers to these and dozens more questions — some of which will probably never be answered, if the assassinations of President Lincoln and Kennedy are any guide. Yet they must again be asked, if for no other reason than that an examination of the events and the "what ifs" might lead to better protection for Mr. Reagan and his successors.

Protecting a chief executive is, under the best of circumstances, a thankless job. "If Presidential protection was our only function the Secret Service would have a hard time recruiting agents," Mr. Knight told the Senate panel, in addressing the question of morale and the effects of a lack of intellectual stimulation. As a branch of the Treasury Department, the Secret Service is empowered by legislation adopted in 1902 "...to protect the person of the President..." as well as fighting counterfeiting of United States currency and the forging of Federal checks and securities.

A Job for the Fit

Protecting a President and a Vice President, as well as members of their families, past Presidents and their families, Presidential candidates and visiting heads of state, is also a demanding job. It is by and large a young person's job; the average age of the several thousand agents is 36. Agents' training, at a base in the Washington suburbs, includes simulated assaults on a President mounted from sidewalks, buildings and other approaches.

While there is no "profile" as such of prospective assassins, they almost always are persons with a history of mental illness, a propensity to violence and, of course, access to weapons. The Secret Service, as well as the other Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, considers between 300 and 400 persons in the United States as being threats. Some 25,000 others have been listed in a "protective intelligence file" as people who, perhaps because of past records for violence, might be dangerous. Although last October in Nashville, on a day President Carter was in town, Mr. Hinckley was discovered to have three pistols in his possession and arrested, his name was not in the file. Explaining the lapse, officials of the Secret Service testified that the F.B.I. had failed to pass along what it knew about Mr. Hinckley. That is being investigated, too.

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When a President travels, the 60 field offices of the service are alerted to his route, local police forces are contacted, and in some cases persons living in a city to be visited are either put under surveillance or questioned. For all the care and planning, the safeguarding of a President has endless built-in difficulties. For one thing, there are millions of handguns in the United States. As the late J. Edgar Hoover, the former F.B.I. director, said after President Kennedy's assassination: "Absolute security is neither practical nor possible. An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in some sort of vacuum, isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secret; his public appearances would be behind bulletproof glass." To play on the stage of history from the inside of an isolation booth would never suit an

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Security: insecure

By JOSEPH VOLZ

AFTER every attempt on a President—and we've had four since 1963—the same set of conclusions are reached by the experts and routinely discarded by the politicians as the memory of the violence fades. They are:

- The President should always wear a bullet-proof vest under his suit jacket when he is near crowds. Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight told Congress last week that President Reagan wore such protective clothing whenever he was asked, but there was no sense of impending danger last Monday and Knight said no one suggested "protective attire."

- Crowds should be kept back so that no unauthorized person can get within 10 to 20 feet of the President. That is a fine theory, but how do you accomplish that and still allow the President to meet the people and "press the flesh," as LBJ used to call it?

- The FBI should forward all relevant information about would-be assassins to the Secret Service as it agreed to do in 1972.

In the latest case, FBI agents in Tennessee did not put the

Nashville firearms arrest last October of John W. Hinckley Jr., now charged with trying to kill Reagan, into the FBI's nationwide computer system and the Secret Service was not aware of Hinckley until Monday.

"We would, as a minimum, have conducted an interview with the gentleman," says Knight, "and as a result perhaps something more."

But Hinckley made no threats against anyone then and the FBI in Nashville says it was a misdemeanor case that routinely does not go into the headquarters master file.

The second-guessing will go on for years but despite the views of lawyers and court-appointed psychiatrists, an attempt to kill a public figure is invariably an irrational act. And rational investigations cannot always predict such irrationality.

There have been more than 100 attempts against federal officeholders since Andrew Jackson was shot at—and missed—by a deranged man on the steps of the Capitol back in 1835. No one has yet figured out how to halt them.

Joseph Volz covers politics from The News Washington bureau.

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Protecting Presidents? This Is Where We Came In

By Lloyd N. Cutler and James S. Campbell

IN 1969, AFTER the assassinations, riots and other disorders of that troubled decade, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence sketched a portrait of the "typical" presidential assassin. Those who have attacked presidents have been,

- "white, male and slightly built."
- "Nearly all were loners and had difficulty making

friends of either sex and especially in forming lasting normal relationships with women."

- "Normal family relationships were absent or disrupted."

- "All of the assassins were unable to work steadily during a period of one to three years before the assassination."

- "All of the assassins tended to link themselves to a cause or a movement . . ."

- "All but [Lee Harvey] Oswald used a handgun."

- "At great risk to themselves, nearly all chose the occasion of an appearance of the president amid crowds for the assassination attempt."

On this record, the commission predicted that "the next assassin to strike at a president would have most" of these attributes.

The resemblances between the commission's 1969 profile and John Hinckley are striking. He appears to be just the sort of person we would have expected to do this deed.

Yet Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight said last year: "There is no profile of an assassin. We keep searching for it, but there is no sure-fire profile." And, of course, he is quite right — because the profile of the assassin is also the profile of thousands of unhappy individuals who never commit an act of violence. As the Commission on Violence recognized, the personal attributes of its typical assassin, until the moment he strikes, can be found in "many valuable, trustworthy citizens."

But if the profile is not "sure-fire," it is not entirely useless, either. It contains clues to the better protection of the president that are worth pursuing.

The profile identifies the presidential appearance in a crowd as the moment of choice, and it also identifies the handgun as the weapon of choice. The choice of the handgun is not entirely rational: The serious political assassin in more unstable parts of the world would choose a rifle or explosives, and he would have confederates to assist him. Our sick, pathetic American assassin is a loner who chooses a less reliable weapon — even a "Saturday Night Special" with little "stopping power." To be sure, the concealable nature of the weapon enables him to get closer to the target in a crowd —

but so close that he can have no reasonable hope of escape.

Can we reduce the risk that the potential assassin, the handgun and the president will converge into tragedy? Are presidential discretion and protection a potential variable in this morbid equation, or must we accept the mothlike passion of all presidents to fly close to the flame? Is the handgun a potential variable, or must we take it as a given, a constant, in a nation possessing 60 million such weapons?

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There are two major variables in the assassination equation. One is the possibility of stricter limits and controls on the president's appearances amid crowds in public places. A president's chances of being attacked vary in direct proportion to his inter-

actions with uncontrolled crowds of people in insecure areas.

Is it prudent to announce in advance the president's whereabouts at a specific time, to predict his exact location by the clustering of TV and press cameras, and then to allow unauthorized and unidentified people to approach within a dozen feet of that spot? Was it necessary to have a "photo opportunity" outside the Washington Hilton? Given the available photo opportunities inside the hall where the president spoke — and where metal detectors could have been used — was there any purpose for the outside photo opportunity, except to witness — and inadvertently to cause — any tragedy that might occur?

And if the outside photo opportunity was a reasonable risk, shouldn't a security perimeter have been established further from the

president's path and more carefully controlled by checking press badges? Magnificently as the Secret Service performed from the moment of attack, could there have been a laxness in observing these textbook precautions — understandable after the lull of several years since the last such attack?

As with the attack on President Reagan, the two unsuccessful attacks on President Ford and the killing of President Kennedy, all occurred when the president was exposed on a street to unscreened crowds of individuals. In a country with 60 million handguns, freely available to the thousands of Americans who fit within the "profile of the assassin," a prudent president must recognize that the streets of this nation are even less safe for him than they are for the ordinary citizen. The Commission on Violence observed that the president can "limit his public appearances to meeting places to which access is carefully controlled, especially by the use of electronic arms-detection equipment." As the commission said: "Effective security can exist if the president permits."

The second important variable is the handgun. The handgun is not merely the assassin's weapon of choice. It is the choice of the perpetrators of most violent crimes. It has no redeeming social virtue. The Commission on Violence recommended that handguns be both registered and licensed, and that licenses be restricted to those who could show both responsible character and a legitimate need.

The Gun Control Act of 1968, while it bans the importation of many small, cheap handguns, nonetheless permits the importation of Saturday Night Special parts for assembly in the United States, as was true of the handgun used to shoot President Reagan. Chairman Strom Thurmond of the Senate Judiciary Committee is reported to be willing to close this loophole. Sen. Thurmond is also said to be interested in establishing a system for requiring local police to notify the FBI and the Secret Service whenever an individual is arrested with a weapon in the same city near the same time as the visit of a president or a presidential candidate. The FBI was apparently notified of John Hinckley's arrest with three handguns in Nashville, but evidently failed to notify the Secret Service.

Prof. James Q. Wilson and his Harvard colleague, Mark Moore, have suggested more generally that persons arrested "in public place with a gun and without a permit" should be treated far less leniently than they now are. They suggest use of airport-type hand-held magnet meters on street frisks of suspects — an idea that would seem to be especially applicable to persons allowed to crowd into nearby areas as presidents make entrances and exits from public buildings.

The Kennedy-Rodino Handgun Crime Control Bill of 1979, soon to be reintroduced in the present Congress, would prohibit pawnbrokers from dealing in handguns at all, because of the long history of abuse and irresponsibility by these sources of the weapons used in violent crimes. That legislation, based in part on work undertaken by both the Ford and Carter Justice Departments, contains a number of other, more significant provisions sensibly and practicably designed to curb our national irresponsibility about handguns.

There are even stronger measures of great promise we may now be willing to take. One is the proposal that

handguns be both registered and licensed. A complementary measure would be to grant amnesty and pay a generous bounty for all unlicensed handguns that are voluntarily surrendered within a year after the licensing law takes effect. If they all came in, the one-time cost would be in the range of \$1 billion — a mere fraction of what we now spend annually to deter, detect and punish the crimes these handguns are used to commit.

At long last, we should also act on the 1969 commission's proposal for a major funding commitment to develop better methods of detecting the presence of concealed handguns and ammunition in public places. It should be possible to apply a chemical treatment to all handgun ammunition that would give it a detectable scent which could be picked up by a sensitive "sniffing" device. After President Kennedy's assassination, some of our best scientists suggested that ammunition could also be "tagged" with a low-level radioactive substance readily detectable by a hand-held Geiger counter. Very little has been done to prove out this promising idea.

□ □

This president and the members of his party in Congress, if they are pre-

pared to move, can win the passage of many such legislative proposals. They have shown the courage to buck the conventional wisdom as to the political impossibility of sharply cutting government expenditures, and they are turning public opinion around on this issue. The same political courage is needed to control the handgun.

President Reagan has fortunately survived the most recent of these recurring assassination attempts. History has handed him a unique opportunity — the best any president will ever have — to reduce the blight of the destructive and despicable handgun on the American social and political scene.

That would surely be better than waiting passively and with bated breath for the next attempt to be made by another loner with access to a handgun and a compulsion to reenact the television drama all of us have just witnessed, just as John Hinckley may have been reenacting the plot of "Taxi Driver."

Immediately after surgery, President Reagan repeated Winston Churchill's jest that there is nothing more exhilarating than to be shot at without result. It would be wonderful if this time we could achieve a result — a happy instead of a tragic one.

Lloyd Cutler and James Campbell are lawyers in Washington. Cutler was executive director of the National Commission on Violence created by President Johnson after the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. Campbell was general

Don't Rage At the Inexplicable

Maureen Reagan, on the afternoon it happened, asked us all to be angry. But angry at what? A neat geometric model could be constructed of a society in which a young man detected carrying three pistols at an airport in Nashville should have been, somehow, neutralized, though exactly how is not self-evident.

The same model might inform us that when a semi-anonymous young man writes a strange letter to a young movie star freshly matriculated at Yale University, such a communication should have passed instantly into the hands of the FBI; but there are girls who get letters from suitors who say they will blow up City Hall if they do not receive a valentine, and it is usual to smile at such missives, and go back to work.

Such a model might advise the prudence of keeping an eye on anyone judged too kooky to be admitted to membership in the American Nazi Party, but since exclusion from such an elite would make kooks of a good many of us, how would the model provide enough guards?

The model might more easily make a case for tighter security by the Secret Service when the president wanders about town, but are we enjoined to be angry at a group of men, one of whom threw himself into the line of fire to protect Maureen's father, and our president?

Making Ourselves Unrecognizable

By the time the engineer of the model that would entitle us to anger finished his labors, he'd be too exhausted to express any emotion at all. And our society would be unrecognizable.

"And God said to Jonah, Doest thou well to be angry for the gourd? And he said, I do well to be angry, even unto death.

"Then said the Lord, Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for the which thou has not labored, neither madest it grow; which came up in a night, and perished in a night."

John Hinckley, like the killer of Allard Lowenstein, is for all intents and purposes as inexplicable as Mount St. Helens, and probably as uncontrollable. It isn't anger that we summon but, paradoxically, the kind of joy that comes distinctively from the submission the Lord urged on Jonah, who was angry that the Lord did not destroy Nineveh notwithstanding that Jonah had promised that He would.

The joy we feel is, at the immediate level, caused by Ronald Reagan's survival - leavened only by sadness over the awful wounding of Jim Brady and two others. The deeper joy comes from the behavior of Ronald Reagan under stress.

Professor Jeffrey Hart remarks that that behavior has had the effect of exorcising the miasma of American Evil as Principal Cause of violence. That there is evil isn't to be doubted, let alone that there is willfulness and, arguably, criminal indifference in our courtrooms and prosecutors' offices.

But the charges against America have been comprehensive, not particular. When Robert Kennedy was killed, Arthur Schlesinger consigned all of America to perdition, all but invoking on it the curse that Jonah sought for Nineveh. Edward Kennedy accosted the news of the attempted assassination with an impromptu sermon on the same theme. It has been ricocheting down the echo chambers of self-abuse since the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

What Reagan did, as Professor Hart perceives it, was instantly to in-

voke perspective. All the enduring values then struck us, rather than those that sink the spirit when adversity comes. "Who's minding the shop?" - i.e., the shop had to be minded - society has not come to an end. "I've ruined my best suit" - i.e., measured on the scales of the Old Testament, an attempted assassination is barely noticeable. And "If I got this much attention in Hollywood, I'd never have left" - an artistically brilliant way of conveying an appreciation of the transcendent unity of a disparate people who, in an emergency, come together, rather than expose themselves, like Jonah, to dehydration and death.

The doctor at the hospital said, "Today we are all Republicans." Few Democrats would begrudge the statement, or the generality that the heroism of Ronald Reagan made better men of all Americans.

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F.B.I. Confirms Malfunctioning of Explosive Bullet That Struck Reagan

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Federal Bureau of Investigation confirmed today that the special explosive bullets that struck President Reagan, a Secret Service agent and a District of Columbia police officer malfunctioned and did not detonate on impact.

The bureau said it believed that the bullet that struck James S. Brady, the President's press secretary, was the same type and had exploded when it struck Mr. Brady in the head. Physicians who operated on Mr. Brady recovered four bullet fragments from his brain.

Thomas Kelleher, assistant director in charge of the bureau's laboratory division, confirmed at a news conference this afternoon that the bullets that hit Mr. Reagan and the two law-enforcement officers were "Devastators," an explosive bullet manufactured until late last year by a small Georgia company. He said there was a "strong probability that the round taken from Mr. Brady" was also a Devastator.

Mr. Kelleher said the bureau learned yesterday afternoon that the .22-caliber bullets used in Monday's attack were explosive in nature. As a result, he said, the bureau informed physicians that the bullet that was lodged in the neck of Thomas K. Delahanty, a District of Columbia police officer, could possibly detonate.

A Three-Hour Operation

The bullet was removed from Mr. Delahanty's neck in a three-hour operation last night. Doctors said this morning that the officer was in stable but serious condition.

Until late last year, Mr. Kelleher said, this particular type of exploding bullet was made by Bingham, Ltd., a company with eight employees in Norcross, Ga.

Mr. Kelleher said that the original bullet and shell casing were made by another manufacturer and that the Georgia plant modified the projectiles, with an explosive charge inside a canister being placed in the nose of the bullet.

He said the explosive charge in the

canisters was lead azide. Gun experts told The New York Times that azide is rich in nitrogen and very unstable, meaning that it is easy to explode.

Canisters in 3 Bullets Intact

While explaining that the bullets that struck Mr. Reagan, Mr. Delahanty and Timothy J. McCarthy, the wounded Secret Service agent, had not exploded, Mr. Kelleher did not say how the bureau had made that determination. Tonight the bureau said that further analysis showed that the canisters were still intact in all three bullets.

Mr. Kelleher said at his news briefing that it was not until yesterday that the F.B.I. determined that the bullets used in the attack were explosive in nature.

He said that determination was made after the manufacturer sent the F.B.I. specimens of the same type of bullet.

Sandy Brygider, president of the Bingham concern, said today that the bullets like those fired at Mr. Reagan were de-

veloped to enable sky marshals to shoot hijackers without having the bullet penetrate an airplane's fuselage, which would cause rapid decompression in the aircraft.

Heat Said to Cause Explosion

He also said that there was no danger that the bullet would have exploded while surgeons were removing it from Mr. Reagan. "There was no danger of exploding inside unless there was excessive heat," he said.

He said the bullet was manufactured and distributed around the country for about one year and that the ammunition had been marketed to police agencies and licensed firearm dealers. The company stopped making the bullet because of tooling problems.

At a news conference this morning, an official at the Washington Hospital Center, where Officer Delahanty is resting, said that the operation to remove the bullet lodged in his neck was "intricate, complicated and difficult."

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Bullet that hit Ron spares bystanders

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—The explosive .22-caliber bullets—"Devastators"—used in the attack on President Reagan are designed to disable a suspect with a minimum of danger to bystanders, the head of the company that makes them said yesterday. The ammunition is also used by hunters to kill small animals.

Thomas Kelleher, chief of the FBI's laboratory division, said the FBI had

never heard of Devastators until an empty box of the brand was found in the hotel room occupied by John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of trying to murder Reagan. The FBI has an extensive file on bullet types, but the file does not contain information on Devastators, Kelleher said.

The empty cartridge box found in Hinckley's room was reportedly illustrated with a picture of a can torn apart by a bullet.

Sandy Brygider, president of Bingham Ltd., which makes Devastators in the Atlanta suburb of Norcross, said the ammunition was first developed to enable federal "sky marshals" to bring down hijackers without having the bullet hit passengers or penetrate the outer wall of an airplane and

Reporter holds .22-caliber "Devastator" bullet and magazine

cause rapid decompression of the cabin at high altitudes.

By exploding upon impact, the bullet is designed to fragment and scatter shards of metal in the victim's body, penetrating less deeply than a normal round, he said. But if the explosive fails to function, he added, the projectile acts like a normal bullet.

The bullets cost \$12.75 for a box of 12, officials said.



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The Exploding Bullets

By Pete Earley and Charles Babcock

Washington Post Staff Writers

The bullets that struck President Reagan and two of the three other persons wounded in Monday's assassination attempt were positively identified yesterday by the FBI as "Devastators" — expensive, customized .22-caliber cartridges designed to explode upon impact with the force of slugs fired from much more powerful handguns. None of those bullets exploded, however.

A "strong probability" exists that a fourth bullet, which struck White House press secretary James S. Brady in the head, was a Devastator that did explode.

The FBI said last night after further tests that the explosive container in the bullet that hit Reagan was still complete and that none of the material had leaked into the president's chest as was first feared.

Although federal authorities said they were not familiar with Devastators, a check of 21 ammunition dealers in the Lubbock, Tex., area — where alleged assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. purchased three handguns — shows that exploding ammunition, including Devastators, is readily available.

Lubbock pawn shop owner Scott Elmore said exploding bullets were the "in thing" about a year ago for hunting rabbits and were sold at most gun stores. They are usually

used in rifles. The bullets, however, were not reliable, Elmore said, and their popularity diminished. At least one major Lubbock ammunition dealer, K-B Guns, still sells Devastators, primarily to police.

Thomas Kelleher, assistant FBI director in charge of the agency's laboratory, said the bullets removed from Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy and D.C. policeman Thomas K. Delahanty also were identified as Devastators.

The crime lab chief said it is unclear why the bullet that hit Brady exploded while the three other slugs did not. An official for Bingham Ltd., the Norcross, Ga., company that manufactures Devastators, told the FBI that the bullets had to be traveling at least 900 feet per second to burst on impact.

One possible reason the slugs didn't explode, a ballistics expert suggested, is because the RG14 six-shot revolver which Hinckley is accused of using had a 1 3/4-inch barrel, far too short to allow the bullet to reach its full power.

Sandy L. Brygider, director of Bingham Ltd., said Devastators were created for "defensive use." They were designed primarily for use against sky-jackers by skymarshals who needed a round that could be fired aboard an airplane without the risk of penetrating the aircraft skin and causing rapid decompression. The bullets have been available commercially since 1978.

Technical experts at Bingham Ltd., said they enlarge the hole in the tip of a standard .22-caliber long-rifle hollow-point bullet and insert a small aluminum cup which is filled with from one to three grains of lead azide. The tip is sealed with lacquer. The bullet is designed to explode on impact when the lead azide is crushed.

Asked if the bullet is more or less deadly than a conventional .22 bullet, Kelleher said, "I really don't know but, normally, fragmentation causes more damage. It's made to reduce penetration and keep all the punch that you can."

A company spokesman for Devastator said the bullet has the impact of one shot from a .38-caliber or larger handgun.

Kelleher said it was possible but not probable that the bullet in President Reagan's lung could have detonated or exploded during the operation to remove it.

Noting that the bullet had hit the president's car before striking him, Kelleher said, "It already had taken as big a shock as it was going to take on the ricochet."

Delahanty underwent emergency

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surgery Thursday night at the Washington Hospital Center to remove the bullet lodged near his spinal cord after the FBI had told his doctors it might be explosive. "Our concern was the bullet's location in the neck near the spinal column," Kelleher said. He added that there were concerns that the bullet still might ignite because of heat or shock from some hospital treatment.

Kelleher and FBI spokesman Roger S. Young defended the length of time it took for the FBI to determine that the bullets were Devastators. The Washington Post reported yesterday that an empty box labeled "Devastator" was found in Hinckley's hotel room by investigators Monday. But Kelleher said the bureau had not heard the name "Devastators" until Tuesday.

There was further delay because not a single reference about Devastators was found in the 3,000 cases on file in the bureau's firearms lab, he said. After a full day's search Tuesday, it was learned that the manufacturer was the Bingham company, and a request was sent to the manufacturer for specimens of the shells, Kelleher said.

The cartridges didn't arrive until Thursday afternoon and after a quick examination Delahanty's doctors were informed about the possibility that he was still carrying a potentially explosive round.

Kelleher noted that it was also likely that the two bullets that did not hit anyone were Devastators as well. One hit the president's limousine window and fragmented. The other hit the window of a building across the street and fragmented.

A source said, however, that FBI agents were told two hours after the shooting that the bullets fired at Reagan could not have been conventional ammunition because the bullet hole in the glass window across the street was too large for a .22-caliber and because pieces of the bullet were found on the floor between the glass and a drape.

Although the FBI did not have any records about Devastators in its files, the D.C. Police Firearms Unit has a box of Exploders made by Bingham in its bullet library. Exploders are made exactly like Devastators, except they are a larger caliber bullet than .22s.

The Devastators fall under the same regulations as less powerful conventional bullets even though they have exploding heads. A bullet must have at least one-fourth of an ounce of explosive in its tip to come under stricter federal rules governing artillery shells.

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'Explosive' Bullet Causes Controversy

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Star Staff Writer

D.C. Police Officer Thomas K. Delahanty, who was shot during the attempted assassination of President Reagan Monday, always had doubts about his doctors' plan to leave a bullet in his neck.

When he learned late Thursday the bullet was potentially explosive — a miniature bomb waiting to go off — his doubts became a conviction.

"He said, 'Let's go,' and he got out of bed and started walking toward the operating room," said Dr. Michael W. Dennis, who gave Delahanty the news. "At that point we had to say, 'Slow down, we still need to get some studies.'"

The FBI disclosed late Thursday afternoon that the bullet that wounded the president — presumably fired from the same gun that fired at Delahanty — was an exploding "Devastator" slug. Such bullets can be detonated by impact or heat, causing more damage than an ordinary bullet, and the FBI's revelation triggered an intense spurt of activity at the Washington Hospital Center, where doctors and patient alike had believed the excitement was over.

It also set off a battle between the hospital and D.C. police about how to handle the news, culminating in a shouting match between Police

Chief Burtell M. Jefferson and Richard M. Loughery, the hospital's chief executive officer.

And it left a number of D.C. police officers angry and puzzled about why the FBI waited three days to tell them about the empty "Devastator" box agents found in the hotel room of Reagan's alleged assailant, John W. Hinckley Jr.

"If they (the FBI) knew or had a strong suspicion that it was an explosive bullet, I was unnecessarily exposing our officer who was lying with a bullet in the neck," said one police official who asked not to be named.

Surgeons initially intended to leave the bullet, which was in a relatively inaccessible spot, to see if Delahanty could live comfortably without surgery. But they operated after hearing of the potential danger Thursday.

The FBI analyzed the bullet removed from Delahanty's neck and confirmed that it was, in fact, a "Devastator" bullet that had failed to explode.

Delahanty was reported in good condition yesterday. He remained in the intensive care unit for observation, a hospital spokesman said.

FBI officials said they began laboratory tests on the bullets after they found the "Devastator" box Monday night. But they did not positively identify them as the ones allegedly used by Hinckley until Thursday, and they said they did not want to alarm Delahanty needlessly.

An FBI spokesman, David Divan, said the FBI found the bullets were explosive by analyzing those removed from the president and from wounded Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and comparing them to the "Devastator" bullets obtained from the manufacturer in Georgia. FBI officials also said that the bullet that struck White House press secretary James S. Brady in the brain exploded upon impact, which could account for the serious injury he sustained.

When FBI officials were certain of the type of bullets with which they were dealing, they called both Chief Jefferson and Dr. Howard Champion, director of the trauma unit at the hospital, who received his call at about 3:50 p.m. Thursday. Champion then met with Dr. Norman Horowitz and Trueman Haskell, the assistant administrator for risk management, all of whom decided they needed more information from the FBI before proceeding.

At 4:30 p.m. two FBI ballistics experts, several District police officials and Dr. Michael W. Dennis joined the other officials for more discussion. Forty-five minutes later, they decided to recommend surgery.

Dennis and Horowitz explained their recommendation to Delahanty, who immediately gave his consent. But between that moment and 9:30 p.m., when surgery finally began, Delahanty had time to grow nervous about his predicament.

"It was a bit of a shock, because they'd told him they were going to leave the bullet in," said one officer from Delahanty's precinct. "And then you find you have an explosive in your back."

Dr. William Fouty, who became an expert at removing undetonated projectiles during his service in Vietnam, went into the surgical area to ask for nurses and anesthesiologists to volunteer for the potentially hazardous duty. By 8 p.m., the surgical team was ready for last-minute X-

rays to pinpoint the location of the bullet.

Outside the operating room, meanwhile, hospital officials and police were quarreling about whether to inform the press. Hospital spokeswoman Jane P. Snyder said the police wanted to keep the unexpected surgery a secret, something she knew could not be done.

"I knew damn well it was going to leak," she said. "Before I could get the statement written, I had had calls from five of the media."

At a post-operative press conference, Jefferson and Loughery shouted at each other as they fought over whether Jefferson or the doctors would speak first to the press. Jefferson, who made a brief statement and then declined to answer questions, could not be reached for comment Friday.

The surgery lasted from 9:30 p.m. until 11:50 p.m. and was a success, with surgeons taking no special precautions — except to make sure, Dennis said, "not to drop the bullet."

Despite Delahanty's favorable prognosis, several of his colleagues remain upset about why he had to wait so long.

"We work well with the Bureau (FBI) as a rule, and I would like to give them the benefit of the doubt," said one knowledgeable police official. "But these kinds of questions are going to be raised."

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Mental Tests on Hinckley May Take Up to 3 Months

By ROBERT PEAR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 3 — Psychiatrists examining John W. Hinckley Jr. at a Federal prison in North Carolina will probably try to discover every possible detail about his personal, social, criminal and psychiatric history, from the moment he was born to the present.

Experts in the field of forensic psychiatry, in a series of interviews today, described the standard procedure for such examinations, which can take as long as three months.

Mr. Hinckley, the 25-year-old son of a Colorado oil company executive, has been formally charged with firing the shots that wounded President Reagan and a Secret Service agent here on Monday. He was taken yesterday to the Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, N.C., where he will undergo tests designed to ascertain his state of mind at the time of the shooting, including his capacity to form the "specific intent" that would be part of the definition of such a crime.

Dr. Park Elliott Dietz, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard who used to be in charge of pretrial evaluations at Bridgewater State Hospital in Massachusetts, emphasized that courts, not doctors, ultimately decided whether a defendant was responsible for his conduct at the time of the alleged crime. However, judges and juries often make substantial allowances for opinions expressed by psychiatrists.

Sirhan Case Cited

The pretrial examination of the suspect should be "as broad and as detailed as possible," said Dr. Seymour Pollack, director of the Institute of Psychiatry, Law and Behavioral Science at the University of Southern California. Dr. Pollack testified as a Government witness at the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan.

He said that Mr. Sirhan was mentally ill, but nevertheless acted with "malice aforethought" when he killed Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. Mr. Sirhan was found guilty and is still in prison in California.

In a comprehensive pretrial examination such as the one ordered for Mr. Hinckley, psychiatrists said, they would routinely try to interview his friends and relatives, including his parents. North Carolina officials reported that Mr. Hinckley's parents visited him today, for the first time since he was charged with shooting Mr. Reagan.

Doctors familiar with such cases said it was likely that Government psychiatrists would have access to the vast amounts of data about Mr. Hinckley that was collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since the shooting.

Although prison officials refused to answer any questions about Mr. Hinckley today, forensic psychiatrists at other institutions said that his examination would almost certainly include these elements:

QA complete physical examination with all the laboratory tests ordinarily

given to patients entering a hospital.

QNeurological tests, probably including an electroencephalogram and X-rays of the skull and brain.

QA full account of Mr. Hinckley's personal, social, criminal and psychiatric history, as revealed in interviews with him, his friends and relatives. In preparing this account, psychiatrists would also use all the information they could obtain from police reports and school, military and medical records, including evidence of prior hospitalization and drug abuse, if any.

QPsychological tests designed to measure intelligence and personality traits. Usually there are pencil-and-paper tests, oral questions, pictures to interpret and puzzles to put together.

QIntensive observation, by doctors and nurses, of what Mr. Hinckley says and does while in prison.

QA "mental status examination," consisting of specific questions asked in a standardized way, to show how Mr. Hinckley's mind now functions. He would typically be asked to discuss his sleeping and eating habits and to interpret proverbs such as, "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."

If they follow the usual practice, prison psychiatrists will also try to question Mr. Hinckley in detail about the period before, during and after the shooting. If he acknowledged having done it, he might then be asked whether he thought it was wrong and whether he realized the consequences of his act.

Statements made by a defendant in such an examination are not supposed to be used as evidence against him at a criminal trial.

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PARENTS OF SUSPECT VISIT HIM AT PRISON

Hinckleys See Son for First Time
Since He Was Charged With
Shooting the President

BUTNER, N.C., April 3 (AP) — The parents of John W. Hinckley Jr. visited their son today for the first time since he was charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan after they made a cross-country journey to the prison where the suspect is being held under tight security, officials said.

Agents of the State Bureau of Investigation drove Mr. Hinckley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hinckley Sr., from the Raleigh-Durham Airport to the Federal prison, an aide to the state Attorney General, Rufus Edmisten, said. The couple left their home in Evergreen, Colo., yesterday.

Mr. Hinckley's parents entered the prison grounds at 1:43 P.M. Three hours

later they emerged and returned to Raleigh-Durham where they were said to be headed for Washington.

Mr. Hinckley was brought to the Federal Correctional Institution yesterday after a Federal judge ordered additional mental tests. He had been held at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va., since his arrest Monday on charges of trying to kill the President.

90-Day Stay Scheduled

Tom DeCair, a Justice Department spokesman, said Mr. Hinckley would stay at Butner for 90 days for psychiatric evaluation.

"He is in an eight-room hospital unit. He is by himself in a secured area and he is confined to that area for security reasons, obviously," Mr. DeCair said.

The medium-security Federal center provides psychiatric care and programs for psychotic inmates and repeat offenders, and mental competency tests for defendants before the Federal courts.

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At prison without walls, Hinckley's the exception

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—The Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C., where John W. Hinckley Jr. is being held is testimony to a reform movement in the American prison system.

The facility has no walls. Many prisoners stroll along the college-like grounds in clothing of their choice, play tennis and live in pleasantly furnished rooms with television sets. These inmates have keys to their rooms and the rooms have no bars.

Not Hinckley. The 25-year-old suspect accused of trying to assassinate President Reagan is confined in a special cell and watched around-the-clock.

But for inmates in a special experimental study program, Butner has an extensive job-training program that goes far beyond the license-plate-factory image of most prisons. Inmates, for instance, are taught air conditioner repair and the manufacture of optical lenses.

THE PROGRAM takes potentially violent inmates from the regular federal prison system and places them in a pleasant, rehabilitative environment.

Butner has no gun towers and guards wear navy-blue blazers and slacks as they patrol the 42-acre grounds, that are enclosed by a double-chain link fence topped by barbed wire.

The \$14 million prison—it cost \$10 million more than planned—has a staff of 220 and a population of 320 inmates. Up to 75 prisoners live in each of the one-story buildings. Butner opened in 1976.

Hinckley is housed in a mental health unit, which usually accommodates eight inmates, one in each room. Except for security staff, he is alone in the block in an 8-by-12-foot cell. His room is furnished with a single bed, toilet, mattress, one pillow and blanket. There is no radio or television. All his meals are served in the cell, which has a one-way window that allows psychiatrists to observe him.

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Hinckley begins testing as lawyers drop protest

By HARRISON RAINIE

Washington (News Bureau)—John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the man charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan, underwent his first day of extended mental examination yesterday after his attorneys dropped their attempt to prevent government psychiatrists from interviewing him.

Hinckley's parents visited him for the first time since the shooting.

The FBI pressed its search for evidence in the case, believing that perhaps some of the bystanders in a crowd just before Reagan was shot outside the Washington Hilton hotel might have taken pictures showing Hinckley firing a .22-caliber pistol at the President. It is expected that the case will soon be presented to a federal grand jury.

Hinckley's father, John W. Hinckley Sr., a wealthy Colorado oilman, and his wife, Joanne, visited their son yesterday in his quarters at the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C. The Hinckleys traveled to Butner from their \$300,000 home in Evergreen, Colo.

Tom DeCair, a Justice Department spokesman, said Hinckley will stay at Butner for up to 90 days for psychiatric evaluation. A staff psychiatrist said Hinckley was assigned to the top-security area, called the "seclusion area" or "special housing."

CHIEF DEFENSE attorney Vincent Fuller told Federal Court officials here that he no longer objected to government mental tests to determine Hinckley's fitness to stand trial and his mental state at the time he allegedly tried to kill the President. The move cleared the way for Hinckley to be tested at Butner.

Hinckley was declared competent to stand trial in the shooting of the President and three others, but U.S. Attorney Charles Ruff requested additional tests of the suspect. Judge William B. Bryant, chief judge of the Federal District Court in Washington, ordered up to 90 days of additional exams, during which time defense psychiatrists will also be allowed to interview the suspect.

It is those interviews that will likely determine the kind of defense that Fuller will offer for Hinckley. Fuller said on Thursday when he waived Hinckley's right to a preliminary exam that he might plead "insanity."

Under federal law that governs criminal cases in the District of Columbia, he can offer a defense of "insanity," although an acquittal of Hinckley under that charge forces the presiding judge to send him to a mental hospital for treatment until doctors certify that he is recovered. Conceivably, then, Hinckley could spend the rest of his life in a mental facility.

HOWEVER, D.C. LAW also offers a "diminished responsibility" defense, which allows a defendant to be acquitted without being judged insane. Diminished responsibility means that a suspect's mental state prevented him from carrying out a premeditated or deliberate act.

A letter found in Hinckley's room addressed to Jodie Foster, the teenage actress on whom Hinckley had a desperate crush, read: "There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan. It is for this very reason that I am writing you this letter now . . . Jody, I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you, whether it be in total obscurity or whatever."

Hinckley had never met Foster.

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Phone Calls Recorded

By Ron Shaffer and Laura A. Kiernan
Washington Post Staff Writers

Investigators who searched the downtown hotel room of John W. Hinckley Jr. confiscated two tape recordings — including one of telephone conversations between Hinckley and a woman believed to be Jodie Foster, the teen-aged movie star Hinckley was apparently trying to impress when he allegedly shot President Reagan, according to informed sources.

The other tape recording taken from Room 312 of the Park Central Hotel here, the sources said, was of Hinckley playing the guitar.

Law enforcement officials are considering the recorded conversations as further evidence of an obsession with the actress, an obsession that investigators believe led the shy, 25-year-old drifter to shoot the president.

An unmailed, two-page letter also found in the hotel room — addressed "Dear Jodie," signed "John Hinckley" and apparently written less than two hours before Monday's shooting — refers to telephone conversations with her.

"Although we talked on the phone a couple of times, I never had the nerve to simply approach you and introduce myself," the letter reads.

"Jodie," the letter reads, "I would abandon this idea of

getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you, whether it be in total obscurity or whatever.... The reason I'm going ahead with this attempt now is that I just cannot wait any longer to impress you."

Foster, an 18-year-old freshman at Yale University, said in a news conference Wednesday that she had never talked with Hinckley, although numerous letters signed "John W. Hinckley" or "J.W.H." were among the thousands of pieces of unsolicited mail she has received.

Investigators are working on the theory that the conversations referred to in the letter may have been made by an anonymous caller that Foster never knew by name. That caller could have been Hinckley, and the taped conversation could be one of the calls, sources said.

The tapes are now in the custody of the FBI, which is evaluating them as part of its investigation into the shooting that wounded Reagan, presidential press secretary James S. Brady, D.C. policeman Thomas K. Delahanty and Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy. All are recovering in downtown hospitals.

Federal investigators are checking the long-distance telephone calls from every place Hinckley is known to have stayed, including the home of his parents in a fashionable suburb of Denver, Colo.

The FBI has declined comment on all aspects of anything recovered from Hinckley's hotel room here. The FBI inventory of those items is said to number more than a dozen pages, but the usually public record of that inventory has been sealed by the court.

Meanwhile, a task force of some 50 people, principally FBI agents complemented by Secret Service officers and D.C. policemen, is sifting through hundreds of leads in an attempt to trace Hinckley's travels across the country in the months prior to the shooting.

Hinckley has been charged with attempted assassination of the president, a charge that could result in life imprisonment upon conviction, and assault on a federal officer — the Secret Service officer.

A federal judge yesterday tentatively declared him mentally competent to stand trial, but ordered more thorough mental tests, including some to determine if he was sane at the time of the shooting. Hinckley is now being held in a psychiatric wing of the Federal Correctional Institute in Butner, N.C.

John Hinckley Sr., chairman of the board of Vanderbilt Energy Corp. of Denver, and his wife visited their son for about two hours yesterday, along with lawyers from the Washington firm of Williams & Connolly, sources said.

Before he was flown to Butner by helicopter Thursday, Hinckley was being kept isolated in the Quantico Marine Base brig under extraordinarily tight security precautions.

Hinckley appeared passive to persons who saw him there. His sole request during his confinement was for an electric razor. Law enforcement officials promptly bought one for him, according to informed sources.

Investigators believe that Hinckley developed an obsession for Foster, whose most talked-about role was that of a teen-aged prostitute in the 1975 film "Taxi Driver."

In that film, the driver, a mentally unstable war veteran who has fallen in

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love with the prostitute, stalks a political candidate and plans to assassinate him. But those plans are foiled by a security guard.

Hinckley was arrested at the Nashville metropolitan airport on Oct. 9 when three guns he was carrying in his suitcase set off a metal detector. Then-president Carter was in town on the same day and then-candidate Reagan was scheduled to be in Memphis on the same day.

The plane Hinckley was trying to board when he was arrested was

headed for New York — where both Reagan and Carter were scheduled to be the following week.

Federal investigators now believe there are definite parallels, sources said, between the behavior of Hinckley and that of Arthur Bremer, who shot George Wallace in Laurel, Md., in 1972 after stalking the candidate around the country. The author of the screenplay for "Taxi Driver" said the story was inspired by Bremer's life. It is still unclear, however, whether Hinckley ever saw the film.

What is clear, from the letter and the findings of investigators, is that Hinckley pursued Foster for seven months. He followed her to Yale, bragged to bar patrons that he was her boyfriend, hand-delivered numerous notes to her doorstep and stood outside her dormitory until, the letter says, he became "a topic of more than a little conversation, however full of ridicule it may be."

Foster said at her press conference that the letters she received at Yale that presumably came from Hinckley "were assumed to have been love-type letters."

In one instance, she said, she received a greeting card with the words, "I love you," written several times. Foster said she threw away the first letters she received, but several received after March 1 were turned over to her college dean and are now in the possession of the FBI.

The Hinckley family has said little about their son since his arrest. On Thursday, their next-door neighbor, William Sells Jr., told reporters that the Hinckleys were unaware of their son's reported infatuation with Foster or his possession of guns until it was reported in the media.

Investigators have found evidence that Hinckley purchased at least six guns, three of which were confiscated in Nashville and two others of which were the same type of cheap, .22 caliber revolver used in the shooting of Reagan.

Federal investigators now have five of the guns in their possession, including one found at the scene of Monday's shooting outside the Washington Hilton Hotel, sources said yesterday.

On the day of the shooting, Hinckley's parents said that their son had been under psychiatric care for five months before the shooting.

Law enforcement officials have located the psychiatrist, who is practicing in the Denver area, but he has refused to discuss Hinckley with them, citing the confidentiality of his relationship with his patient.

Meanwhile, Hinckley's defense lawyers told government prosecutors yesterday that they would not appeal the federal court order committing their client for psychiatric examination, a procedure that is expected to last at least 90 days.

Experts Say Hinckley Fits Mold of Typical Assassin

By Steve Stecklow
Washington Star Staff Writer

If there is such a thing as a typical assassin, John Warnock Hinckley Jr. fits the mold.

He was a loner, a young man who lacked direction and close friends, and who drifted from city to city, holed up in cheap motel rooms.

The youngest child in an affluent, success-oriented family, he was a personal failure, a college dropout who resorted to fabricating work experiences on job applications.

By the age of 25, his reality had transformed into fantasy. In his mind, he reportedly fashioned a love affair with a teen-age movie star whom he had never met. Desperate to receive her attention, he apparently decided last Monday to commit a "historical deed" — the assassination of the president of the United States.

Assassination experts interviewed by The Washington Star drew parallels between Hinckley and others who have shot at or killed political and historical figures, including President John F. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, Rev. Martin Luther King's murderer, James Earl Ray and Gov. George C. Wallace's assailant, Arthur Bremer.

Indeed, mental health experts who specialize in treating violent behavior said Hinckley's history provides a textbook case study of a would-be assassin.

"As with Ray, as with Bremer, as with Oswald, all were people who couldn't pull their own personal lives together, couldn't hold a job, couldn't seem to stop drifting," said Patricia Johnson McMillan, author of "Marina and Lee," a psychological biography of the Oswalds.

"They sought to stop drifting by fixing on a political figure and identifying themselves with that person even if it meant sacrificing their own life or any kind of a life after that . . . it gives them an identity for all time."

A common element in many male assassins, the experts said, is their inability to relate well to women. Bremer, shortly before shooting Wallace, had been spurned by a woman. Ray's only female acquaintances were prostitutes. Hinckley had no known girlfriends, but became obsessed with an 18-year-old movie starlet, Jodie Foster, who appeared in the violent film "Taxi Driver."

In an unmailed letter to Foster federal agents found in Hinckley's District hotel room after the shooting, he had written, "I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you . . . Give me the chance with this historical deed to win your respect and love."

Similarly, Oswald and Hinckley both attempted to join extreme political groups. Kennedy's assassin applied to the Socialist Workers Party, but was rejected because the group did not have a branch in the southwestern United States, where he lived. Hinckley became a member of the National Socialist Party in Texas, a Nazi organization, but later was expelled because party leaders claim they found him too militant. Psychiatrists say the incident typified his inability to socialize, a problem shared by many assassins.

Monday's murder attempt also was tinged with an ironic twist common in recent American assassination cases — the assassin's own political beliefs seemed somewhat akin to his target's.

"Why should he (Hinckley) shoot a conservative president if he's a Nazi, why should leftist Oswald shoot Kennedy and conservative Bremer, Wallace?" asked George McMillan, author of "The Making of

an Assassin — A Life of James Earl Ray."

"The actual point is that with these guys, their so-called political facade really doesn't make any sense . . . What they have done is crudely transfer their anger to some political structure."

The anger that would cause someone to try to murder the president most likely stemmed from early childhood and intensified over the years, according to mental health experts.

(The psychiatrists and psychologists interviewed emphasized they have not examined Hinckley, and were basing their comments on news accounts of his background.)

"Of all the assassins I have seen, their trouble didn't start when they were 20 years old or 25, it went back into childhood," said Dr. David Abrahamsen, a New York City psychoanalyst who has examined 11 persons arrested for threatening the life of a president, as well as "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz.

Dr. Abrahamsen's observations were substantiated in a just-completed study of criminality by three Washington psychologists. Drs. Stanley and Eva Gochman and Saverio Fantasia interviewed nearly 100 prisoners with assorted criminal records and found that the murderers stood out by their recollections of childhood.

"The murderers all recalled experiences of wanting revenge, feeling violence had been done to them," explained Dr. Stanley Gochman.

Gochman was skeptical of reports that Hinckley's childhood and adolescence were normal. So were several psychiatrists, including Abrahamsen.

"His father was very successful and apparently Hinckley was trying to live up to his father's ideals and wasn't able to," Abrahamsen said.

Other psychiatrists noted that Hinckley's older sister and brother both graduated from college. His 30-year-old brother, Scott, entered the family business and is now vice-president of Vanderbilt Energy Corp. in Denver.

Dr. Abrahamsen said Hinckley's past closely matches the backgrounds of the other would-be assassins he has examined.

"He fits in particularly in regard to his fantasy life and the apparent impression one has that he has been a personal failure on possibly many levels — in regards to schooling, and in regards to his relationship with girls and to his family."

"We find a man who is very frustrated and trapped and finds no way out of it except to attempt killing. We find in the profile of most of the assassins that they are beset with internal conflicts. They don't know what to do because they have no self-esteem or esteem of others. The only thing they can think of is to carry out a fantasy."

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For Hinckley, the fantasy of assassinating the president may have been influenced by violent movies he had seen. For example, "Taxi Driver" is about an alienated former Marine who plans the assassination of a U. S. senator.

"I think it's possible that it vented into his particular fantasy of how he might achieve a certain illustriousness," Dr. Stanley Gochman said. "I think we underestimate what a film's impact can be on children and persons who may be disturbed and

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Parents Visit Hinckley in N.C. Prison

Suspect Undergoing Mental Examination

By Jane Mayer

Washington Star Staff Writer

The parents of the young drifter accused of shooting President Reagan Monday were reunited with their son yesterday — now incarcerated in a federal psychiatric prison near Durham, N.C., where he awaits mental tests to determine his sanity.

John W. Hinckley Sr., a wealthy Denver oil executive, and his wife JoAnn came out of seclusion from their luxurious home in the hills outside of Denver, Colo., to visit their 25-year-old son John Jr.

Hinckley's parents were chauffeured from the Raleigh-Durham Airport by North Carolina Bureau of Investigation agents and arrived at the sprawling facility in one of two identical brown sedans that entered the gates at 1:43 p.m. yesterday.

The last time they had seen him was about two weeks ago. Then, neighbors said the rootless young man had parked his white Plymouth Volare in the garage of his parents' spacious Evergreen, Colo., home, announcing that he was off to California to see friends and to find a job.

Instead, law enforcement officials allege, the younger Hinckley flew to Los Angeles, possibly picking up a gun he had purchased earlier, and then hopped a Greyhound bus to Washington.

Once in Washington, he allegedly loaded a cheap .22-caliber handgun with exploding "Devastator" bullets. And on Monday afternoon he allegedly shot and wounded Reagan, his press secretary James S. Brady, a Secret Service agent and a D.C. police officer.

Hinckley Sr., described by friends as politically conservative and temperamentally private, and his wife spent "several hours" visiting their son under "extremely tight" security, Justice Department officials said.

The visit took place inside the Butner Federal Correctional Institution, a modern medium-security psychiatric prison with no bars or guard tower, 13 miles from Durham.

State officials expect the parents to stay in the area only for a short while — not the full 90 days their son is expected to spend undergoing psychiatric tests.

The younger Hinckley was flown to Butner Thursday afternoon under court order. U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant earlier found Hinckley competent to stand trial, but ordered additional tests to determine his sanity at the time he allegedly attacked the president.

Hinckley is being held without bond on charges of having attempted to assassinate Reagan and three others as they stepped outside of the Hilton Hotel here on Monday afternoon.

Authorities allege that Hinckley fired the six shots in a desperate bid for the attention of teen-age movie actress Jodie Foster, with whom he had become infatuated, but apparently had never met.

The younger Hinckley is being sedated with Valium, according to one source. He is being kept in solitary confinement, where he can neither see nor hear any of the 340 other inmates.

In an effort to keep Hinckley entirely sealed off from the other prisoners, an entire eight-room wing has been devoted to his incarceration, with all the rooms but his own being kept vacant.

His suite is under 24-hour guard, and although it has no bars, it features a single bullet-proof, clear plastic window, and a one-way window through which he can be observed by prison and medical staff members.

Hinckley, who has been described as an avid reader, has been provided with reading materials, but no newspapers or magazines which might include accounts of his alleged assassination attempt.

He has no radio or television in his 8 by 12 foot cell, which is described by prison officials as "an airy private room with a single bed and toilet." Meals are served in his room, and he is expected to exercise there, too.

The tests which Hinckley will undergo during the next three months could prove crucial to the government's case against the accused assailant — who may try to plead innocent by virtue of insanity.

Officially, the tests are meant to determine, in the words of U.S. Magistrate Lawrence Margolis, if "as a result of mental disease or defect, (the suspect) lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct, or . . . to conform his conduct to the law."

Justice Department spokesman Thomas P. DeCair declined to explain exactly what kinds of tests can be used to determine sanity.

In New York, psychiatrist Dr. David Abrahamsen who specializes in such cases, and who analyzed "Son-Of-Sam" killer David Berkowitz, said the tests include a number of standard written, physical and oral examinations.

Abrahamsen stressed that he had not examined Hinckley, and knew none of the particulars of Hinckley's case.

But he said that customarily, criminal suspects undergoing psychiatric analysis are given standard IQ tests, ink blot tests, and tests where they are shown pictures from which they are asked to assemble a story.

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'A Little Bit Of a Setback' For Reagan

Fever Reaches 102; Brady Is Removed From Critical List

By Susan Okie and Lee Lescage
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Reagan ran a 101-degree fever last night after a partial collapse and inflammation at the base of his injured left lung earlier in the day. At one point his temperature rose to 102 before dropping to 99 yesterday afternoon.

White House physician Daniel Ruge said in a medical bulletin last night that a bronchoscope was used to remove "several small bronchial plugs as well as dormant blood" from the left lung. Dr. Ruge said Reagan's condition is "satisfactory" and that he remains "alert and generally comfortable."

Meanwhile, presidential press secretary James S. Brady was removed from the critical list at George Washington University Hospital, but he remains in intensive care.

According to the White House, when Brady's physician asked him yesterday what his job was, he replied "press secretary at the White House."

Reagan's surgeon, Dr. Benjamin Aaron, said that the president's "recovery to date has been remarkable," although he characterized yesterday as "a little bit of a setback."

Ruge said the president was put back on a "broad-spectrum antibiotic" that he received after surgery Monday, "pending the results of specific cultures."

Aaron said that since the operation to remove the explosive "Devastator" bullet that pierced his left lung, Reagan has been coughing up "old blood" that collected in the lung as a result of the wound.

Aaron said Reagan's fever probably was due to collapse of a small lung segment because blood clots blocked his breathing tubes.

The president was photographed yesterday for the first time since he was shot, and he met with his secretaries of state and defense, who were about to embark on foreign trips.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. left for the Middle East last night carrying letters from Reagan to leaders of the eight nations he will visit on the first Reagan administration venture into the diplomatic tangle of Mideast politics.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger left last night to visit NATO nations in a trip that includes a nuclear planning meeting. There, he also will have the opportunity to press his European counterparts for commitments to united action should there be internal suppression or a Soviet invasion in Poland.

After his visit with Reagan, Haig was asked by reporters at the hospital about his widely reported disagreement with Weinberger in the White

House Situation Room while Reagan was undergoing surgery Monday.

"I think the whole team performed magnificently, and the American people were well served by the team," Haig replied.

The president was informed by senior aides of the 88-to-10 Senate vote Thursday in favor of his budget-cut proposals and said, "That's tremendous," deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said.

The FBI confirmed yesterday that the bullet that struck Reagan, apparently after ricocheting off his limousine, was a "Devastator" designed to explode upon impact. The FBI said it did not detonate.

Thomas Kelleher, chief of the FBI's laboratory division, said the bullet could have left a compound known as lead azide in Reagan's body, but he stressed that there is no evidence of leakage from the bullet into his body.

Kelleher added that although lead azide is toxic, it would not threaten the president's life. "It's a lead compound," Kelleher told United Press International, "and depending on the quantity you have in your body, it might make you sick."

Reagan's surgeon was asked about the president's trip to Mexico and California, scheduled to begin April 23, and indicated that any travel depends on how quickly the president regains his strength.

"Blood loss... is one of the more severe forms of trauma," Aaron said. "He probably, for a period of two or three weeks, will be tired very easily... and will have to have periodic rest periods."

Reagan should be able to begin working part-time in the Oval Office in about 10 days, Aaron added.

The medical report on press secretary Brady continued to be cautiously optimistic.

Brady "has gotten brighter every day since his injury," said Dr. Arthur I. Koblitz, who performed the 6½-

hour brain operation on Brady. "He speaks to me now with three-, four- and five-word sentences. If asked how he feels, he'll say to me, as he did today, that he feels fine."

Koblitz said that Brady moves his right side, which is controlled by the relatively undamaged left half of his brain, "close to normally," but moves his left side very little.

It is too early to speculate about the extent of Brady's recovery because of the continuing risk of complications such as brain and lung infection or blood clots in the legs, Koblitz said.

"Under the very best of circumstances, he could end up with essentially no mental impairment" and "would walk with a cane and have some weakness of the left arm," Koblitz said.

"The worst case is, he can still die," the surgeon added.

For a year, Brady's condition can be subject to change, and any mental loss that remains after a year will probably be permanent, Koblitz said.

Aaron and Dr. Dennis O'Leary, dean of clinical affairs at George Washington University, who has been the principal hospital spokesman since Monday, were questioned yesterday about Reagan's condition when he arrived at the hospital.

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"I think he might have been near shock when he first came in the hospital," Aaron said. "None of us was willing to sit around and see how much trouble he would be in."

Aaron said that even after a chest tube drained blood that had collected in Reagan's chest before he reached the hospital, "the blood was continuing to move out . . . at a rather alarming rate."

He said Reagan lost 3½ quarts, or about half of his blood, and was given transfusions of about eight quarts.

At the White House, Speakes said chief of staff James A. Baker III had ordered a written study of the White House operation during the shooting crisis as a historical record.

INVESTIGATIVE
NATIONAL
PERIODICALS
REPORT

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SPECIAL

EDITION

PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

WEEKLY SUMMARY
PREPARED FOR THE DIRECTOR
BY THE OFFICE
OF CONGRESSIONAL
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS



APRIL 7, 1981
WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS
PREPARED BY
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SPECIAL EDITION
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TIME

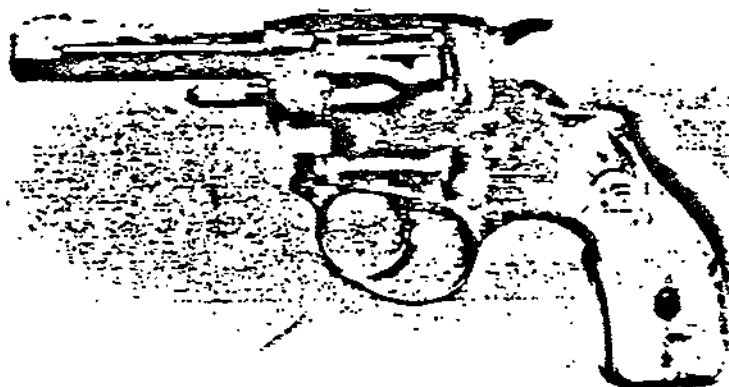
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A Sense of Where We Are

Reflections on a week of anxiety, sadness and outrage

It took a week to get the picture. First came the gasps and not agains; then the nation assumed its old too familiar position before the tube, reluctant pros in this business by now, ready to take in the slow-motion replays, the testimony of experts, the edgy reporters, a bloody head, a shot-up limousine, another blank-faced gunman. There was a jumble to sort out. The President was O.K. But then he wasn't. They took him to the White House. No, to a hospital. Was it serious? Not very. Yes, very. Maybe. . . . And so on through the long Monday afternoon, the emotions buffeted by every bulletin—sinking at the report of White House Press Secretary James Brady's death; rising warily when the report is denied; a freeze at news that the President is undergoing surgery; a thaw when someone repeats a Reagan joke. Who was that fool who asked if the operation was going to be filmed? More questions still—the public's tensions not at all alleviated by the figure of Alexander Haig claiming "I am in control here," in a voice full of jelly.

The press was hard on Haig after the recent who's-in-charge tempest. Suddenly the Secretary of State is playing air raid warden again and rearranging the order of succession to the presidency to suit his pride. Yet he was only trying to do what everyone wanted to establish order and clear things up. By 7 p.m. there was at least the start of a clearing up. To stage center stepped Dr. Dennis O'Leary of George Washington University Hospital, a gentle, cool customer, another instant media star. Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy was hit in the stomach, but doing well. D.C. Policeman Thomas K. Delahanty was hit in the shoulder and neck, his condition was stable. A .22-cal. bullet passed through Jim Brady's brain. And the President? He became his chest for the moment; the bullet entered here, bounced off this, settled in that. There was "oxygenation" and a "thoracotomy" and some "peritoneal lavage" to boot. But was he O.K.? Yes, he was fine, chipper. By nightfall the country was beginning to do some oxygenating of its own.

Within a day or two pieces were beginning to fit, even the weirdest. To the bare fact of the suspect's name, John W. Hinckley Jr., were added the details of a strangely American life, or half life. The son of oil-rich respectability quits school, takes to the road, joins the American Nazi party, but can't make it there. He has a guitar, of course, drives a tan Plymouth with Texas plates, watches TV in cheap motels where he stops briefly. He is a traveling man. Soft-spoken and polite. He dines on Whoppers and writes love notes to a teen-age movie star at Yale—while going mad for the minute, having guns and hitting the dream cit-

to penetrate. So after a while even he becomes real. At week's end one understands not everything, but a lot more than seemed possible on frantic Monday. The people were in control here.

The interesting thing is that people can actually do this, can take a terrifying, chaotic act and eventually make some sense of it. What occurred outside the Washington Hilton was irrational and destructive. Yet the reactions it generated were both sane and helpful, and they were connected to one's best feelings about the country and the Government. When the President was shot, Americans prayed very hard, not for the life of an abstraction, but for a man, one who as leader of the democracy carries something of everyone in that mortal chest. If people were ashamed and dismayed that such horrors could continue to happen in a civilized place, they were also proud and relieved that the Government of that civilized place could not be rattled.

But there were even more basic feelings brought out by Monday's events. Trust, for one thing: the belief that in spite of all the initial misinformation, the facts would eventually be known. Patience, for another, and a general absence of panic. Faith in science, as the doctors were relied on to tell the country what its future looked like. Faith in God, for those who have it. Faith too in the press, remarkably; the same press that is excoriated as a matter of daily habit, still counted on in a real emergency to get the truth as best it can, as fast as it can—and to tell it. A sense of national unity, in sadness and anxiety. A sense of outrage at violence. If the U.S. really were as fundamentally violent as it is made out, there would never be such uniform despair and disgust when violence occurred.

Then too there was kinship with the suffering, with Jim Brady, especially: old Brady "the Bear," Brady the joker, the poker-faced inventor of Goat Gap Texas Chili and Captain Brady's Nightie Night, who wasn't kidding when he described his new position as "the toughest p.r. job in the world." And kinship with life, with Sarah Brady holding her husband's hand, waiting for the squeeze to be returned.

Such feelings make it possible to survive a week like the last one. They attest to the normalities of our lives, and suggest that in the long run there is a gentleness and decency that prevails over the berserk flashes and the threats of sudden death. Yet these shootings leave scars, and they ought to. Why are all these handguns still around? Why can't creatures like Hinckley be reached before they reach others? When the President entered the hospital, he told his friend, Nevada Senator Paul Laxalt: "Don't worry about me. I'll make it." By the weekend the

Business as Usual—Almost

A powerful troika takes charge, while Haig overdoes it—once more



The first reactions were shock, horror, sickness at the thought that the nation had to go through it all once more. Then almost instantly came anxiety—not only for the wounded President but for the country itself. As citizens all over the U.S. and indeed around the world waited for the medical bulletins, questions formed: Did, and would, the U.S. still have a functioning Government? Could decisions still be made, necessary actions be taken, while a President in office little more than two months, barely enough time to get his hands on the levers of power, recovered from the attempt on his life?

Fortunately, the answer came before the worries had time to blossom. It was a resounding yes.

In the worst hours of uncertainty and confusion, while Ronald Reagan was unconscious in surgery, the nuclear button was right where it should be, in the hands of Vice President George Bush. On his flight back from Texas to Washington, Bush was accompanied by a military aide carrying the Vice President's version of the "football"—an unremarkable black leather case containing top-secret signal codes and military target information. Reagan, once he shook off the effects of anesthesia, resumed some of his duties. The morning after the shooting, with a tube still in his nose and a needle dripping intravenous solution into his arm, the President signed a bill canceling an increase in dairy price supports that otherwise would have gone into effect the next day. The only sign of stress: his signature was a trifle shakier than usual.

With Reagan's approval, Bush presided over two Cabinet meetings, carefully taking his accustomed seat and leaving the President's chair empty to symbolize the temporary nature of his enhanced authority. The Vice President also conferred with Netherlands Premier Andreas van Agt and Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, who had come to Washington to see Reagan.

The Senate passed, 88 to 10, a budget resolution cutting spending for fiscal 1982 by \$36.9 billion; that was roughly \$2.8 billion more than Reagan had requested. At week's end Secretary of State Alexander Haig took off, on schedule, for a trip to the Middle East, and Secretary of

European allies. Altogether, the week's official activity appeared to justify the phrase that Reagan's aides were using while the President was still in the recovery room: "Business as usual."

Well, almost. The day-to-day operations of the Government will continue about the way they would if the President were in the White House—as in fact he might be this week, if his recovery proceeds on course.

TIME Contributing Editor Hugh Sidey, who has been reporting on Washington for 24 years, notes that calm prevailed during Dwight Eisenhower's several hospitalizations. Richard Nixon's phlebitis, and even in the far graver crisis of the Kennedy assassination. Says Sidey: "We have sometimes overplayed the difficulty of running the Government. National trauma we have had. But the postal clerk still comes to work, the soldiers still drill. If anything, they are a little more diligent in their duties, realizing that the country needs a special effort. Men and women also tend to cooperate

better at the higher levels in such moments. Heightened tension acts as a magnifier; every word, and sentence, becomes an act of international significance and is rocketed around the globe where it is examined and weighed."

Even long-run policy formulation will not suffer badly during the next month or so while Reagan is convalescing. Reason: the Administration decided from the start to make the economic program of spending and tax cuts its top priority, and that program is well advanced. Says one White House aide: "There are peaks and valleys in decision making. If this had happened on Feb. 10, we would have been in a totally different situation. Now, for the time being, the economic decisions are already made."

Still, no nation as heavily dependent on presidential leadership as the U.S. can shrug off the wounding of its Chief Executive as if nothing had happened. Already last week, some decisions were slipping. The Administration put off announcement of a package of measures designed to help the U.S. auto industry meet foreign competition. Though aides publicly asserted that Reagan would confer late this month with Mexican President Jose López Portillo as scheduled, they conceded in private that the session might be called off.

Meanwhile, there are sure to be shifts in the balance of forces within the Administration, some with lasting consequences. Even in an Administration officially dedicated to Cabinet Government, the White House staff had been increasing its influence before the shots rang out. The so-called troika at the top consists of Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese, Chief of Staff James Baker and Deputy Chief Michael Deaver, Reagan's closest personal aide. Within half an hour of the shooting, the troika set up a kind of command post at the hospital, and once the President was recuperating funneled briefing papers to him (greatly condensed to avoid taxing his strength).

For at least the rest of Reagan's hospitalization and the early period of his convalescence, the troika's power will be greater than ever. They will decide who sees the President, which decisions are referred to him and which are postponed or settled at lower levels. They will also be the primary



Bush at White House reception for Netherlands Premier

Government and the outside world.

The three, who breakfast together at 7.30 each morning, have worked out a smooth division of duties and interests that should enable them to maintain their influence when matters settle down. Meese, who likes to lug home a bulging briefcase, concentrates on developing policy positions. Baker, who scorns paperwork, keeps a sharp eye on political affairs: Deaver is the devoted guardian and shaper of Reagan's schedule. Says one aide who has watched them closely: "No one can put himself in the President's shoes, when it comes to personal and many political considerations, the way Deaver can. No one can put himself in the President's mind, when it comes to difficult policy questions, the way Meese can. And no one can understand the intersection of the White House and the bureaucracy, the bridge between intention and action, better than Baker."

Vice President Bush, too, seems sure to gain in clout because of the calm manner in which he filled in for the President at Cabinet meetings and ceremonial functions. His demeanor, neither pushy nor retiring, impressed even some Reaganites who had considered him a mushy moderate. Said one: "He has been impressive. He has a good sensitivity to the situation."

In contrast, Secretary of State Haig damaged his already shaky standing in the Government. The echoes of his losing effort two weeks ago to have himself rather than Bush named as foreign policy crisis manager had not died down when he took the podium in the White House press room to proclaim, in a shaky voice, "I am in control here." Said one State Department official who is friendly with Haig: "I thought it was *Seven Days in May*. Al didn't do it right, and it's going to hurt him." At week's end a new controversy threatened to erupt when it was learned that Haig, without properly consulting other Cabinet members, had given the French tacit approval to sell 600,000 tons of wheat to the Soviets. The White House attempted to play down the incident in the hope that it would blow over, but talk continued to float around Washington that Haig might resign, and that the White House was already looking for a successor.

Those rumors were vehemently denied by the White House staff. Late in the week it made a concerted attempt to salvage Haig's credibility so that he could deal effectively with foreign governments. White House aides insisted that Haig had only meant, quite properly, to reassure the

was continuing to operate. Said one White House staffer: "Al Haig is too strong a player to let go." Reagan himself summoned Haig to his hospital bed and gave the Secretary letters to hand carry to the leaders of Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Nonetheless, Haig left on his Middle East trip an uncertain figure, worried about having unnamed enemies in the White House who were out to get him. Whether he can recover authority over foreign policy is yet to be seen.

On the domestic front, the most obvious immediate effect of the assassination attempt, and the courage with which the President withstood it, was a powerful surge in Reagan's popularity. A quick Washington Post/ABC News poll the day after the shooting found 73% approving the way the President is handling his job, up eleven percentage points from just the week before.

Whether that tide of public sympathy and admiration will win additional votes for Reagan's spending and tax cuts, especially in the Democratic-controlled House where the real battle will be fought, is in some dispute. Most of Reagan's senior advisers agree with Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman, who says, "I don't think it will have any significant effect on the Hill." On the other hand, some Democrats are afraid they will

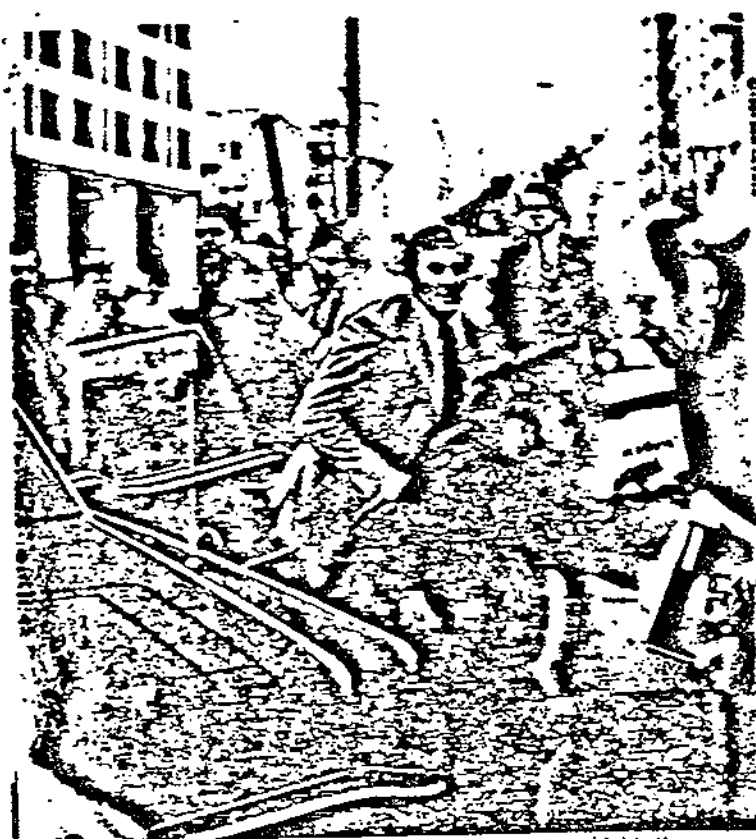
be hampered in making an aggressive case against those cuts that they contend hurt the poor. Says one liberal: "You could never get anyone to go after him personally, because he's a nice guy. But now it will be difficult even to voice anything against the program. That would be viscerally resented by a lot of people."

Nonetheless, the Democrats will try. House Budget Committee Chairman James Jones will unveil this week a budget proposal that would slash spending \$4 billion more than the Administration's plan, but with a very different set of priorities. Jones and the Democratic leadership would cut \$4 billion out of planned defense spending and \$1.5 billion out of energy outlays, for example, while restoring \$7 billion of cuts that Reagan wants in such programs as Medicaid, food stamps and child nutrition. On the tax side, the Democrats reject Reagan's three-year, across-the-board slash in income tax rates in favor of a much narrower one-year reduction. The Administration's ability to counter this effort may be hampered by the enforced scrapping of Reagan's personal selling campaign for his program. The President had been scheduled to speak almost weekly to state legislatures to plug his economic package.

"Nobody can sell the program like he can," says one senior adviser. Another is concerned that "with Reagan in bed, we will lose a crucial month." White House aides, however, are exploring other methods of using the President's persuasive talents. They say he will resume his highly effective personal lobbying on congressional leaders once he leaves the hospital, though he will receive them in the White House residence quarters rather than the Oval Office. They talk of putting him on television for a speech in which his natural mastery of the medium might be enhanced by the emotional impact of a recuperating President once again addressing the citizenry.

Meanwhile, the Government is carrying on sufficiently well that by week's end some Reagan aides were voicing an ironic worry; perhaps they have convinced the public too thoroughly that everything is business as usual. Says one: "We spent two months trying to erase an impression that the U.S. had elected Ed Meese President, instead of Ronald Reagan. Now we are almost going back to the point of saying that this Administration does not need him." Compared with the potential dangers of a leaderless Government, however, that is a minor worry indeed. —By George J. Church.





Part pushes Reagan while McCarthy, center, shields them



Brady lying seriously wounded on pavement outside the hotel

Six Shots at a Nation's Heart

Again, a moment of madness threatens a President and tarnishes the U.S.



The final Sunday of March began with a slight haze and soft breezes; unseasonable temperatures in the mid-70s welcomed the blossoming dogwoods. The day was so balmy that Ronald and Nancy Reagan, after attending services at St. John's Church, took a short noontime stroll back to the White House, passing the pink magnolias in Lafayette Park.

Shortly after 12:15 p.m., a pudgy young man with unkempt blond hair stepped off a Greyhound bus after a three-day ride from Los Angeles. He leaned against a pole in Washington's seedy terminal, then sat restlessly in a blue plastic seat. He seemed in no hurry to go anywhere.

Enjoying a rare day without guests or meetings, the Reagans lunched together in the White House. They stayed indoors, catching up on some unstrenuous household chores. One of them was to hang pictures in the President's study in the family quarters.

The visitor to Washington was John W. Hinckley Jr., 25, of Evergreen, Colo. He was in a surly mood. He snapped at a waitress who served him a cheeseburger in the terminal restaurant. He ate alone at the rear of the room, then walked back into the station's lobby, stalking about im-

miniature western saddles given to them by their California friend Walter Annenberg. They carried a dozen of the miniatures to the Oval Office and arranged them for display on a table at the left of the President's desk. Then they dined together in their residence. It had been a comfortable day.

Hinckley checked into the Park Central Hotel on 18th Street. It is just two blocks west of the White House and directly across the street from Secret Service headquarters. It often houses visiting Secret Service agents. The cheapest room is

\$42 a night, moderate by Washington standards. Hinckley sat for hours in Room 312. He made two local telephone calls, using the hotel's direct-dial system.

The sky turned a lead gray on Monday, Ronald Reagan's 70th day in office. A monotonous drizzle formed puddles on the city's streets. But the weather was still warm and the rain did not dampen Reagan's spirits. At an early morning breakfast with 140 sub-Cabinet-level officials of his Administration in the East Room, Reagan gave a pep talk. He quoted Thomas Paine, declaring, "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." Then followed short meetings with his senior staff in the Oval Office and a national security briefing. All were in the normal workday pattern.

Hinckley got up early. He stopped in the Lunchbox Carryout Shop, just a few doors from his hotel, for coffee at 7:30 a.m. An hour later, he ordered breakfast in Kay's Sandwich Shoppe, adjacent to the hotel. He sat alone at the counter.

Reagan greeted two dozen Hispanic leaders in the Cabinet Room and conferred with them in private after photographers were allowed to take a few pictures. Aides Lyn Nofziger and Elizabeth Dole sat in on the meeting. One topic of the discussion: Reagan's efforts to place Hispanics in Government.





Bush reading statement in White House after Reagan's operation



Maureen Reagan watching the news in Los Angeles



Dr. Dennis O'Leary showing how bullet was removed from Reagan

when a maid checked it. A two-suitcase suitcase filled with clothes was spread open. A copy of TV Guide was near the bed. Also in the room was a newspaper clipping about the President's schedule, which disclosed that Reagan would leave the White House at 1:45 p.m. to address a session of the AFL-CIO's building and construction trades department at the Washington Hilton.

The President had lunch at the White House in the family quarters. He ate an avocado and chicken salad, sliced red beets and an apple tart. Then he worked on his Hilton speech and stretched out for a brief rest.

When he returned to the hotel about noon, Hinckley asked the desk clerk whether he had received any telephone calls. There were no telephone messages in his key box. Then at 12:45 p.m. he sat in his room and began to write a five-paragraph letter on lined note paper. It started: "Dear Jodie, There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan." It ended: "This letter is being written an hour before I leave for the Hilton Hotel, Jodie, I'm asking you to please look into your heart and at least give me the chance with this historical deed to gain your respect and love. I love you forever." It was signed: "John Hinckley." Hinckley sealed the letter to Actress Jodie Foster, 18, a freshman at Yale University whom he had never met, but did not mail it.

The President climbed into his armor-plated black Lincoln limousine at 1:45 p.m. for the seven-min-

Unrue was driving, and Jerry Parr, chief of the presidential protection detail, sat in the right front seat. Following them in the motorcade was Presidential Press Secretary Jim Brady. Half an hour earlier, his deputy, Larry Speakes, had asked, "You going with the President to the hotel?" Brady's casual reply: "Yeah, I think I will." With other agents following in the "battlegroup" protective car, the caravan moved swiftly through the rain-slick streets to the hotel. Everything was going smoothly; the trip seemed quite routine.

Rechecking rooms at 1:15 p.m. to replace some used towels, the maid found Hinckley in the room, wearing a light-colored jacket, sport shirt and casual pants. He stood by the bathroom door and watched without expression as she hung the towels. Shortly afterward he left for the Hilton. It was almost a mile away, less than a

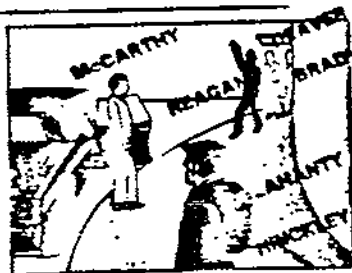
half-hour walk. If he went by cab or bus, he was unnoticed.

The President received a standing ovation as he entered the Hilton's International Ballroom to address 3,500 union representatives. It was the largest audience he had faced in person since his Inauguration. As he made his pitch for the union members to support his economic program, Reagan's delivery was uncharacteristically flat. He drew only tepid applause, even meeting silence at a few punch lines. Only one sentence in the 18-minute speech would later be remembered. Noted the President: "Violent crime has surged 10%, making neighborhood streets unsafe and families fearful in their homes."

Outside the Hilton, on an adjacent sidewalk, Hinckley was pacing nervously. John M. Dodson, a Pinkerton's detective agency computer specialist, was watching the Hilton's lower-level VIP entrance from the seventh floor of a nearby office building. Dodson noticed the young man wearing a tan raincoat. "He looked fidgety, agitated, a little strange," Dodson recalled later.

A group of TV and still photographers also awaited Reagan's exit in what they call "the bodywatch"—the need to record any presidential calamity, or what Reagan has termed "the awful-awful." Other reporters were there, some with microphones and tape recorders, to ask the President for his reaction to the latest showdown between the government and Lech Walesa's independent la-

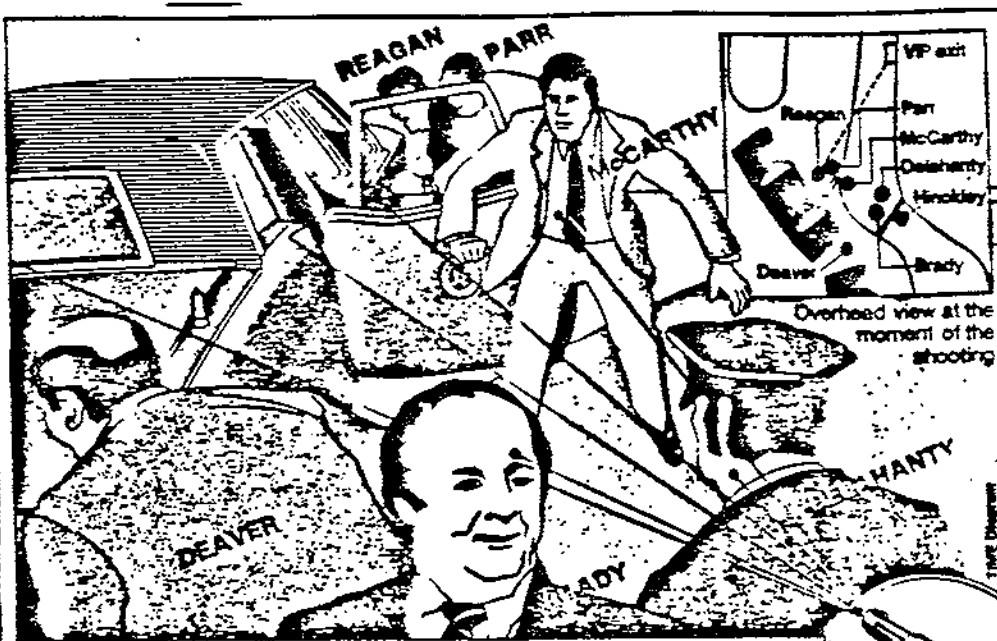




1 Reagan leaves VIP exit of Hilton Hotel. The door of his limousine is open. He waves as he reaches the curb.



2 At a shout from the press, Deaver moves to the left, giving Brady room to talk to AP Reporter Michael Putzel, who wants to ask a question.



3 The shooting starts. Six shots are fired in two seconds. One hits a window across the street, and one the window of Reagan's limousine. Other bullets hit Brady, Delahanty and McCarthy. Another bullet hits the rear panel of the limousine, ricochets through the gap between the open door and the body of the car, and hits Reagan as he is bending over and being pushed into the car by Parr.



either arrived late for the lunch or left it early to get a closer view of Reagan. There were women with Kodaks, children, and even a mayor, Charles Wright of Davenport, Iowa.

The unmarked entrance, consisting of steel double doors under a concrete canopy, was designed precisely to provide security for Presidents and other celebrities who attend affairs at the Hilton. The doors open onto a 13-ft.-wide sidewalk that runs along a curving driveway at the base of a 15-ft.-high stone retaining wall. On this day the Secret Service had roped off an area along this curving wall about 25 ft. from the doors. The press and other onlookers jostled for position behind the rope.

Among them was John Hinckley. Standing close to the wall, he complained about the press, which had been griping about onlookers getting in the way. ABC Cameraman Henry Brown had protested that the press area had been "penetrated" by people who were "interfering with our work." Replied a man whom Brown assumed was a Secret Service agent: "We'll try to do something." A.P. Radio Reporter Walter Rodgers pushed his way along the wall, extending his fishpole mike, when he heard the young man complain about the reporters: "They ought to get here on time. They think they can do anything they want. Don't let them do that."

Reagan left the ballroom stage and walked down a 100-yard carpeted corridor that leads to the VIP exit. When he stepped out onto the sidewalk, the drizzle had stopped. The President flashed one of his usual jovial smiles as he headed toward his car, parked 15 ft. from the exit and 10 ft. from the press rope. Agent Un-

ruh was in the driver's seat; the engine was running. Reagan raised his right hand high, waving to people standing across the driveway.

Agent Parr was at Reagan's right side. Aide Deaver was at his left, between the President and the press group. Brady walked a few steps behind Deaver and closer to the wall. Agent Timothy McCarthy waited at the limousine, standing behind the open rear door. Washington Patrolman Thomas Delahanty, drawn away from his normal duties with the police canine squad to help guard the President, stood near the press rope. Reagan, now just a few feet away from his car, turned to his left and waved toward the reporters.

"Mr. President, Mr. President," came a familiar shout from behind the rope. A.P. Reporter Michael Putzel was trying to ask Reagan a question. Brady stepped ahead of Deaver to help field any press queries. Still smiling, Reagan looked past McCarthy, Deaver, Brady and Delahanty and at the milling group behind the rope.

The man in the tan raincoat reached out to point a .22-cal. "Saturday night special" at the President. The chambers of the revolver contained six Devastator bullets, designed to explode on impact. He shot twice, paused, then fired off four more rounds—all in a scant two seconds.

At the first sound of firing, Deaver ducked. The President's grin vanished. He looked startled, bewildered. Instinctively, Agent Parr pushed Reagan's head down, shoved him hard through the open car door. Reagan's head struck the roof of the doorway. Both men landed on the

transmission hump ahead of the rear seat.

Parr on top of the President. "Take off!" shouted Parr to the driver. "Just take off!" The limo lurched out of the driveway.

Deaver, who had crouched beside the President's car until he saw Reagan was in it, ran for the Secret Service control vehicle. "Oh, my God, it's happening!" he thought. The shots had been so close to him that he could "feel the concussion and smell the powder." In the car, he shouted, "Let's get out of here!" He grabbed Presidential Assistant David Fischer and, referring to Reagan, asked, "My God, Dave, is he all right?"

Brady lay on the sidewalk, blood seeping from a wound in his head and trickling into an iron grating. He tried to rise. Rick Ahearn, a White House advance man, cradled Brady's face and shouted "A handkerchief, a handkerchief!" Dropped in the turmoil, a police pistol lay incongruously beside Brady's head. McCarthy had been trained to try to block any shots at the President with his own body; when the firing began, he turned away from the limousine toward the assailant. Hit in the abdomen by a bullet that might well have struck the President, McCarthy whirled away from the gunman and fell prone. Patrolman Delahanty, a bullet lodged in his neck, lay screaming in pain near the rope.

Along the wall, agents, police officers and a union member leaped on Hinckley. He struggled furiously for at least 20 seconds before the gun was wrestled away from him. One agent brandished his Uzi sub-machine gun to emphasize orders to his colleagues as well as to fend off any threat

from the aghast and screaming crowd; for all he knew, it might hold other assailants. Another agent, jammed against the wall in the melee, waved his pistol toward the menacing street. "Get a police car! Get a car!" cried the men holding Hinckley. Handcuffing Hinckley and throwing a jacket over his head, the officers shoved him toward one police car, but found the rear door locked. They pushed him into a second and sped off to Washington police headquarters, some 30 blocks away.

The three wounded men still lay on the ground. After five agonizing minutes, an orange and white Washington ambulance, parked at the Connecticut Avenue entrance to the hotel, pulled around into the T Street driveway. Paramedic Bobby Montgillion jumped out, ran to Brady and grabbed his hand. "I asked if he knew what was going on," recalled Montgillion. "He squeezed my hand."

Brady lost consciousness as he was lifted onto a stretcher and placed into the ambulance with an oxygen mask clamped to his face. Two more ambulances, their sirens wailing, arrived to take Agent McCarthy and Patrolman Delahanty to separate hospitals.

In the President's Lincoln, Reagan protested: "Jerry, get off me. You're hurting my ribs. You really came down hard on top of me." The agent apologized and helped Reagan sit upright on the rear seat. The car was speeding down Connecticut Avenue toward the White House. Said Parr later: "I ran my hands over his body, under his arms, his back." He detected no wound. The limousine was less than 15 seconds away from the Hilton when Reagan said again that his ribs hurt. "He complained of having some problems with his breathing," said Parr. "He was getting an ashen col-

or. Then he started to cough up some blood. My first impression was that somehow a rib had broken and punctured a lung." Reagan had the same mistaken idea. He later said: "It hurt, but I thought it was a broken rib."

Parr ordered the driver to turn right and rush toward George Washington University Hospital, 1½ miles from the Hilton. By radio Parr advised the Secret Service command post at the White House: "Rawhide is heading for George Washington." Rawhide is Reagan's apt Secret Service code name. His limousine is called Stagescoach.

As Reagan's car pulled up to the hospital's emergency entrance, Parr opened the right rear door and called for help. Two more agents, following in the battlewagon, helped the President walk toward the entrance. Reagan had gone about 45 ft., said Parr, when he sagged. "He was perhaps going into shock, but I

Cheap Gun, Will Travel

The origins of the .22-cal. revolver that was used to shoot President Reagan are in Sontheim, West Germany. A picturesque town built along a tributary of the Danube, Sontheim is the home of Röhm GmbH, a 74-year-old firm that makes drilling equipment and cheap handgun parts. West Germans have little use for Röhm weapons. The country's gun ownership laws are strict, and the relatively few people who do qualify to possess handguns tend to choose better-made and more expensive models. Thus, most Röhm gun parts—perhaps \$1 million worth a year, although company officials refuse to be exact—are shipped through Bremen and Hamburg to the U.S., where there is one pistol for every four citizens, and where there is a flourishing market for cheap "Saturday night specials." Last year the U.S. imported 298,689 foreign handguns, most of them from Italy and West Germany, and 3.1 million gun parts.

American law closely regulates the importing of entire guns. But there are far fewer restrictions on bringing in gun parts that are then inserted into American-made frames. RG Industries, Inc., which is partly controlled by Heinrich and Günter Röhm of the German firm, employs about 200 people to do that kind of assembly work at a shabby white concrete building in the garment district of northwest Miami. The cheap alloy frame is smoothed with a file and then placed on an assembly line where the barrel and German parts are inserted. Then the metal is tinted a dark blue. RG Industries last year sold 190,000 such weapons, making it the nation's fifth largest handgun producer.

Because of its short (1½-in.) barrel the model RG 14 revolver that Hinckley used cannot be sold legally in the Miami area. The one that Hinckley bought, serial number L731332, was shipped by Southern Gun distributors of nearby Opa-Locka, Fla., directly to Rocky's Pawn Shop on Elm Street in Dallas. This cluttered emporium, only a quarter of a mile from the site where President John Kennedy was shot 17



Gun Seller Goldstein

years ago, has a sticker on the door that reads GUNS DON'T CAUSE CRIME ANY MORE THAN FLIES CAUSE GARBAGE. In the window a red, green, blue and black sign advertises .22-cal. revolvers for \$47.

"Hinckley did everything required to buy a gun," says Isaac "Rocky" Goldstein, 70, a cigar-chomping, gray-haired man who has run the shop for 51 years. "People are going to blame us for selling the gun that shot the President, but we have no way of knowing. We don't even remember him." Goldstein, who also sold the small handguns that were used in a series of gang shootings in New York City's Chinatown in 1978, has been shaken by events, however, and now says he is considering getting out of the gun business.

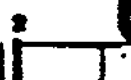
Hinckley purchased the ammunition that was used at another pawn shop, this one in Lubbock, Texas. The type of bullet he chose was interesting—and frightening. The cartridges were Devastators, made by Bingham Ltd. of Norcross, Ga. These projectiles, akin to dumdum bullets, contain a small aluminum canister filled with an explosive compound. They cost at least twelve times as much as ordinary .22-cal. slugs.

Upon impact the unstable compound is supposed to explode and fragment the bullet, although most of the ones that Hinckley shot, including the one that hit Reagan, failed to do so. Bingham spokesmen say that the Devastator was developed for use by sky marshals in hijacking cases. By fragmenting, the bullet would quickly incapacitate a person but would be less likely than an ordinary bullet to pass through him or to puncture the outer skin of an airplane. Because of manufacturing difficulties, the company stopped producing the Devastator last May.

THE DEVASTATOR BULLET



1 An aluminum canister containing lead azide, an explosive compound, and lacquer sealer is inserted into a small hole at the top of the bullet.



2 The "shock sensitive" lead azide can explode on impact...



never sensed it was life threatening. He was just pale, shook up." Only after the agents had lifted Reagan onto the table in the trauma unit and scissored off his coat and shirt did anyone realize that the President had been shot.

The first reports all said that the President had escaped harm. Nancy Reagan learned of the shooting minutes after she returned to the White House from a luncheon meeting. Her own Secret Service escorts told her that her husband was at the hospital, but they too were unaware that he had been wounded. She reached the hospital only minutes after his limousine.

The White House staff first learned of the shooting when David Prosser, one of Brady's assistants, ran to a Hilton telephone. He reached the White House and demanded to talk to Assistant Press Secretary Larry Speakes, shouting: "This is an emergency!" To Speakes, Prosser cried: "The President has been shot at! And Brady's been shot!" Speakes quickly told Staff Director David Gergen. James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, was sitting in his office when Gergen rushed in at 2:30 p.m. to shout: "Brady's been hit!"

Peter Teeley, press secretary to Vice President George Bush, immediately placed a radiotelephone call to his boss, who had just left Fort Worth-Dallas airport aboard Air Force Two after speaking to the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. He was on his way to Austin to address the Texas legislature. Teeley told Bush that the President was not hurt.

Baker rushed to tell Presidential Counsellor Ed Meese the news; Meese too had heard it. He had punched a button on a Secret Service computer that tracks the President; it showed that Reagan was at the hospital. Both hurried to the White House residence to inform Nancy but discovered that she was already on her way to the hospital. Back in his office, Baker took a telephone call from Deaver at the hospital. The President was not wounded, said Deaver, but Brady was badly hurt. "Oh, Jesus!" exclaimed Meese, listening on an extension. Presidential Aide David Fischer took over the telephone at the hospital to keep the line open. Secretary of State Alexander Haig called Baker on another phone to ask about the shooting. "I will keep you advised," said Baker. Two minutes later, Deaver was on the hospital phone, speaking in somber tones. Then Reagan's personal physician, Dr. Daniel Ruge, came on to deliver the bad news: the President had been hit after all.

In rapid succession, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan—whose department includes the Secret Service—Haig and others joined the group of White House staffers in Baker's office. Initially, there was little talk of military alerts or pro-

Seriously, Folks ...

When Nancy Reagan first arrived at George Washington University Hospital, her husband deadpanned: "Honey, I forgot to duck." The President, a onetime radio sportscaster, borrowed that line from Prizefighter Jack Dempsey, who said it to his wife in 1926 after losing the world heavyweight championship to Gene Tunney.

The crack was the first in a barrage of good-humored quips that Reagan tossed off after the shooting. The remarks, made before he had learned that other victims had been critically injured, did much to reassure his family, his staff and the American public that he was still healthy enough to laugh. They were also the envy of at least one other comedian. Said Johnny Carson to his audience at Hollywood's Academy Awards ceremony: "I was tempted to call him and ask if he had any more of those one-liners I could use."

Examples of the President's jests:

► To surgeons, as he entered the operating room: "Please tell me you're Republicans."

► In a written note, upon coming out of anesthesia in the recovery room (paraphrasing Comedian W.C. Fields): "All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia."

► In another note, recalling a Winston Churchill observation: "There's no more exhilarating feeling than being shot at without result."

► In a third note: "Send me to L.A., where I can see the air I'm breathing."

► In yet another note written while surrounded by medical staff: "If I had this much attention in Hollywood, I'd have stayed there."

► Complimented by a doctor for being a good patient: "I have to be. My father-in-law is a doctor."

► To an attentive nurse: "Does Nancy know about us?"

► To a nurse who told him to "keep up the good work" of his recovery: "You mean this may happen several more times?"

► To Daughter Maureen: The attempted assassination "ruined one of my best suits."

► Greeting White House aides the morning after surgery: "Hi, fellas. I knew it would be too much to hope that we could skip a staff meeting."

► When told by Aide Lyn Nofziger that the Government was running normally: "What makes you think I'd be happy about that?"

wife and Reagan's children. Meese suggested that he and Baker go to the hospital. It was a questionable move, since it separated the dominant troika (Meese, Baker and Deaver) from the Situation Room in the White House. Recalled one participant: "Meese was like a rock. Baker was shaken."

While the troika set up a mini-command post at the hospital, Haig, Regan, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and National Security Adviser Richard Allen moved to the Situation Room in the White House basement. It has elaborate communications links to U.S. military commanders and embassies throughout the world. CIA Director William Casey and Attorney General William French Smith soon joined the group.

Only Haig had been through a crisis in Government before. One of his first acts was to reach Bush. Since the telephone link was poor, Haig said that he would send a wire by a secure radiophone telecopier that Bush should read immediately. The message: "Mr. Vice President, the President has been struck." Aboard the plane, Bush gave the order "We're going to refuel in Austin and go back." Then he wondered aloud "How could anybody want to kill such a kind-hearted man?"

When Bush's plane landed in Austin, Secret Service agents insisted he stay on board. Recalled one of his aides there "The first thing on our minds was security. If they got the President in Washington, were they waiting for the Vice President in Austin?" Texas Governor William Clements and his wife visited Bush as the plane was refueled. Then it headed from Texas back to Washington.

At 3:10 p.m., some 35 minutes after the Secret Service had learned that Reagan had been shot, the White House finally informed the press of the injury. That delay, and others that followed, contributed to a sense of confusion as television networks, breaking off regular programming, struggled to sift fact from rumor.

Haig contributed to the tension when, with the best of intentions, he sought to clear up any potential confusion about whether the U.S. Government was functioning, particularly among America's allies—and enemies—abroad. He was in the Situation Room about 4 p.m. when Speakes gave reporters in the White House a brief explanation of Reagan's presurgery treatment at the hospital. While TV cameras caught the scene, Speakes was asked, "If the President goes into surgery and goes under anesthesia, would Vice President Bush become the acting President at the moment or under what circumstances does he?" Replied Speakes, who was not prepared for the question: "I cannot answer that question at this time." Watching, Haig sent a note to Speakes. It said, in effect: "Get off the air." The delivery of the note alarmed

Speakes understandably refused to disclose its contents and left the rostrum.

Haig felt that any uncertainty over who was in charge could be dangerous. He rushed upstairs to the briefing room and tried to convey a sense of calm. Instead, he was perspiring, his voice shook, and his hands trembled. He assured reporters that there was no command vacancy, that communications were open with the Vice President, and that no special military-alert measures were necessary. But then he blundered. Asked, "Who's making the decisions?" he replied, "Constitutionally, gentlemen, you have the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of State in that order and should the President decide he wants to transfer the helm to the Vice President, he will do so. He has not done that. As of now, I am in control here, in the White House, pending return of the Vice President."

That, of course, is not the constitutional order of succession: both the Speaker of the House and the President pro tem of the Senate, as elected officials, rank ahead of the Secretary of State. Perhaps realizing his mistake, Haig was annoyed minutes later when Weinberger interrupted Haig's discussion in the Situation Room about the succession provisions of the 25th Amendment. With a slight edge in his voice, Weinberger said jokingly, "Al, we already heard you explain your view of the Constitution." Haig stopped and glared at the Defense Secretary. "You should check the Constitution," Haig replied. Everyone in the room sensed the tension. Then the moment passed.

At more soothing to a wondering nation was the surprisingly agile and articulate medical briefing at George Washington University Hospital. It was given by Dr. Dennis O'Leary, a former Marine major who has taught medicine at George Washington since 1973 and is now dean for clinical affairs. Handling repetitive and sometimes inane questions with precision and amiability, O'Leary insisted that the President "was at no time in any serious danger. He has a clear head and should be able to make decisions by tomorrow."

At Washington police headquarters, Hinckley, sweating but mostly silent, was held in a third-floor homicide squad room while federal and local officials decided who had jurisdiction in his case. The feds won, and Hinckley was photographed and fingerprinted by the FBI. At 11:52 p.m. the heavily guarded Hinckley was

"Part of the Job"

Should Ronald Reagan, once he recovers, change his style and mingle less with the public to minimize the risk of possible future attempts on his life? Certainly not, says a man who should know: former President Gerald Ford. Within a span of only 17 days in 1975, two women, Lynette ("Squeaky") Fromme and Sara Jane Moore, tried to shoot Ford in California. Last week he shared his thoughts on the dangers of the presidency with TIME West Coast Bureau Chief Ben Cate. After the two incidents in 1975, said Ford, "I didn't change my style, and I don't think any President should." To do so, he said, would be to "capitulate to the wrong forces in the country."

The ever-present threat of assassination is "part of the job—the peril of the profession, if you will," said Ford. "There's no way you can get 100% security unless you sit in the White House immunized. But you can't isolate yourself. The job entails certain responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is moving around seeing people and appearing in public. If you're in the job, you have to accept that gamble."

whisked into a U.S. district courtroom to be charged formally with the attempted assassination of the President, a crime carrying a maximum life sentence upon conviction, and assaulting a federal officer. Before dawn, he was moved into a small prison cell at the Marine Correctional Facility in Quantico, Va. Just two weeks ago

Reagan had gone horseback riding at Quantico.

Early Tuesday morning, Reagan asked about the man who had shot him, phrasing the question in his usual casual manner: "Does anybody know what that guy's beef was?" Later in the day, Dr. Ruge told Reagan for the first time that three others had been wounded. Said Reagan: "That means four bullets hit, good Lord." He wondered if the gunman had fired deliberately at the others or whether they had been struck by shots aimed at him. "I didn't want a supporting cast," he said. His eyes filled with tears as he talked about the others. "I guess it goes with the territory," he said sadly.

As news of the shooting flashed around the world, many nations expressed sympathy for the President but predictably criticized the American tendency toward mayhem. "I pray your injuries are not serious," cabled Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt relayed his "deep horror," and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat his "extreme shock and sorrow." Japan's largest daily, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, said the attack "proves that violence is deep-rooted in U.S. soil." West Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* charged that America is "a country of pistols on hips." Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev expressed his "indignation" at "this criminal act" and wished Reagan "a full and speedy recovery." Meanwhile the Communist Party youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, depicted the U.S. as a society "where terror is a phenomenon of daily life." And Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said about Reagan, even before he knew the President was not seriously hurt: "We are not going to mourn for him."

Abroad, as in the U.S., there was a sense of déjà vu. "Oh no, not again!" said a man in Helsinki as he picked up a news-

BY EDITOR—THE NEW YORK TIMES

paper at a kiosk. A newspaper in Athens charged that—what else?—the CIA was responsible.

At home, former Presidential Candidate John Anderson declared that "we are all diminished, we are all demeaned, by an act of violence of that kind." The *Wall Street Journal* observed in an editorial that "the forces that move men to violence seem to be on the upsurge" and "we are dismayed at our impotence before them." Noted the *Los Angeles Times*, "Doctors said... that he was in stable condition. The country is not in admiration for the President's courage and calm under fire, as well as for



Sarah Brady, at left of Bush (with notebook), outside her husband's hospital room. Said a shocked and tearful President: "I didn't want a supporting cast."

the vitality of his 70-year-old physique, was widespread but not universal. At the Academy Central School in Tulsa, a few students clapped and cheered when they heard news of the assassination attempt.

Former President Carter praised the Secret Service and said the assault showed again the need for gun control. A surprising possible convert to that cause was South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond, who said he is at least willing to consider banning the importation of parts for Saturday night specials. Senator Edward Kennedy said he would again propose legislation to outlaw totally the manufacture and sale of that type of gun. But Carter noted that members of Congress "didn't move after 1963. They didn't move when George Wallace was attacked. And they didn't move after Bobby Kennedy was killed. These guns that are only used to kill someone, not for hunting, ought to be regulated, but I predict they won't be."

Within moments of Hinckley's arrest the FBI dispatched its agents to weave a net of evidence that would form the legal case against him. They found the unmailed letter to Jodie Foster in his Washington hotel room—a note that amounted to a highly explicit confession. The investigators also found a tape recording of telephone conversations between Hinckley and a woman who might have been Foster; it is possible that Hinckley made the calls anonymously. Thrust innocently into a national spotlight she had not sought, the actress held a news conference at Yale to confirm that she had received many "unsolicited" love notes from Hinckley. None had mentioned the President, she said, and none had contained any hints of violence. But the letters became so persistent that last month she gave the ones she had not earlier destroyed to her college dean. He turned them over to campus police, who found nothing in them that would warrant warning anyone else about Hinckley. The FBI now has these letters.

Demonstrating the importance of registering handgun sales, the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms within minutes discovered where Hinckley had purchased the weapon: at Rocky's Pawn Shop in Dallas. If Hinckley had somehow eluded capture, tracing this sale would have given the FBI the gunman's identity.

FBI agents are convinced that there was no plot, no conspiracy and that Hinckley had acted on his own. Nonetheless, they were busy tracing his past connections with the Chicago-based National Socialist Party of America. A neo-Nazi group, it claims to have expelled him in 1979 for being "too militant." Agents were also puzzling over evidence suggesting that the suspect may have been stalking Reagan in Washington last Decem-

ber, and that someone was expecting him in the city just before the shooting. In Hinckley's hotel room, police and FBI agents found clippings from a Dec. 10 article in the *Washington Post*. The next day Reagan visited the Hilton to address a meeting convened by the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank. Reagan left the hotel through the same exit he used when Hinckley tried to kill him. Agents so far have been unable to trace the two calls Hinckley made after checking into the Park Central Hotel. Employees said two calls were made to his room. One was a wrong number—a woman trying to reach a relative who was registered elsewhere in the hotel. The

his own life. Agent Part too was complimented for his fast reaction. Contended one veteran agent: "Everyone did exactly what he was supposed to do. It was like watching a training film."

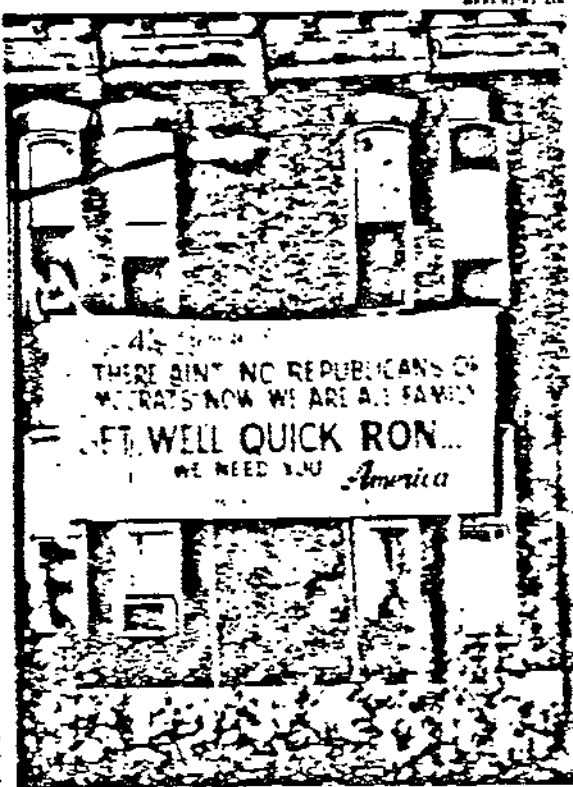
Still, how did the gunman get so close? He carried no press credentials, which accredited reporters and cameramen wear about their necks and are supposed to keep visible at all times. The Secret Service insists there was no intention to create a closed press area at the Hilton site. The spectators were not considered intruders. Why was not the presidential car parked directly in front of the exit, instead of 15 ft. away? The Service claimed that the positioning permitted a faster exit and was normal. "They are wrong," insists TIME Photographer Dirck Halstead. "I've covered that exit many times, and the President's car was always right in front of it."

Secret Service Chief H. Stuart Knight indirectly criticized the FBI for failing to inform the Service that Hinckley had been arrested at the Nashville airport for carrying three handguns in his briefcase on Oct. 9. On that day Jimmy Carter had been in the city to make a campaign speech at the Grand Ole Opry house. Yet there was no evidence that Hinckley had been tracking Carter.

Spirited into a helicopter at the Quantico base by FBI agents, who made him bend over and run, Hinckley late last week was flown to an Army post near Washington. There he was transferred to a limousine and brought in handcuffs to a federal courtroom under security so tight that even the clerk of court had to show identification. A paramedic with an oxygen tank sat behind Hinckley in the courtroom. A court-appointed psychiatrist, Dr. James L. Evans, testified that his three-hour examination of Hinckley showed he was "mentally competent to stand trial." District Court Chief Judge William B. Bryant ordered that the suspect be examined further to establish his mental condition. Hinckley's family had hired the firm headed by Defense Attorney Edward Bennett Williams to represent their son; the lawyers argued that any such examination should be done first by defense-chosen experts. Bryant denied the request but assured defense attorneys that their psychiatrists would have "equal access" to Hinckley.

Finally John W. Hinckley Jr. was flown by helicopter to the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C., where psychiatric examinations could take up to three months. The legal question may turn out to be whether he was sane at the time of the crime. The larger question for the U.S. was whether the course of its history must continue to be influenced by the mental misfits in its midst.

—By Ed Magnuson
Reported by Douglas Brew and Johanna McGeary/Washington



A message to Reagan on the wall of a Washington factory
"Guns that are only used to kill ought to be registered."

other was from an unidentified woman who asked for Hinckley by name.

The rapidity of the shots fired at the Hilton made it difficult for the FBI to pinpoint the sequence of the multiple wounding. Studying the video tapes and the ballistics evidence, the FBI tentatively concluded that Reagan was hit after he had been doubled over by Agent Part and was being pushed into his car. In a freak bit of chance, the bullet apparently bounced off the car's window frame and through the narrow gap between the open door and the car body.

But had the Secret Service done all it could to protect the President? As congressional committees began a series of post-assault probes, there was lavish praise for Agent McCarthy, who had stepped into the line of fire at the risk of

An Interview with Nancy Reagan

"All you're thinking is you've got to hold yourself together..."

Control. Along with cool charm, good looks and an obsessive desire to walk in her husband's shadow, control is a buttress of Nancy Reagan's persona. That willed restraint is visible in hurly-burly crowd scenes, in interviews that usually leave reporters unsatisfied and on the rare occasions when she speaks from a platform. And the control is there just four days after the attempt on her husband's life as she greets a correspondent in the East Wing sitting room on the second floor of the White House. The chamber has been Reaganized. There are two jars of jelly beans and a dish of bonbons. A pair of massive traditional sofas has come cross country from their former home in Pacific Palisades.

The First Lady's friends say that she feels "guilty" about being elsewhere when the slug tore into Reagan's left side. She has spent the week visiting hospital rooms—the President's and those of the three men shot with him. She has been consoling Sarah Brady, knowing that a slight change in the angle of the gun barrel could have laid Reagan as low as Jim Brady, or worse.

But her smile is as warm as the sunshine that engulfs the room. In a beige tweed skirt and tasteful silk blouse, with every dark blond hair in place and her huge hazel eyes clear, Nancy Reagan looks as much like spring as the tulips and hyacinths that festoon the room. And when she starts talking, the control is there. No, she had not worried much about physical assault, not any more. Reagan had been threatened frequently while Governor in Sacramento: in 1968 a security man shot at someone trying to fire-bomb the Governor's residence. "It was the tenor of the times," she says of that period. "But during the post campaign, and certainly since the election, the only thing we felt was such warmth and affection that [fear of attack] wasn't up front."

Her restraint begins to dissolve as she goes over the events of Bloody Monday. She was on the third floor of the mansion, in guest quarters that are still being renovated, when a Secret Service agent told her: "There has been a shooting. The President has not been hit, but he is at the hospital." She decided to leave immediately, even though, as she recalls it, she was told, "It is such bedlam there, so much confusion, maybe it would be better if you stayed here a while."

*Mrs. Reagan had attended a luncheon at the Georgetown home of Michael Ansley, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She re-

When she arrived outside the emergency room she was at first informed, by Mike Deaver, that Reagan had been wounded, but only slightly. Her worry escalated slowly. Moments later, doctors told them that it was more serious than Deaver had thought, and she saw her pale, prostrate husband.

What did she feel? Fear? Anger? "There's an unreal kind of feeling... It's hard to describe. There's an unrealness to it..." Nancy Reagan gropes for words.



The First Lady bringing jelly beans to the hospital. In between the concessions and the demands.

something rare for her. Usually she dismisses an unwelcome question politely, as if it were a boring suitor. This time she seems as interested in finding the answer as the reporter is.

"You're frightened, sure," she says finally. "Of course you're frightened, especially because he was having trouble breathing. But it just seemed so unreal. And I guess you... must go into a sort of a..."

The thought trails off. She sighs. She hugs herself with both arms as if to feel the image before she speaks it. "Then all you're thinking is you've got to hold yourself together and not be a bother to anybody so that

What had to be done at that moment was an exploration for abdominal bleeding. Nancy's recollections now rush out. "They put me in a tiny, tiny little room, really tiny, no window, and it was hot. There were so many people running back and forth in the halls, police and doctors and a lot of noise, a lot of people shouting, 'Get back, get out of the way.'" Then she went to the hospital chapel to say a prayer and weep a little.

Nancy and the man she still insists on calling Ronnie have been as close as any couple can be in politics. She travels with him constantly, she fusses over small details of his care and feeding, she casts looks of adoration or amusement, as the scene demands. Now, in the worst moments of their 29-year marriage, she was demoted to spectator. That passed in a few hours. The day after, she was bringing him jelly beans and his slippers. She also accompanied the White House physician, Daniel Ruge, when he told Reagan that Jim Brady had been seriously wounded. Reagan turned teary-eyed at the news.

All week two schools of thought were in conflict: a concession that attacks on the President are inevitable vs. outraged demands that something—anything—be done. Reagan's eldest child, Maureen, went on television to pronounce her angry demand that violence be quelled by public indignation. Where does Nancy stand? "I guess I'm somewhere in between there." Her composure is back and for once she ventures into what she usually pretends is *terra incognita* for her, public policy. The excursion is signaled with an apologetic little laugh. "You know, I'd be happier if they didn't make the violent movies that they make and maybe titillate people who are not mentally stable. I'd be happier if sentences... if people were brought to trial more quickly and if the whole thing [criminal justice] were tightened up. I think that would certainly be an improvement."

What about the ubiquity of psychopaths and firearms? The answer is rapid: "You know Ronnie's position. He just doesn't believe that's where the problem is." In fact, she notes, Reagan mentioned his continued opposition to gun control to several visitors in his hospital room.

Her husband's convalescence will dominate Nancy Reagan's next several weeks. Eventually there will be trips and public appearances. Maybe she will nag Reagan about wearing a bulletproof vest, as he occasionally did during the presidential campaign. But will they be able to go into crowds comfortably again? "Well, I don't know how it's going to feel the first time. I don't know. It really comes down to this: you have a job to do and you do it the best you can. Time will tell if it's going to be harder." Certainly Nancy Reagan will need all the control she has.

11



The stalker at his quarry's home: an undated photograph of John W. Hinckley Jr. sitting outside the White House grounds

A Drifter Who Stalked Success

"Something happened to that boy in the last six years"

It cannot be said fairly that John Warnock Hinckley Jr., 25, was destined for infamy. He is accused of a shooting that, perhaps even to him, is a surprise: the first openly extraordinary act of his life. This son of Sunbelt affluence—blond, blue-eyed, with the fleshy good looks of a country club lay-about—had never been outwardly quirky or unpleasant. His unremarkability confounds the desire for tidy, comforting explanations. Says a family friend: "There but for the grace of God goes anyone's kid." Beverly McBeath was no friend at Highland Park (Texas) High School, but she speaks for all her schoolmates when she recalls that John Hinckley was "so normal he appeared to fade into the woodwork." Nonetheless, some time in the barren years since his 1973 graduation from high school, Hinckley went beyond mere ordinariness. His solitude and fecklessness became chronic, and he started drifting: to seedy neighborhoods in Los Angeles and Denver, toward fascism, and then to his climactic infatuations with handguns and a teen-age movie star. Says his father's business associate Clarence Netherland: "Something happened to that boy in the last six to eight years to break him from the family tradition and the family life-style." In fact, John Hinckley's past years seem not to constitute a break so much as Hollywood's slow fade to black.

John Jr. was Jack and JoAnn Hinckley's last child. He was born on May 29, 1955, in the southern Oklahoma town of Ardmore, where his father worked as a

Hinckley Sr. took a job in Dallas, 100 miles south. The growing family was good-looking and healthy and Protestant, and all five settled down to life in University Park, a moneyed Dallas suburb of broad lawns and handsome houses. The Hinckleys are "a fine Christian family," according to one friend, and regular churchgoers; it was fitting that their first home in Dallas was a former parsonage. Scott, now 32, ever the good eldest child, sought and won parental approbation: Diane, now 28, was exceptionally blond and pretty in a neighborhood of blond, pretty little girls; and John, never a problem, joined the Y.M.C.A.'s Indian Guides and distinguished himself in grammar-school sports. Recalls Jim Francis, John's basketball coach for three years during elementary school: "He was a beautiful-looking little boy, a wonderful athlete, really a leader. He was the best basketball player on the team." No wonder the father of such a child, told years later that his son was being held as an assassin, would scowl in disbelief: "It had to be a stolen ID."

In 1966 the Hinckleys traded up: they moved to Highland Park, the neighborhood-of-choice for haute Dallas. The house on Beverly Drive where John Jr. spent the years of his adolescence is large, with a sweeping

and a swimming pool out back.

He was not a troublesome teen-ager or even a loner. Indeed, in the seventh and ninth grades he was elected president of his home room, and as an eighth-grader managed the basketball team. John Hinckley was no aloof oddball then. Says his junior-high friend Kirk Dooley: "No one rooted louder than Hinckley for the Highland Park Red Raiders."

By 1970 John's father had amassed capital of \$120,000 and set up his own oil exploration business, Hinckley Oil, now known as Vanderbilt Energy Corp., affirmed the man's entrepreneurial mettle. And Son Scott, an engineering major at Vanderbilt University, would soon join his dad's wildcat enterprise.

In the fall of 1970, John Jr. began classes at Highland Park High School where his sister was a senior. That year Diane Hinckley apparently burst forth as a campus star: she performed in a school operetta, she was head cheerleader, homecoming queen candidate, vice president of the choir, member of both the student council and the A-students' National Honor Society. There are at least ten pictures of her in the yearbook, which cited her as one of the class's eight "favorites." She was a formidable sibling presence for Sophomore John.

During his junior year John was a member of the civic affairs club, and as a senior he was in the Rodeo Club, which organized barbecues, square dances and junkets to rodeos. In his yearbook John's roster of activities was scanty but



Hinckley in a recent ID photo

unembarrassing, just as his senior-picture hair length seemed perfectly median, neither long nor short. Bill Liernan, the Rodeo Club's sponsor, recalled nothing untoward. Says Liernan: "He wasn't a rowdy. He got along fine with all the kids." And a sampling of schoolmates' reminiscences shows a consensus. David Wildman, the basketball captain, calls him "a middle-of-the-roader."

Only Sally Bentley, 26, disputes the hazy image of genial blandness. "He was well known because his sister was well known," says the woman. "John was mousy. His sister was friendly and cute and alive. I thought he was sour about that John never did anything outstanding or memorable."

Lubbock, dry and bleak, is 318 miles from Dallas on the flat cap rock of west Texas. The population is 180,000, and 22,000 are Texas Tech students. John Hinckley Jr. was one of them, a business major, as of September 1973. He never finished, but over the next seven years Hinckley attended classes more than half the time. By 1977 he had dropped business in favor of liberal arts and earned at least a B average—good enough to be on the dean's list. But once away from home, he made not even a token effort to fashion a social life. Says a Texas Tech spokesman: "We can't find a single university-recognized activity he participated in."

In 1975, John's parents moved to Evergreen, Colo., a Ponderosa town some 25 miles outside Denver. It is that city's choicest mountain suburb: a place of steep, piney cul-de-sacs and well-to-do placidity. On some of his periodic sabbaticals from Texas Tech, John Jr. alighted at the new family home, and while there he often loitered at the local high school, presumably seeking companionship.

Not a single pal or girlfriend has turned up from those seven sketchy years at Texas Tech. His few acquaintances recall Hinckley as an expressionless blank. Still he caused no alarm. Says German History Professor Otto Nelson: "I never picked up anything unusual or bizarre about him. He never asked a thing in class" (Hinckley did, however, choose to specialize one paper focused on Hitler's *Mein Kampf* his other on Auschwitz.) Says Mark Swafford, one of his Lubbock landlords: "I only saw him with another human being one time." Hinckley's student life was a sad, remote vigil. "Everywhere there were empty bags from hamburger joints and cartons of ice cream," says Swafford. "He just sat there the whole time, staring at the TV."

In late 1976 Hinckley went to California. He intended, John Sr. told a friend, to "crash Hollywood." He ended up at Howard's Weekly Apartments, in the seamy Selma Avenue district of Los Angeles—a street market for whores, drugs and every kind of sleaze. Perhaps during this period Hinckley developed his obsession with



Jodie Foster as prostitute in *Taxi Driver*
A desperate, deluded infatuation.

just before Hinckley left for Los Angeles. The film, according to a synopsis, concerns "a loner incapable of communicating," who "usually spends his off hours... eating junk food or sitting alone in a dingy room." When the protagonist is scorned by Foster's character, he mails her a letter and sets out to kill a presidential candidate. The coincidences are powerful and given credence by a letter that Scriptwriter Paul Schrader got last fall—from J.W. Hinckley. Schrader told *TIME* he thought the letter was from a smitten groupie who wanted to meet Foster, and he had his secretary throw it away.

Hinckley returned to Texas Tech during 1977, but his enrollment lapsed again during 1978. It was then that he began his flirtation with Nazism. According to Michael Allen, president of the National Socialist Party of America, Hinckley was a

member of the sect for more than a year, and in March 1978 marched in a Nazi parade in St. Louis. Allen claims they kicked Hinckley out in 1979. Allen's explanation: "When somebody comes to us and starts advocating shooting people, it's a natural reaction: the guy's either a nut or a federal agent." Hinckley was a voracious reader of newspapers, so it is logical that his affiliation with the Nazis began in early 1978: it was then that a spate of national news stories appeared about the National Socialists, mostly involving their planned marches through the heavily Jewish community of Skokie, Ill.

After more than a year's hiatus from Texas Tech—a period of deepening disturbance for Hinckley—he registered for classes in September 1979. He also began his acquisition of firearms with a .38-cal. pistol, purchased in Lubbock, where a year later he bought two new .22 pistols at a pawnshop. When the 1980 summer session ended, Hinckley left Texas Tech for good to begin his last addled ramble around the country. His path seems one of accelerating aimlessness and fragmentation.

Hinckley found himself in New Haven, Conn., in September—within days after Foster's matriculation at Yale—and boasted to strangers that they were lovers. In October he returned to New Haven and left several notes for Foster at her dormitory.

A few days later, Hinckley was arrested—and promptly released on \$50 bond—at Nashville Airport as he attempted to board a flight for New York City: in his carry-on luggage were three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition. Although President Carter was making a campaign appearance in Nashville the same day, the Secret Service was never told of Hinckley's airport arrest. This may be the first clear, though unheeded, signal of Hinckley as stalker.

Four days later in Dallas he bought a pair of .22-cal. revolvers at a pawnshop. Within a week Hinckley had surfaced in Denver, where he applied for jobs at two



Those Dangerous Loners

"I must have fame, fame!" cried John Wilkes Booth, and then established himself as the first of the modern American assassins. Though full of fustian about his love for the Confederacy (he managed to avoid fighting for it, or even living in it, during the Civil War), Booth was clear-headed and precise about the psychic rewards and second-hand renown that come with dispatching a famous man. "What a glorious opportunity for a man to immortalize himself by killing Abraham Lincoln!" he remarked two years before his crime.



Oswald

Like Booth and unlike most assassins elsewhere in the world, Americans who try to kill the famous are engaged primarily in psychodrama rather than political drama. They do not seem to care much whether their victim belongs to the left or the right. Arthur Bremer, who crippled George Wallace, thought first of killing George McGovern. Lee Harvey Oswald apparently shot at General Edwin Walker, a right-wing fanatic, before killing President Kennedy. Giuseppe Zangara, who took aim at President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 (accidentally killing the mayor of Chicago), said that he would just as soon have killed Herbert Hoover.

Most, but not all, American assassins fit this group portrait: a young white male, a failure and a drifter, unloved and unloving, sexually dissatisfied, he has little or no contact with

women. Ordinary murderers often come from violent homes or were violent as youngsters. But the assassins are deceptively calm, even passive. The pattern is that of shy, well-behaved, often mousy loners, whose efforts to control themselves succeed, until pressures explode in an assassination attempt.

Most assassins seem to have been the equivalent of "model prisoners" in their own families, diminished by a powerful parent, unable to express themselves or let out their normal aggressive and sexual feelings. When the demons inside finally burst through, an ordinary victim would not do. The target had to be as far above the average citizen as the parent was above the assassin-son.

Many have zigzagged from city to city, partly to stalk their targets in an eerie dance of death—drawing close, then pulling away—and partly to express in frantic motion a personality threatened with disintegration. Oswald traveled to the Soviet Union, New Orleans and Mexico; John Lennon's accused killer, Mark Chapman, moved from Tennessee to Atlanta to Honolulu and New York.

Lacking in self-esteem, many have donned and doffed different identities like costumes. Some have tried to weave identities out of fictional strands. Bremer imagined himself as the son of Actress Donna Reed. Sara Jane Moore, who tried to shoot President Ford, thought of herself as a Halo shampoo girl. The movie *Taxi Driver* wove together many themes found in the lives of American assassins. A taxi driver (played by Robert De Niro), obsessed with shooting a presidential candidate and protecting a young prostitute (Jodie Foster), beset by aggressive urges as well as sexual ones (coded in the film as a pure-hearted defense of a prostitute), finds an acceptable resolution: he spares the candidate and instead shoots the girl's pimp and one of her johns, thus symbolically killing his lust and emerging in his own eyes as something of a hero.

Assassins have rarely shown remorse after their killings. They have, however, been generally interested in explaining their acts and claiming to have played a historic role. Zangara went quietly to the electric chair and lost his composure only at the last minute when he learned no photographers were there to record the scene. Some psychiatrists say the assassin homes in on his target, not just to seize some of the victim's fame but to achieve, at long last, a permanent identity. "They can gas me, but I am famous," said Sirhan Sirhan. "I have achieved in one day what it took Robert Kennedy all his life to do."

Several assassins have conveniently left behind incriminating diaries and letters. Some have also left behind books and clippings of previous assassinations, a reminder that these murders, like hijackings, can break out in mini-epidemics. Who knows? Another awkward loner may today be cutting out articles about John W. Hinckley Jr.



Chapman



Bremer

newspapers, claiming to one that he had just finished a month of classes at Yale. A few weeks later, in a Denver suburb, he attended two meetings of the right-wing National Association for Constitutional Government. In December, the FBI suspects, Hinckley visited Washington, but in January he was back in the Denver area, where, on Reagan's first full day in office, Hinckley bought a .38-cal. revolver. In February he returned to New Haven a third time, and then perhaps to Washington.

By the first of March, Hinckley was again in New Haven: he delivered more missives to Foster. Back in Denver a week later, he checked into a shabby motel. Says one of the motel's maids, "He didn't say much, but he was nice to everyone—just a clean-cut, good-living kid." In his first days in Denver he applied for a job at a record shop and pawned his typewriter and electric guitar.

On March 25, Hinckley flew to Los Angeles via Salt Lake City, and the next day boarded a bus headed back to Salt Lake City—and on to Washington, D.C.

For perhaps the past six months, John Hinckley was under sporadic treatment by Evergreen Psychiatrist John Hopper. No one but Dr. Hopper may be equipped to sketch a psychiatric profile of Reagan's attacker. But particularly after the release of the final letter that Hinckley wrote to Foster, many psychiatrists have been willing to conjecture. Dr. Thomas Guthrie, of the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, says that Hinckley may be a victim of erotomania in one of its forms: obsession with a celebrity.

Harvard Psychiatry Professor Donald Russell believes that Reagan, not Foster, was central to Hinckley's psychology, and several colleagues also doubt the importance of the movie-star crush. Says Russell: "He was obviously out to get these father figures." Hinckley's eclipse by an elder sibling was critical, says Chicago Psychiatrist Irving Harris. "The young brother tends to be overshadowed. If the man can't find a socially accepted channel, he can become an assassin." Dr. James Gilligan, another Harvard professor, finds Hinckley's insanity improbable. Says he: "Most violence is not done by truly psychotic people. They are not completely normal, but that doesn't mean they are crazy." Dr. Guthrie cautions that no accurate explanation is apt to be simple: more likely in Hinckley's mind was a dissonant snarl of emotions and delusions, which in concert led him to Washington.

Indeed, any explanation at all can smack of the pat. The consequence of lives like John Hinckley Jr.'s may be to amend a patriotic platitude. Perhaps not every little boy can grow up to be President, but he can, for the price of a pistol, grow up to be a presidential assassin.

—By Kurt Andersen. Reported by Richard C. Woodbury/Evergreen and Robert C. Wurmstedt/Lubbock

Protecting the President

New questions about whether the Secret Service can do better

"If anyone wants to do it, no amount of protection is enough. All a man needs is a willingness to trade his life for mine." So observed President John F. Kennedy less than a month before his words came tragically true. After last week's attempt on the life of Ronald Reagan, the question is again being asked with great urgency: What can be done, if anything, to better protect an American President from the risk of assassination?

In an attempt to find answers, two congressional committees began hearings last week to investigate the role of the Secret Service in providing such protection. At the same time, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has ordered his own review of the agency, which is part of his department. More than likely the inquiries will not solve a basic dilemma: How to guard a President as fully as possible in an open society? Says a longtime Secret Service official: "It may be unsolvable: Can you stop a free individual in a free society, who is willing to take that ultimate risk and still avoid a police state?"

Founded in 1865 to combat the rising tide of counterfeit "greenbacks" then flooding the country, the agency now numbers some 1,500 special agents, up from 389 at the time of Kennedy's assassination. Once selected, a recruit is dispatched to offices around the country to help track down counterfeiters and pursue stolen or forged Government checks and bonds. Only superior agents are eventually picked to serve in the protection service, which is responsible for guarding not only the President, the Vice President and their families, but also presidential candidates and former Presidents.

The agents then undergo extensive instruction at the Secret Service Training Center in Beltsville, Md. They practice moving a make-believe "president" through crowds (composed of other agents) to a waiting car, sometimes under fire, as well as through specially built auditoriums, hotel foyers and offices. In a weapons course, computer-controlled cutouts of possible assassins and harmless citizens pop up from the ground and twist past windows on a Hollywood-like backlot street of mock buildings. The agents must fire and hit a threatening target but refrain from shooting at an unarmed figure—or at the image of a woman wheeling a baby carriage, who may quickly slide in front of an armed figure.

Secret Service preparations for a presidential trip are equally thorough, teams of agents, aided by local police, carefully travel presidential itineraries in advance, check the backgrounds of hotel employees and others who may meet the President, and make certain that local hospitals have a supply of blood in the President's type. There are no set rules for the number of

agents required for a presidential trip: for a routine speech like the one that Reagan gave last week at the Washington Hilton Hotel, perhaps two dozen agents will be used. Every presidential motorcade has at least two cars filled with agents, including a station wagon, code-named War Wagon, that is crammed with weapons (ranging from Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns to shotguns), first-aid supplies and even tools for prying the President out of his car in case of a crash.

The Secret Service keeps a list of some 25,000 people believed to pose potential threats to the President, and 300 to 400 considered especially dangerous. Yet none of the persons involved in well-

known assassination attempts since 1963—Sirhan Sirhan, Arthur Bremer, Lynette ("Squeaky") Fromme, Sara Jane Moore and John Hinckley—ever appeared on the Secret Service list.



Campaigning in Miami in 1975, Reagan is confronted by a man with a toy gun.

"It's time to consider keeping some distance between crowds and the President."

known assassination attempts since 1963—Sirhan Sirhan, Arthur Bremer, Lynette ("Squeaky") Fromme, Sara Jane Moore and John Hinckley—ever appeared on the Secret Service list.

If the Service cannot always recognize—or stop—a potential assassin, can anything more be done to lessen the dangers? Many law enforcement officials recommend that Reagan wear a bulletproof vest when making public appearances. Modern vests, made of fiber glass, are both lightweight and flexible.

Ted Gunderson, former head of the FBI's Los Angeles office, suggests that whenever possible, the President should exit a hotel or auditorium through a base-

"If Reagan had been wearing only a 'front-and-back' vest last week, his sides would have remained exposed and he probably would still have been wounded. Only the full, wrap-around model would have protected him.

demonstrated his fondness for pausing and responding to shouted cries of "Mr. President! Mr. President!" as he moves about Washington—a practice his agents would dearly like to stop. Yet the ease with which an attack can take place was dramatically demonstrated to Reagan before last week's shooting. As then Candidate Reagan campaigned in Miami in November 1975, a college dropout named Michael Lance Carvin, 20, managed to break through the crowd and point a toy gun directly at him.

When an attack by a deranged loner occurs, there is not much that even the Secret Service can do. Sums up one senior agent: "We try to get our bodies between him and the bullets, and then get the hell out of there"—which is just what they did last Monday, efficiently and even heroically.

—By James Kelly,
Reported by Jonathan Beatty and Johanna McGarry/Washington

Essay

It's Time to Ban Handguns



By a curiosity of evolution, every human skull harbors a prehistoric vestige, a reptilian brain. This atavism, like a hand grenade cushioned in the more civilized surrounding cortex, is the dark hive where many of mankind's primitive impulses originate. To go partners with that throwback, Americans have carried out of their own history another curiosity that evolution forgot to discard as the country changed from a sparsely populated, underpoliced agrarian society to a modern industrial civilization. That vestige is the gun—most notoriously the handgun, an anachronistic tool still much in use. Since 1963 guns have finished off more Americans (400,000) than World War II did.

After one more handgun made it into American history last week (another nastily poignant little "Saturday night" 22 that lay like an orphan in a Dallas pawnshop until another of those clammy losers took it back to his rented room to dream on), a lot of Americans said to themselves, "Well, maybe this will finally persuade them to do something about those damned guns." Nobody would lay a dime on it. The National Rifle Association battered down its hatches for a siege of rough editorial weather, but calculated that the antigun indignation would presently subside, just as it always does. After Kennedy. After King. After Kennedy. After Wallace. After Lennon. After Reagan. After ... the nation will be left twitching and flinching as before to the paps of its 55 million pistols and the highest rate of murder by guns in the world.

The rest of the planet is both appalled and puzzled by the spectacle of a superpower so politically stable and internally violent. Countries like Britain and Japan, which have low murder rates and virtual prohibitions on handguns, are astonished by the over-the-counter ease with which Americans can buy firearms.

Americans themselves are profoundly discouraged by the handguns that seem to breed uncontrollably among them like roaches. For years the majority of them have favored restrictions on handguns. In 1938 a Gallup poll discovered that 84% wanted gun controls. The latest Gallup finds that 62% want stricter laws governing handgun sales. Yet Americans go on buying handguns at the rate of one every 13 seconds. The murder rate keeps rising. It is both a cause and an effect of gun sales. And every few years—or months—some charismatic public character takes a slug from an itinerant mental case caressing a bizarre fantasy in his brain and the sick, secret weight of a pistol in his pocket.

Why do the bloody years keep rolling by without guns becoming subject to the kind of regulation we calmly apply to drugs, cars, boat trailers, CB radios and dogs? The answer is only partly that the National Rifle Association is, by some Senators' estimate, the most effective lobbying organization in Washington and the deadliest at targeting its congressional enemies at election time. The nation now has laws, all right—a patchwork of some 25,000 gun regulations, federal, state and local, that are so scattered and inconsistent as to be preposterously ineffectual.

Firearms have achieved in the U.S. a strange sort of in-

violence and a sense that as the social contract tatters, the good guys must have their guns to defend themselves against the rising tribes of bad guys. It is very hard to persuade the good guys that all those guns in their hands wind up doing more lethal harm to their own kind than to the animals they fear; that good guys sometimes get drunk and shoot other good guys in a rage, or blow their own heads off (by design or accident) or hit their own children by mistake. Most murders are done on impulse, and handguns are perfectly responsive to the purpose: a blind red rage flashes in the brain and fires a signal through the nerves to the trigger finger—BLAM! Guns do not require much work. You do not have to get your hands bloody, as you would with a knife, or make the strenuous and intimately dangerous effort required to kill with bare hands. The space between gun and victim somehow purifies the relationship—at least for the person at the trigger—and makes it so much easier to perform the deed. The bullet goes invisibly across space to flesh. An essential disconnection, almost an abstraction, is maintained. That's why it is so easy—convenient, really—to kill with one of the things.

The post-assassination sermon, an earnest lamentation about the "sickness of American society," has become a notably fatuous genre that blames everyone and then, after 15 minutes of earnestly empty regret, absolves everyone. It is true that there is a good deal of evil in the American air; television and the sheer repetitiousness of violence have made a

lot of the country morally weary and dull and difficult to shock. Much of the violence, however, results not from the sickness of the society but the stupidity and inadequacy of its laws. The nation needs new laws to put at least some guns out of business. Mandatory additional punishments for anyone using a gun in a crime—the approach that Ronald Reagan favors—would help. But a great deal more is necessary. Because of the mobility of guns, only federal laws can have any effect upon them. Rifles and shotguns—long guns—are not the problem: they make the best weapons for defending the house anyway, and they are hard for criminals to conceal. Most handguns are made to fire at people, not at targets or game. Such guns should be banned. The freedoms of an American individualism bristling with small arms must yield to the larger communal claim to sanity and safety—the "pursuit of happiness."

That would, of course, still leave millions of handguns illegally in circulation: the penalties for possessing such weapons, and especially for using them in crime, would have to be severe. Even at that, it would take years to start cleansing the nation of handguns. Whatever its content, no substantive program for controlling guns probably stands any chance of getting through Congress unless Ronald Reagan supports it. He ought to do so, not because he has been shot in the chest but because it should be done.

The indiscriminate mass consumption of guns has finally come to disgrace Americans abroad and depress them at home. It has been almost 90 years since the historian Frederick Jackson Turner propounded his famous thesis about the end of the American frontier. But the worst part of the frontier never did vanish. Its violence, once tolerable in the vast spaces, has sim-





American Nightmare

And yet it goes on, and on, and on... Why?
—Robert F. Kennedy on the murder of
Martin Luther King, 1968

Suddenly, like a nightmare in instant replay, it was going on again: the faceless, rootless loner with a pistol and a lunatic mission washed up within shooting distance of the American Presidency and the American dream. Yet again, television screens burned with the sickening imagery of assassination—Ronald Reagan walking and waving through a misty Washington rain, a Saturday-night special pop-popping bullets out of a crowd, the bodies of White House press secretary James Brady and two lawmen blown hurt and bleeding to the sidewalk, the Secret Service slamming a stunned and wounded President into his limousine and racing against death to a hospital. The news this time was good for Reagan and the others, and the omens for their recovery were favorable. The most grievous wound of all was struck to the soul of a nation—the discovery that its public life is not yet safe from the fantasies of madmen or the shadow of the gun.

I Forgot to Duck: Whatever saving grace could be found in the carnage on T Street owed mainly to Reagan himself, grinning like the Sundance Kid into the face of death, and to the extraordinary resilience of the government he had inherited only 70 days before. The President walked into George Washington University Hospital on his own with his blood oozing away, an undetonated explosive bullet in his chest and his fighting spirit very much intact. "I forgot to duck," he kidded going into two hours of surgery. "All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia," he kidded again coming out. His sang-froid spread to his colleagues, gathered in the White House Situation Room to install Vice President George Bush as acting President had the need arisen. It did not. Reagan resumed some semblance of command within eighteen hours—and the government, in the insistent word of the White House, "did not skip a beat."

Yet the mere fact of the *attempt* by an overprivileged under-achiever named John W. Hinckley Jr. was evidence enough that the eighteen-year death trip begun with the assassination of John F. Kennedy cannot yet be counted over. Hinckley, like most of his forebears in the American past, was the agent of no discernible cause larger than his own dementia—a Valium-dulled stew of rock songs, Nazi scriptures and an unrequited passion for the teen-age movie star Jodie Foster. But he is as well the child of the bloodiest generation in the history of America's public life and popular culture. JFK fell into the bull's-eye when Hinckley was 8, Malcolm X when he was 9, King when he was 12, Bobby when he was 13, George Wallace when he was 16, Gerald Ford when he was 20, Vernon Jordan and John Lennon when he was 25. He saved cuttings on some of them, and on their assailants, and read them to mean that murdering Reagan would be regarded—even honored—as a "historical deed."

He was wrong, of course; the disturbing lesson of the attempt on Reagan was not that Americans condone or encourage public violence but that they have grown numb to it. Hinckley did have his admirers in isolated pockets—the seventh-graders in Tulsa who cheered this TV shooting as they had J. R.'s on "Dallas" a year ago and the occasional callers to radio phone-in shows asserting that Reagan got what he deserved. What was more disquieting was the widespread that's-life acquiescence with which

many more Americans received the news and switched channels to something else, once the initial vertigo wore off and the medical bulletins turned favorable. "Nobody was shocked," said Frank Mankiewicz, the old Kennedy hand who now heads National Public Radio. "Suddenly, it goes with the territory. Everybody knows what presidents do: they run for office, they push bills through Congress, they make speeches—and they get shot at."

The swift return to what Reagan might call normalcy was due at least as much to his own iron-horse example, shaking off his wounds and his post-op pain as if he were 50 instead of 70 and chafing for his return to the White House as early as this week. "We could all say, 'Boy, that was a close one,'" said Jack Casey, a Detroit political consultant. "The President signaled to us that life goes on." For a day likely to live as long as his Presidency, he was the Duke defending the Alamo, Teddy Roosevelt taking a slug in the chest en route to a speech and waving away help until he had finished. His approval rating in an ABC News/Washington Post poll bounced 11 points, overnight, to 73 per cent. "General Patton or George Gipp couldn't have done it better," a Pittsburgh political scientist said. "He'll have an image of an almost mythic hero about him now."

He will need those resources and more in the weeks ahead, running the government from a sickbed through a particularly difficult passage. An Administration accustomed to running on delegated authority seemed to tick on nicely enough without him. But the crisis in Poland was beating dangerously near to what Reagan's men considered the flash point (page 62), with the President still in the hospital and his Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, freshly bruised by his rattled behavior in the first hours after the shooting. The Reagan economic package, moreover, was at a delicate moment of gestation. The

Senate voted during the week to cut the budget deeper, by \$2.8 billion, than Reagan had asked, and the Urban League's Jordan—himself scarred by sniper fire—pronounced it "no time to argue with a President." "Maybe the congressmen will feel sorry for me and pass my tax bill," Reagan told a visitor; still, he was champing to get back to work lest his program falter without him.

The Wrong Track: The less tangible danger was that John Hinckley had shot up more than a President and his retinue—that his .22-caliber Röhm RG-14 had wounded the American spirit as well at a moment when it had seemed so promisingly on the mend. In surveys by Reagan's polltaker Richard Wirthlin, public support for the view that the nation has somehow "gotten off on the wrong track" had dwindled sharply, from 77 per cent last June to 47 per cent only a fortnight ago. But the attempt on Reagan's life brought home how fragile that spirit is and how resigned Americans have become to periodic armed assaults on it. It has become a given that the open society cannot surely identify the dangerous men and women in its midst, or keep them from moving about at will, or even prevent them from buying weapons meant only for murder. With Reagan's wounding, Congress rang with impassioned cries for tightened gun control—and defeated whispers that, however popular, it will not pass.

To do nothing at all is to surrender to the possibility that the attempt on Reagan was not the last—that the shadow of the gun has become a deadly fact of American life. "Does anybody know what the guy's beef was?" Reagan mused, puzzling with the rest of the nation over the scrambled shards of John Hinckley's life. The real nightmare for America was that it didn't matter—that any crowd anywhere may conceal a tuned-out loser with a pistol in his pocket and a grievance to avenge in blood.

PETER GOLDMAN

Instant replay: A pistol spat bullets, a stunned and wounded President was slammed into his car—and, beyond a line of fallen bodies, lawmen pinned Hinckley to the wall

© Associated Press and AP Wirephoto



Reagan's Close Call

The cylinder spun, the hammer clicked and the little, snub-nosed revolver sprayed its chaos. Michael Deaver, deputy White House chief of staff, cringed like a man who had just felt death whistle past his neck. Press secretary James Brady pitched face down on the sidewalk, blood trickling through a grating. Policeman Thomas Delahanty spun around and then collapsed, a bullet in his neck, his hat flying through the air. One slug caught Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy in the chest, lifting and dropping him in a limp bundle on the pavement. Another punched a tiny hole in the left side of the President of the United States, who was pushed into his car by agent Jerry Parr and sped away so fast that at first even Ronald Reagan didn't know he had been shot.

The day before the shooting, 25-year-old John Warnock Hinckley Jr., a child of the right gone wrong, arrived at the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Washington—just five long blocks from the White House. For a few moments Hinckley leaned on a pole in the terminal; then he sat down in a blue plastic chair. At about 12:15 p.m. he got into line at the terminal's Burger King. "A Whopper, cheese, no onions, and an order of onion rings," he snapped at waitress Linda Ross, slamming a \$5 bill down on the counter. When the waitress asked if the order was to go, he snarled, "I said it was for here." He grabbed his change and tray, retreated to a far corner and wolfed down the food. At 1 p.m. he made his way to the Park Central Hotel on Eighteenth Street, two blocks from the White House and less than one block from Secret Service headquarters. He paid \$42 for one night's rent on room 312, which had twin beds, ivory wallpaper, a brown carpet and a color TV. He went out again, then hunkered down for the night—and his grim appointment the next day with Ronald Reagan.

While Hinckley cruised the porn district four blocks from the White House, the President was spending a quiet evening in the family quarters at the White House. Next morning he got up, showered, put on a blue suit and tucked a white handkerchief neatly in his pocket. At 8:45 he entered the Oval Office for the day's first briefing with his top aides—White House chief of staff James Baker, deputy chief of staff Michael Deaver and White House

counselor Edwin Meese. Richard Allen, the national-security adviser, went over the morning cables. Then his top Congressional lobbyist, Max Friedersdorf, gave him the morning line on Congress. The rest of the day looked to contain nothing more exciting than a meeting with David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank and dinner with a few Cabinet officers.

Two blocks away, Hinckley got up, dressed and left the hotel. Outside, it was raining. Hinckley went to Kay's Sandwich Shoppe down the street from the Old Executive Office Building, sat on a stool and began to eat his breakfast. Back at room 312, the maid came in. She found Hinck-



Hinckley under arrest: A 'historical deed' for love

ley's clothes packed neatly in a suitcase, a little travel alarm clock and a TV guide—little more. Not long afterward, Hinckley returned. He sat down to compose a love letter to someone he had never met: Jodie Foster, an 18-year-old movie starlet who played a teen-age prostitute in the 1976 film "Taxi Driver" (box, page 35). "There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan," he wrote. "Jodie, I'm asking you to please look into your heart and at least give me the chance with this historical deed to gain your respect and love." The signature was equally inflamed: "I love you forever—John Hinckley."

The letter was dated 12:45 p.m. At 1:30, Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan arrived at the White House to escort Reagan

to the Washington Hilton Hotel for a speech to 3,500 AFL-CIO union delegates. The two politicians, self-made men of Irish roots and humor, spent the five-minute drive reminiscing about the 1980 New Jersey primary, in which Donovan had played a crucial role for Reagan. Donovan told the President an old New Jersey joke about a local pol demoted to superintendent of Municipal Weights and Measures. After his first day, reporters asked him, "Sir, how many ounces in a pound?" "Hey," he protested. "Give a guy a chance to learn his duties." The President's limousine parked outside the hotel's VIP entrance and Reagan strode in. He worked a reception line, huddled with Donovan, Deaver and Brady in a VIP "holding room." Then he walked into the ballroom and gave a conventional little speech that ranged from his budget cuts to the work ethic to violent crime.

Fidgets: Hinckley got ready to make his move. Sometime after 1:15, when a room maid knocked and found him still in his room, he set off for the Washington Hilton. When he arrived, he took up a position in front of the curving stone wall that runs from the VIP entrance. "He was very fidgety, agitated," recalled Mike Dodson, a Pinkerton man working in the Agency for International Development across the street who noticed Hinckley as he waited for the President to emerge from the hotel. Reporters and cameramen, also waiting for Reagan, took up stations behind a red-velvet rope. The Secret Service did not screen the press crowd despite the fact that bystanders had made their way into it. A police lieutenant reportedly studied Hinckley for a while—but then looked away.

The leaky security upset Reagan's White House advance men. Rocky Kuonen pulled out a piece of paper and scribbled a diagram, reminding himself to sanitize the press cordon of bystanders before Reagan's next public stop. The precaution came too late. At 2:25 the President emerged from the VIP entrance into a misty rain. For convenience, his limousine was not parked directly in front of the entrance but 25 feet away so the motorcade could avoid the hotel's curving driveway and a circuitous exit as it pulled away.

As the Presidential party came out, Brady and Deaver swung left, headed for the staff car. Then Reagan stepped forward. Hoping to get in one quick question, Michael Putzel, an AP reporter, shouted, "Mr. President, Mr. President." The President smiled and raised his left arm in a cheery

Nancy and a convalescing President: 'Hon, I forgot to duck'



Moments before the shooting: The gunman is blocked from view by Officer Delahanty

wave. At that moment, Hinckley whipped out his gun, dropped to a crouch, took up a cop's professional, double-hand grip and opened fire. Reagan froze and went pale. "It was like looking at a person who has seen death reflected in his eyes," said Mickey Crowe, 24, a trembling demonstrator who had come to protest Reagan's pro-nuclear-energy stance. "All I can remember is his expression. It was like a guy saying: 'I'm in a moment of helplessness'."

Shield: Within two seconds, Hinckley emptied his gun, firing six shots in all. The little revolver made a deceptively innocent popping sound. "Firecrackers," thought Kuonen, who had seen heavier fire in Vietnam. At the first pop, Parr, 50, head of the White House Secret Service detail, reached forward and grabbed the startled President. Doubling Reagan over to reduce his target profile, Parr then hunched over him as a human shield and slammed him to the floor of the limousine. Even so, one of Hinckley's shots, caroming off the car's armor, tore a hole in Reagan's suit, pierced his body, traveled several inches down his side, bounced off a rib, punctured his left lung and came to rest just 3 inches from his heart. He felt nothing at first. "The car pulled out with the President looking back," said William Middleton, an architect who was standing nearby. "I think it was just the people standing in front of him that saved him."

As the President's motorcade roared down Connecticut Avenue, the radio ("Horsepower") in room W-16, the Secret Service command post at the White House, crackled to life. "Shots fired," reported an agent in "Halfback," the President's

follow-up limousine. "'Rawhide' returning to 'Crown,'" he added, signaling that Reagan was on his way back to the White House. "Rawhide not hurt, repeat, not hurt," Parr said a few seconds later. In the President's car, Reagan felt his side gingerly. He was having trouble breathing. "It felt like a hammer hit me," Reagan later described the sensation. He began to cough up red blood and agent Parr recognized it as oxygenated blood from the lungs. He directed the driver to change course. Grabbing the car radio, Parr said "'Horsepower.' Parr. Going to George Washington University Hospital. Notify hospital Rawhide en route."

From a window in a building across the street from the Washington Hilton, Wilma Criviski watched as the President's motorcade screeched away, leaving the bodies of three men on the ground. Rushing to a front office, she grabbed a phone, dialed 911 and cried to the emergency dispatcher: "We need an ambulance at the Washington Hilton Hotel; people have been shot in the street." Brady was face down, bleeding into a steel grating and tended to by a Secret Service agent who laid his gun to rest next to Brady's wounded head. Delahanty, a policeman who normally works a different beat but was assigned to Reagan because his guard dog Kirk was sick that day, also lay on the ground groaning in agony. Agent McCarthy lay silent.

The smell of burnt powder filled the air. Alfred Antonucci, 68, a burly, 5-foot 2-inch union representative from Cleveland, tackled Hinckley. Police, hotel security guards and Secret Service men brandishing their weapons also piled on. "There were

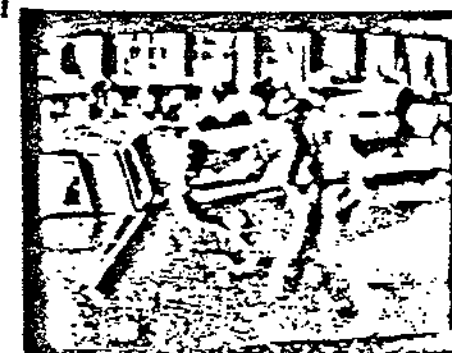
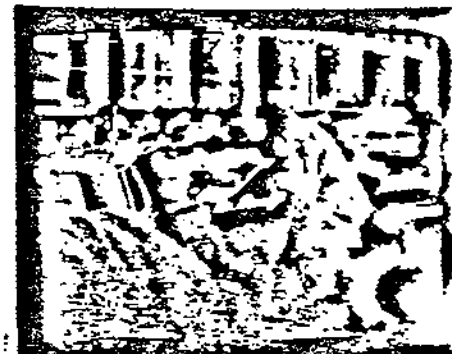
eight or nine people leaping on this one guy," said Dan Coffey, a mortgage agent. "It seemed like forever before they got him under control." After several minutes of struggling, the officers clapped handcuffs on Hinckley, pulled his coat up over his head as a makeshift straitjacket and hustled him off to metropolitan police headquarters. Three ambulances arrived and hauled away Brady, Delahanty and McCarthy. Looking at the bloody bandages left on the sidewalk, Garnet Chapin, 32, a Reagan advance man during the 1980 campaign who was in town to apply for a job at the Interior Department, said with a groan, "I know it's impossible to completely protect him . . . I was with him from Philly to Flint. Now I'm in Washington and I see this." Tears welled in his eyes. "Damn, damn," he cursed softly.

'Code Room': Within a few minutes the President's motorcade screamed into the emergency entrance of George Washington University Hospital, twelve blocks from the Washington Hilton Hotel. As two Secret Service agents hovered close by, Reagan got out, walked about 15 yards to the emergency room, then staggered and was grabbed by the agents. "His eyes rolled upward and his knees started to buckle," said Roberto Hernandez, 26, a paramedic. "I thought he was having a heart attack. I thought we were losing him." Hernandez took the President by the feet, and the agents hoisted him gently under the arms and carried him—faint but still conscious—to the "code room," a 10-by-20-foot space where the worst emergency cases are treated. "Let's get some oxygen on him," yelled a doctor as the hospital's trauma team

swung into action (page 45). Hernandez leaned over Reagan and whispered "They'll take care of you, Mr. President."

Another ambulance wailed up to the emergency room and Brady was wheeled into the room next to Reagan. A curtain was drawn between them. A few seconds later a third ambulance pulled up with McCarthy (DeLahanty was taken to the "criti-

cal-care tower" of the Washington Hospital Center.) McCarthy was lying on his side, clutching his abdomen. "Are you still with us?" asked a colleague. "Oh yeah, I'm still with you," McCarthy said with a grimace. In Chicago, McCarthy's mother and sister flicked on their TV, saw the first tapes of the shooting, and wept. When Hinckley began shooting, McCarthy had stepped into the line of fire, perhaps saving Reagan's life. "He knew the job had risks," said his



Six shots: Parr shoves Reagan into limo, McCarthy is hit and Deaver (below) ducks



Photos by Sheldon Feldman (centerman)—NBC TV News



Derek Heston

After the President's escape: Uzi-toting agent guards Hinckley as others attend Brady



© Sebastian Seppoc Jr.—Magnum

Evidence: An agent holds the attacker's gun

father, Norman, a Chicago cop. "He knew the dangers."

Meanwhile, from the Washington Hilton lobby, David Prosperi, 27, a White House press aide left behind by the retreating Presidential motorcade, flashed the word of the shooting to the White House. Mistakenly, he told deputy press secretary Larry Speakes that Reagan had not been hit. Speakes bolted into the hallway outside the press office, collared Presidential assistant David Gergen and delivered the news of the shooting. "Oh my God," Gergen thought. "Not again." The two men raced along the colonnade by the Rose Garden to the South Lawn. Seeing that Reagan's motorcade had failed to return, they ran into Baker's West Wing office. "Do you know what's happened?" Gergen blurted out. "Somebody's tried to shoot the President—and Brady's been hit."

"Oh, Gosh," Baker made a dash for the Secret Service command post. When Meese was alerted, he "went totally white," said an aide. A few minutes later Deaver called from the hospital with a garbled report: Brady and a Secret Service agent had been shot, but the President had only a bruised rib. Scribbling a "Do not hang up" sign on a sheet of paper, White House aides attached it to the phone and kept the line open to the hospital. (It took 40 minutes to install secure White House communications to the hospital.) Five minutes later Deaver was back with a grimmer report: "It looks like the President has been

gunned down; Brady's wound was to the brain. Suddenly, Deaver gasped. "Oh, gosh, here they come," he said, as Brady was wheeled by on a stretcher. "It doesn't look good for Jim," Deaver said quietly.

Baker's immediate problem was to determine whether Reagan had been incapacitated—and whether to transfer Presidential power to Vice President George Bush under the terms of the 25th Amendment. Baker asked Deaver to put Dr. Daniel Ruge, Reagan's personal physician, on the phone. Ruge reported that the President had a small bullet puncture in his chest and had lost 3 or 4 pints of blood; he called his condition "stable." Just then, one of Baker's other phones rang. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was on the line. Baker told him Reagan had been hit. "You know it's important how we handle this as far as the world is concerned," Haig said. "I quite agree with you," Baker replied. Before taking any action, however, Baker and Meese wanted to go to the hospital. At Deaver's suggestion, the two worried aides went first to the White House family quarters to persuade Nancy Reagan not to go to the hospital. "A lot of people had been shot; there was a lot of blood," said an aide. "It was his view that it wasn't the best place for her to be."

They were too late. Returning from a lunch in Georgetown, the First Lady had learned of the shooting from her chief of staff and a Secret Service agent. She immediately rushed to the hospital. She did

"He's all right, he's all right," she cried as she jumped from her car and sprinted to the emergency room. A Secret Service agent told her otherwise. "He's taken a bullet—but he's all right," the agent said. "Honey, I forgot to duck," Reagan told her. She leaned over and kissed him. As the President's bed was wheeled into the operating room, the doctors gently stopped the First Lady from entering. Looking up, Reagan caught a glimpse of Meese, Deaver and Baker. "Who's minding the store?" he said with a wink as the orderlies wheeled him into surgery. Looking up at the surgeons, Reagan quipped, "I hope you're all Republicans." "Today, everyone's a Republican," one doctor rejoined.

Rumors: Reassured by the preliminary guess of the doctors that Reagan's prognosis was good, Baker, Deaver and Meese saw no immediate need to invoke the 25th Amendment. But for a time it looked like no one was minding the store very coherently. Back at the White House, the stripped-down staff wallowed in rumors. It took nearly an hour before White House communications director Frank Ursomar so announced that Reagan had been shot. There was weeping when all three networks broadcast a false report that Brady had died. Speakes finally emerged and crushed the rumor. "There was a lack of precise information to say the least," says Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, the first Cabinet officer to arrive on scene.

together. Haig, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Attorney General William French Smith and CIA chief William Casey all rushed to the White House. The President's men gathered in the basement Situation Room (code name: Cement Mixer). Meese and Baker left word before they went to the hospital that Haig, as the senior Cabinet officer, should run the Situation Room, overseeing such duties as assembling the entire Cabinet should it be necessary to invoke the 25th Amendment later. Says Baker, "We did everything we had to do to take action if action was required."

Alert: Even so, Haig managed to stumble into one stinging set of nettles. As he was sitting in the Situation Room, he glanced up at the television and heard a reporter ask deputy press secretary Speakes whether U.S. military forces had been put on alert. "Not that I'm aware," Speakes replied. Haig feared that the press might misinterpret the vague report. "Come on, come with me," he told national-security adviser Allen. Without telling anyone where he was going, Haig took Allen in tow, raced up a flight of stairs and stalked into the White House press room.

For a take-charge leader, Haig made a rather clumsy entrance. Unannounced, sweating heavily from the run upstairs, his voice quavering, he announced that the appropriate Cabinet officials were in the Situation Room, that Vice President Bush was aware of the crisis, that U.S. allies had been notified as well and that no military alert was on. Down in the Situation Room, Wein-



An ambulance for Brady: Miraculous progress after the networks pronounced him dead

berger looked up absently at the television set and asked, "What's that old tape of Al running for?" He had no idea that Haig was upstairs on live TV.

But Haig got his facts wrong—and overstepped his authority. When a reporter asked who was making the decisions for the White House he replied: "Constitutionally, gentlemen, you have the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of

State in that order, and should the President decide he wants to transfer the helm to the Vice President, he will do so. I am in control here in the White House pending the return of the Vice President. If something came up, I would check with him, of course."

In fact, the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate follow the President and Vice President

Hinckley's Last Love Letter

Dear Jodie:

There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan. It is for this very reason that I am writing you this letter now.

As you well know by now, I love you very much. The past seven months I have left you dozens of poems, letters and messages in the faint hope you would develop an interest in me.

Although we talked on the phone a couple of times, I never had the nerve to simply approach you and introduce myself. Besides my shyness, I honestly did not wish to bother you... I know the many messages left at your door and in your mailbox were a nuisance, but I felt it was the most painless way for me to express my love to you.

I feel very good about the fact you at least know my name and how I feel about you. And by hanging around your dormitory I've come to realize that I'm the topic of more than a little conver-

sation, however full of ridicule it may be. At least you know that I'll always love you.

Jodie, I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you, whether it be in total obscurity or whatever. I will admit to you that the reason I'm going ahead with this attempt now is because I just cannot wait any longer to impress you. I've got to do something now to make you understand in no uncertain terms that I am doing all of this for your sake. By sacrificing my freedom and possibly my life I hope to change your mind about me. This letter is being written an hour before I leave for the Hilton Hotel.

Jodie, I'm asking you to please look into your heart and at least give me the chance with this historical deed to gain your respect and love.

I love you forever.

(signed) John Hinckley



Foster as a prostitute in 'Taxi Driver'

28



Larry Downing—Newsweek



James Knowles—SIPA Black Star

Baker, Meese and Deaver watch Bush on the air. 'The President has emerged with flying colors'

in the legal order of succession. And it is Weinberger, not Haig, who is in charge of the emergency military commands in the absence of Reagan and Bush. To make matters worse, Weinberger had just called Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to order a low-level increase in military readiness on the ground that no one knew whether the attack on the President had been an isolated incident or a conspiracy. When Haig returned and asked everyone to make sure that their actions squared with his statement, Weinberger refused to rescind his order, making it clear that he thought Haig was overstepping his authority. "You better read your Constitution," Haig snapped. There was a sharp exchange—Weinberger's office later denied leaked details—and finally the flap blew over. A few hours later the readiness order was lifted.

Reassurance: During that time the White House press corps grumbled angrily over the chaos around them. Finally, a senior Administration hand took aside a reporter friend and asked wistfully, "What should we be doing that we aren't doing?" "Continuity of government," the reporter snapped. "Get someone out here to reassure everyone." That role fell first to Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, the articulate and unflappable dean of Clinical Affairs and public spokesman for the hospital, who reported that Reagan had "sailed through" surgery.

Bush also emerged as a calming force. At the time of the shooting, he was in Ft. Worth, Texas, where he had spoken to a convention of cattlemen. He was bound for Austin to address a joint session of the state leg-

islature. As Bush's plane took off, special agent Ed Pollard told a Bush aide, "There has been an attempt on the President and two agents are down." At that moment, the plane started to climb, and Bush didn't get the word until the pilot leveled off. "Two Secret Service men are down," Bush said. "Don't you know how awful he [Pollard] must feel?"

A few minutes later Haig phoned, telling Bush to return to Washington and that a coded teletype message was on its way to Bush's plane. The television in the plane was tuned to ABC, and at 3:11 p.m. the Vice President of the United States, like millions of other shocked Americans, first learned that Reagan, too, had been shot. At 3:19, the coded message arrived confirming the news.

The Vice President's plane (code name: Treasureship) landed in Austin at 3:25 to refuel for the flight to Washington. House Majority Leader James Wright flew back with the Vice President. Bush invited

Wright to the forward compartment to talk. "He conducted himself in an atmosphere of total calm," Wright said later. He told Bush a story about Vice President Harry Truman on the day that Franklin D. Roosevelt died. Truman was with House Speaker Sam Rayburn when he was summoned to the White House. "Harry, you must be President now," Rayburn said. "Sam, I can't do it," Truman replied. "Mr. President," Rayburn said evenly, "You've got to do it." The plane landed and taxied into a hangar for security. Before Bush boarded the chopper, a Secret Service agent handed him a bullet-resistant raincoat.

Allies: Landing on the grounds of the Naval Observatory, the Vice President's official quarters, Bush found Meese waiting to escort him to the White House. Bush went directly to the Situation Room. Everyone there stood up as he walked in, and he sat down at the head of the conference table. "All right, bring me up to date," he said. "How is the President?" He was briefed on Reagan's condition and the messages Haig had sent to U.S. allies. Weinberger reviewed the military situation, reporting that there had been no unusual military movements warranting a U.S. response.

The meeting was low key, calm. Once or twice Bush propped his feet on the table as he talked. The briefing over, he left to address the networks. The President "has emerged from this experience with flying colors and with most optimistic prospects for a complete recovery," he said. "I can reassure this nation and the watching world that the American Government is functioning fully and effectively." The Vice President then left to pay

Haig briefing the press: 'Read your Constitution'

Courtesy NBC TV News



a call on Nancy Reagan. She had spent the hours during Reagan's operation with Jim Brady's wife, Sarah, and Timothy McCarthy's wife, Carolyn, in an office on the second floor of George Washington University Hospital. She also prayed in the chapel. Four hours after the shooting, Reagan was wheeled into the recovery room, draped in a bright orange blanket. He stayed there until 6:15 the next morning.

Progress Notes: Reagan's performance in the recovery room may have been his finest starring role. He had a tube in his throat and couldn't talk easily. He called for a clipboard, and on a pad of pink paper he began to dash off "progress notes." "I'd like to do this scene again—starting at the hotel," he wrote, convulsing the nurses and staff. For a time, he fell into a fitful sleep. Waking, he grabbed the pad and wrote, "I'm still alive aren't I?" Around midnight he once again reached for his writing gear and scribbled, "Winston Churchill said there is no more exhilarating feeling than being shot without result." At 1:30, in a sardonic reference to his respirator, he wrote, "Send me to L.A. where I can see the air I'm breathing." At 2:20, he passed a note to his round-the-clock nurses that said, "If I knew I had such talent for this, I'd have tried it sooner."

At 3 a.m., the doctors took the tube out of the President's throat, and he could finally talk.

"How long will it take to heal?" he asked one of the nurses.

"Ten days to two weeks," she replied.

"I always heal fast," he said.

"Keep up the good work," she told him.

"You mean this may happen several more times?" he asked in mock dismay.

Then the President turned serious. "I heard three or four rounds," he said. "Did anybody else get hit?" There was an awkward silence. David Fischer, the President's personal aide, had instructed them not to let on about the seriousness of Brady's wound or the suffering of McCarthy and Delahanty, explaining that Reagan had very intense feelings about the people around him and would be deeply upset—and perhaps set back in his recovery—by the bad news. Through the night the doctors respected the advice—and evaded the President's questions.

Through the day of the shooting and all through the night, the President's family and friends murmured prayers and rallied round him. "I was almost sure that something like this would happen; it's about time the courts decide the fun is over," said the President's brother, Neil Reagan, 72. The President's son Ron, 22, flew in from Lincoln, Neb., where

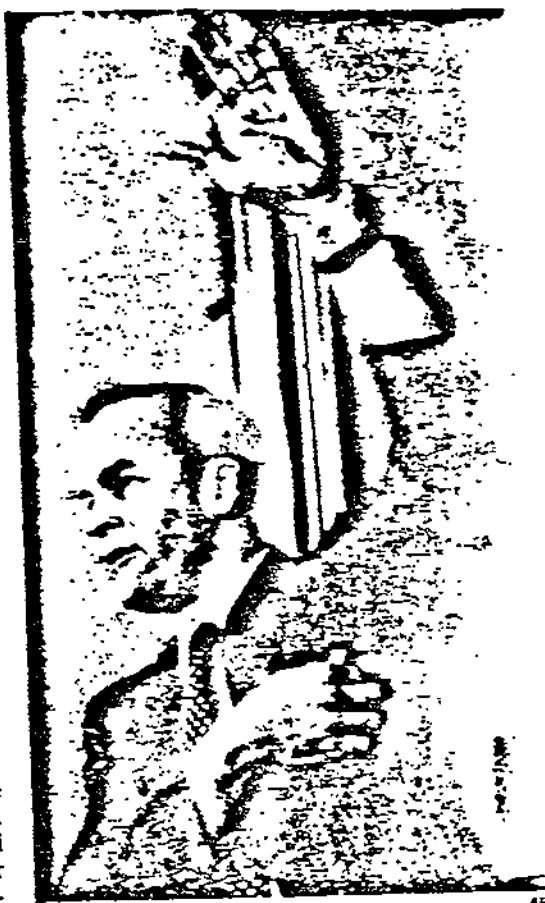
he was dancing with the Joffrey II Ballet. An Air Force jet brought Maureen, 39, Michael, 35, and Patti, 28, in from California. Billy Graham arrived; so did Frank Sinatra, who paid a quiet call on the First Lady at the White House to avoid publicity. Queen Elizabeth and the Pope sent comforting words—as did Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro.

Early the next morning, Reagan redeemed the faith of his men, who had decided against invoking the 25th Amendment. Around 6:45 a.m., Meese, Deaver and Baker found the President propped up in bed, brushing his teeth. "I should have known I wasn't going to avoid a staff meeting," he said, adding to Deaver, the keeper of his time, "I've really screwed up the schedule." When the three counselors assured him soberly that the business of government was going on as usual, Reagan fixed them with a Western eye and said, "What makes you think I'd be happy about that?"

Signature: The President still had an intravenous needle in his right arm and tubes in his nose; but he seemed eager to get back to work. The aides had brought along a bill restricting Federal price supports for dairy products. It represented Reagan's first real legislative victory. When they asked gingerly if he wanted to sign it, he said, "Would I ever."

Using his breakfast tray for a table, he scrawled a wobbly signature and sent the bill on its way. Later that morning, when Maureen dropped by, Reagan promised her that he would fly to California in three weeks for her wedding, then visit President José López Portillo of Mexico. Maybe, said the doctor, adding that the President wouldn't be anywhere near a horse for two months. Vetoing the sawbones, Reagan grinned at his daughter and held up a finger for one month.

The good vibrations were broken shortly after noon when Dr. Ruge came in to the President's comfortable, \$234-a-day room. The First Lady and aides had refused to give Reagan a newspaper because they didn't want him to read about Brady's con-



Dr. O'Leary: Reassuring an anxious nation

dition. As gently as he could, Ruge finally filled him in. "Oh, damn. Oh, damn," Reagan blurted, his eyes filling with tears. "Did it go into the brain?" Told that the bullet had indeed pierced Brady's brain, Reagan said, "Oh, dear, what's the prognosis?" The doctor told him that Brady might be partially paralyzed. "We've got to pray," Reagan said. When told about McCarthy and Delahanty, he said quietly, "That means four bullets hit. Good Lord."

Telegrams: As Reagan settled down to his convalescence, the First Lady bravely kept up her outward composure, but she was suffering deeply. While she had worried constantly about Reagan's safety when he was governor of California, she had hoped that his massive electoral popularity last

November would somehow help protect him. For the first three days she slept little. Between catnaps she would wake, write in her diary and nibble fruit; but she lost several pounds. She brought her husband a picture of them kissing at the inauguration so he wouldn't "forget what I looked like." During the day she set up shop in a room next to the President's. She was surrounded by boxes containing thousands of telegrams. She comforted other friends who

McCarthy, Delahanty: A bullet called the Devastator



phoned, and winnowed through get-well gifts for items to cheer the President. Perhaps the most successful was a giant horse head made of chrysanthemums—with a mane of jelly beans.

Reagan improved steadily: progressing from Jell-O to chicken soup, carrot sticks and homemade coconut ice cream, his favorite. But even as the atmosphere started to brighten, the FBI placed an urgent call to the doctors treating Delahanty. The FBI lab had determined that Hinckley had been firing particularly vicious exploding bullets called Devastators that fragmented on impact. FBI technicians warned that the slug lodged in Delahanty's neck near his spinal cord might still contain a live charge and explode. Delahanty's physicians had intended to leave it in place, avoiding an operation that might injure his spinal nerves and paralyze him. They explained the new danger to Delahanty and he agreed to an operation. A volunteer team of neurosurgeons, avoiding the hot cauterizing instruments normally used—for fear of setting off the Devastator—succeeded in extracting the slug, and the crisis passed.

Letters: As the days wore on, the President made a remarkably swift recovery, set back only by a temporary fever. The First Lady brought him his slippers and robe and he did some walking: 50 yards or so at first. The last hospital tubes were removed, and the White House allowed a first, postoperative photograph. After his first full eight hours of sleep, Reagan got back to matters of state. He received a National Security Council briefing. Haig gave him a preflight rundown on his trip to the Middle East, and Reagan dictated letters

for Haig to carry to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Weinberger briefed Reagan on his trip this week to a NATO meeting in Europe on nuclear policy. It was business-almost-as-usual—under very trying circumstances (page 39).

The suffering of Brady, Delahanty and McCarthy cast a pall over what might have been a happy ending to the crisis. But the others also began to improve. By the end of the week, when a doctor asked Brady what he did for a living, he said, "I answer questions." And when the doctor asked for whom, the fallen press secretary replied quickly, "For anyone who asks them." Informed of the progress of the others, Reagan said, "Oh that's great news, just great news, especially about Jim," then broke up callers by quipping, "We'll have to get four bedpans and have a reunion." Later he was visited by McCarthy. "When your children come, tell them that their father put himself between me and that guy," Reagan told the wounded agent. "I'm proud that there are guys around here to take those kinds of jobs."

While the victims were mending, the FBI was attending to Hinckley. The day of the shooting, a ten-car police motorcade hustled him from D.C. police headquarters to the FBI's Washington field office on the Anacostia River called Buzzards Point. While the G-men interrogated him, lawyers at the office of Charles F. C. Ruff, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, began to draw up the charges against him. The goal of the prosecutors was to present evidence showing that Hinckley had attempted to kill Reagan, not just wound him. The distinction was important. The maximum penalty for simply assaulting the President is \$10,000 and ten years in jail;

the penalty for attempted murder is life imprisonment. Hinckley was also charged for shooting agent McCarthy, another Federal crime, and he could still be indicted for assaulting Brady and Delahanty.

Around 10:30 on the day of the shooting, the Feds brought Hinckley to a Federal court for a bail hearing. Security was tight. Court stenographers, lawyers, employees and even the cleaning women all had to pass through a metal detector. FBI director William Webster sat in the courtroom ("It was on my watch," he said). Federal magistrate Arthur L. Burnett explained Hinckley's rights to him and asked if he understood the charges against him. "Yes, sir," Hinckley said softly, showing no emotion. Did he have a job? "No, sir." Any dependents? "No, sir." Could he pay \$1,000 as a down payment or retainer to a lawyer? "No, sir." So the judge appointed two court lawyers to represent him.

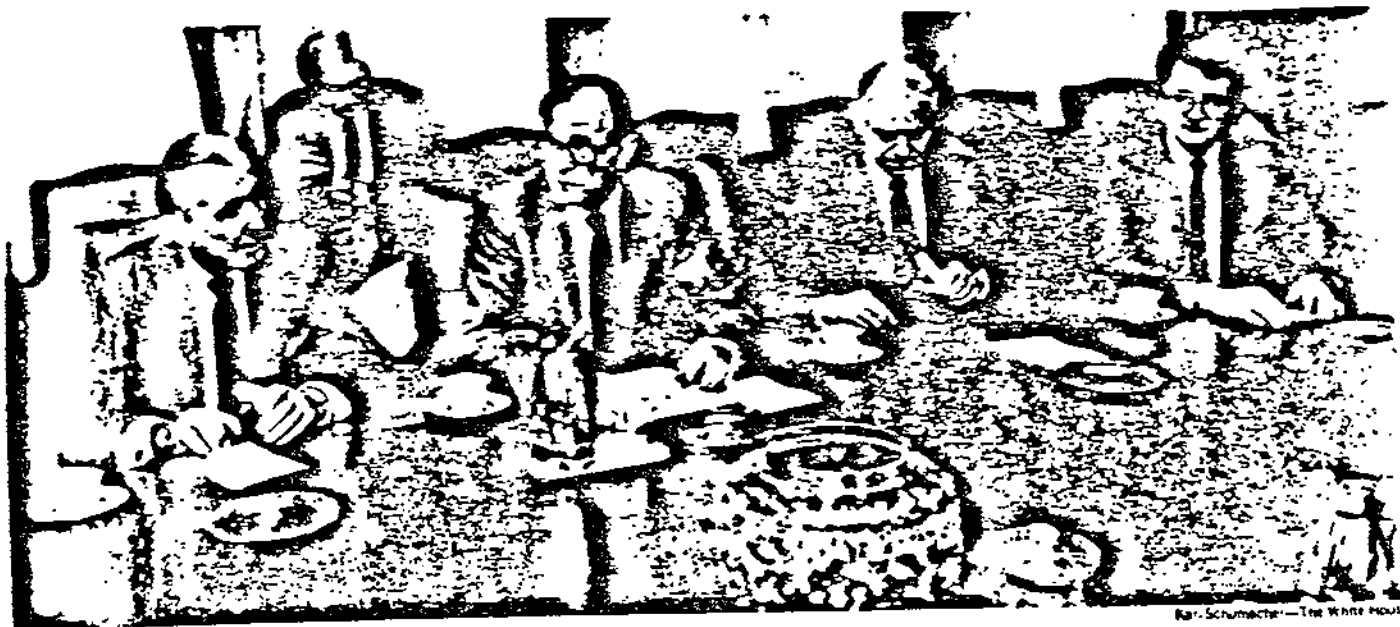
Rocky's Pawn Shop: Ruff argued that Hinckley was a drifter who should be held without bail. "This is not a man with a clean record," he said. The previous October, Ruff said, Hinckley had been arrested at the airport in Nashville, Tenn., for packing two .22-caliber handguns and a .38 revolver. Jimmy Carter was in town that day at Opryland, but no one had drawn any connections; he was fined \$50 and his guns were confiscated. Just four days later in Dallas he had bought two more .22-caliber Saturday-night specials at Rocky's Pawn Shop on East Elm Street—not far from where John F. Kennedy was shot. Later in Denver, Hinckley had purchased a new .38. Not long afterward he had set off on a three-day cross-country bus trip that had brought him to Washington—and his deadly appointment with the President.

The outline of Hinckley's odyssey was enough for the judge. He agreed to hold him temporarily without bail (to do so permanently might have violated the suspect's constitutional rights). Hinckley was led away and taken to the brig at the U.S. Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va., where he was clapped into a 6- by 10-foot cell under round-the-clock guard. Later, his father hired the respected Washington law firm of Williams & Connolly to represent him.

The immediate question was whether Hinckley was mentally competent to stand trial. A psychiatrist from Washington's Department of Human Resources examined him and tentatively found him fit to stand trial. A magistrate ordered a more thorough examination. Then Hinckley, wearing a bulletproof vest, was flown by helicopter to the Federal Correctional Institution near Durham, N.C., where he was put in isolation for his own protection while he undergoes psychiatric evaluation. It was likely to be a long time before he stands trial. But Hinckley, the glum wanderer who had never amounted to much, had already found his niche.

Tears and anger: The President's brother, Neil, daughter Maureen





Ray Schumacher—The White House

Bush runs a Cabinet meeting from the Vice President's chair: A carefully concerted campaign to demonstrate 'business as usual'



Who's Minding the Store

Amid the gaiety of his 70th birthday party at the White House in February, Ronald Reagan suddenly leaned over to Barbara Bush to ask "a very personal question" about the Vice President. "Is George happy with his job?" Reagan asked. "I just want to be sure he's doing enough. If the awful-awful should happen, George should know everything." Reagan's concern seemed particularly prophetic last week as George Bush moved confidently to assume many of the wounded President's official obligations—presiding over Cabinet meetings, promoting the Reagan budget, posing with foreign dignitaries. But in a concerted campaign of gestures and interviews, Bush and White House aides insisted that Reagan himself remains in control and that throughout the Administration it is very much "business as usual."

Although controversy still swirled around Secretary of State Alexander Haig (page 40), the Administration was running fairly smoothly, largely because of Reagan's longstanding style of leadership—more 9-to-5 board chairman than chief operating officer. Daily business is directed by Reagan's three top aides—White House counselor Edwin Meese III, chief of staff James A. Baker III and deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver. "All the critical aspects of government remain the same," says one senior staffer. Says another: "If we have to have a decision, that's when we go over [to see Reagan]. But a President is not called on to make a decision every day."

Reagan is kept informed on the most serious matters. He received at least one

visit a day from Meese, Baker and Deaver (usually together) last week and got a written briefing every morning as well from national-security adviser Richard V. Allen. He also received a series of "summary decision memos"—short reports on policy meetings he was not able to attend—and a daily log of Congressional activities. At

Bush pinch-hits for the President, but Reagan's three top aides remain firmly in control of things.

the George Washington University Hospital, Reagan's suite became the heart of a ten-room White House annex. Special communications gear was installed, and Reagan's longtime personal secretary, Helene von Damme, set up a desk for the duration of his stay. Less than fourteen hours after his surgery, Reagan signed in wobbly script a bill to block an increase in dairy-

Convalescent bill-signing: No auto-pen

Ronald Reagan

price supports. He also approved a number of Presidential appointments during the week and an Executive order slashing duty-free imports. "Anything of consequence is going to him," says a senior staffer.

Milkshake Crisis: Bush picked up the President's public duties tactfully and smoothly, combining much of Reagan's daily schedule with his own and canceling all out-of-town trips (although he did plan to fill in for the President at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama this week). Bush received a daily national-security briefing at the White House from the NSC's Allen, presided over several Cabinet meetings and did not hesitate to order additional staff work. He met with Congressional leaders and made a personal trip to Capitol Hill to talk up the Reagan budget (page 72)—a subject he pressed as well with 40 visiting labor leaders. Bush also met with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski and announced the Administration's decision to provide new aid to crisis-torn Poland (page 62). His new schedule caused only one minor problem—a digestive *crise* after Bush bolted down some pepperoni pizza and a milkshake for dinner late one night. "I didn't sleep too well," he laughed the next day.

Bush is careful to clear things with Meese and Baker. "I want to do what I can and I want to do it through you," the Vice President told Reagan's senior aides on the morning after the shooting, and he maintained his deferential posture throughout the week. "On anything major," reports one Reagan man, "the Vice President always says, 'We'd better discuss that with

the President." Bush tried to avoid any inadvertent self-aggrandizement; he ran Cabinet meetings from the Vice President's seat, conducted business in the Vice President's offices and even posed with Poland's Jagielski so as to avoid having the White House loom up symbolically behind him.

For all the deft coping, Reagan's condition did cause some delays in the affairs of state. A number of military appointments were postponed, as were several previously scheduled briefing sessions for Reagan. The President's men even suspended use of the

"auto-pen" that automatically signs routine letters, notes and photographs in Reagan's hand. The White House also delayed the scheduled announcement by Reagan of a regulatory relief package for the nation's ailing auto industry—and of a "briefing mission" to Tokyo, headed by U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, aimed at cutting Japanese auto imports.

Friction? At the weekend there was a report of "discord" between the two top White House staffers. At first they laughed—"You'll be surprised to learn we have friction," Baker told Meese—but they were also disturbed by the report, particu-

larly because of the trouble with Haig. White House sources insist there has been no friction among the Big Three—Meese, Baker and Deaver. "If any one of them has a strong view on anything, the other two go along," said one insider. "Their desire to cooperate is so extreme that the only question they ever ask is, 'What's best for the President?'" During his convalescence, more than ever, Ronald Reagan must rely on that kind of dedication to keep his Administration running smoothly.

DAVID M. ALPERN with THOMAS M. DEFRANK, ELEANOR CLIFT and JAMES DOYLE in Washington

'I Am In Control Here'

With the President undergoing surgery and the Vice President rushing back from Texas, Ronald Reagan's Cabinet assembled in the situation room of the White House. Suddenly, Alexander Haig bolted from the room. "What's he doing?" asked startled aides. "Where's he going?" A few minutes later Haig was on nationwide television, his voice quavering, his face ashen. "I am in control here..." he proclaimed. But he clearly wasn't—and once again he had plunged himself into conflict with his own Administration colleagues. This time Haig's embarrassing performance threatened to undercut his authority abroad as he embarked on his first foreign mission to the Middle East. The gaffe also raised a new round of doubts about Haig's coolness under fire and heightened speculation that he could not long survive as Secretary of State.

Even Haig's friends were taken aback by the televised discomfiture of the four-star general who had steered Richard Nixon through his last crisis. "I've never seen him like that before," said a State Department colleague who has known Haig for years. "He was cracking emotionally." In Congressional cloakrooms even his Republican allies complained about Haig's four-minute torrent of what one called "dingbat" misstatements on the Presidential succession and the state of military readiness. "I can understand his perception of the need to reassure," said Democratic Sen. Joseph Biden, a persistent Haig critic. "But the Secretary's action had an entirely opposite effect."

'Contact Point': As the devastating reviews poured in, the Administration moved to limit the damage to its senior Cabinet officer. Reports of White House dismay over Haig's performance were "honest-to-God baloney," chief of staff James Baker told NEWSWEEK flatly. Other White House aides who earlier had sniped at Haig went out of their way to praise him as an effective "contact point" during the first hour of the crisis. As a Nixon White House veteran, Haig was the Cabinet officer most familiar with situation-room procedures. "He was the only guy who knew what to do, who knew where the

phones were," says a source who was present. "He was the only guy who knew how to talk to the Vice President's plane."

Another top aide speculated that Haig had rushed on camera before pausing to collect himself. "The unsteadiness of his television performance didn't match the steadiness of his performance downstairs," he insisted. One reason for Haig's in-charge bluster, according to partisans, was to send a pointed message to the Soviet Union, which was massing troops on the Polish border. "He wanted it known our guard was still up," says a sympathetic official.

Credibility: Still, the we-love-AI chorus seemed rather strained. Some officials conceded that the campaign was not so much an endorsement of Haig's behavior as an urgent attempt to boost his credibility. "It was important to send a message to the Hill," says a White House topsider. "There's been a certain amount of chatter up there. This man has been gouged in public." As Haig departed for the Middle East, the White House felt it necessary to take the extraordinary step of publicly endorsing its chief architect of foreign policy. "The Secretary of State leaves today in the full colors as Secretary of State," emphasized a spokesman—"and with the full confidence of the President."

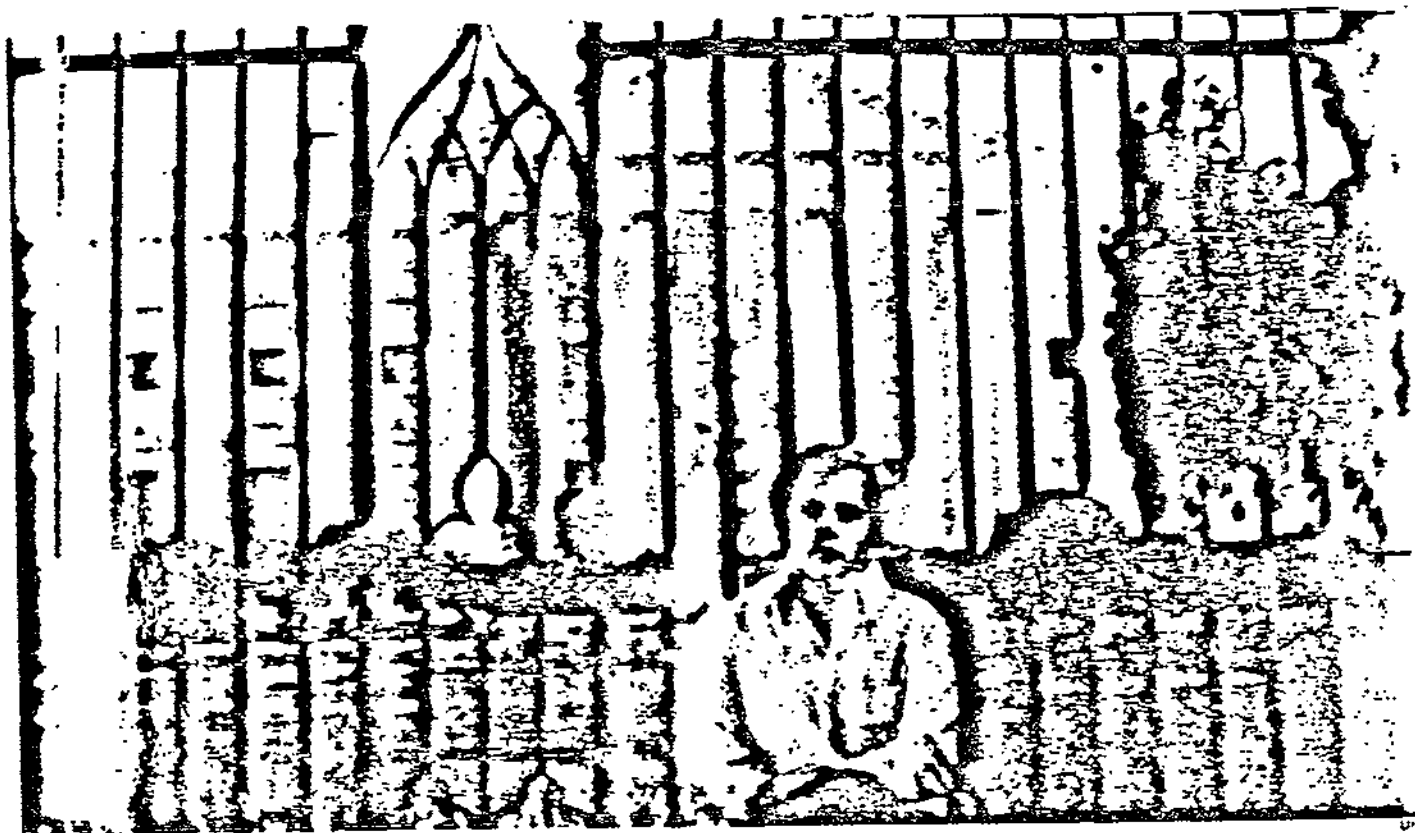
But this may not be enough to assuage the doubts of Haig's foreign hosts. An official of the United Arab Emirates told the Associated Press that Haig "should not expect much from us until we are sure the Washington leadership is no longer disunited." In Washington, Haig's future in the Reagan Administration seems uncertain. "I just hope he now understands how we work," sighs one senior official. "It's a gentlemanly give-and-take, not confrontational." State Department officials worry that, if the pragmatic Haig steps down, American foreign policy will be dominated by White House political coordinator Lyn Nofziger, Sen. Jesse Helms and other theologians of the right. Even Haig's close aides rate his chances for keeping his job at less than even. Haig's first venture abroad had thus become a mission not only to shore up America's standing in the Middle East, but also to salvage his own eroding position at home.

STEVEN STRASSER with ELEANOR CLIFT, THOMAS M. DEFRANK, HOWARD FINEMAN and JOHN WALCOTT in Washington

'Everything's fine, Chief—in fact, we've just been doing some papering in the Cabinet Room'

© 1981 Herblock in The Washington Post





In a picture taken by an unidentified photographer, Hinckley poses outside the White House sometime last year



Profile of a Gunman

In a life empty of achievement, John Warnock Hinckley Jr. finally succeeded at something last week. He made an impression on Jodie Foster that will last a lifetime. Apparently alone, he conceived and carried out his grotesque declaration of love, a "historical deed" intended to bridge the gap between his lonely world of bus stations and seedy motels and her bustling life full of promise; a horrible act distantly rooted in an idea of chivalry, like a scrawled obscenity that started out as a love poem. It was the act of a loser—a 25-year-old drifter who thought that shooting the President would make an impressive introduction to the teen-age actress he had never met.

He led a life of almost willful failure and obscurity. Although at least average as a student, he spent seven years off and on at Texas Tech University and fell one semester short of earning a degree. He joined the National Socialist Party of America and struck these jackbooted admirers of Hitler as dangerously unstable and potentially violent. Applying for work at a Colorado newspaper, he invented a job history for himself—as a bartender. He left behind few vivid impressions, and almost no favorable ones; some of the few words spoken in his behalf last week came from a maid at the rundown Denver-area motel where he lived for two weeks shortly before

He retained a nonentity even in crime; when he was picked up at the Nashville airport trying to board a plane while carrying three guns, the offense was considered too trivial for him to be fingerprinted.

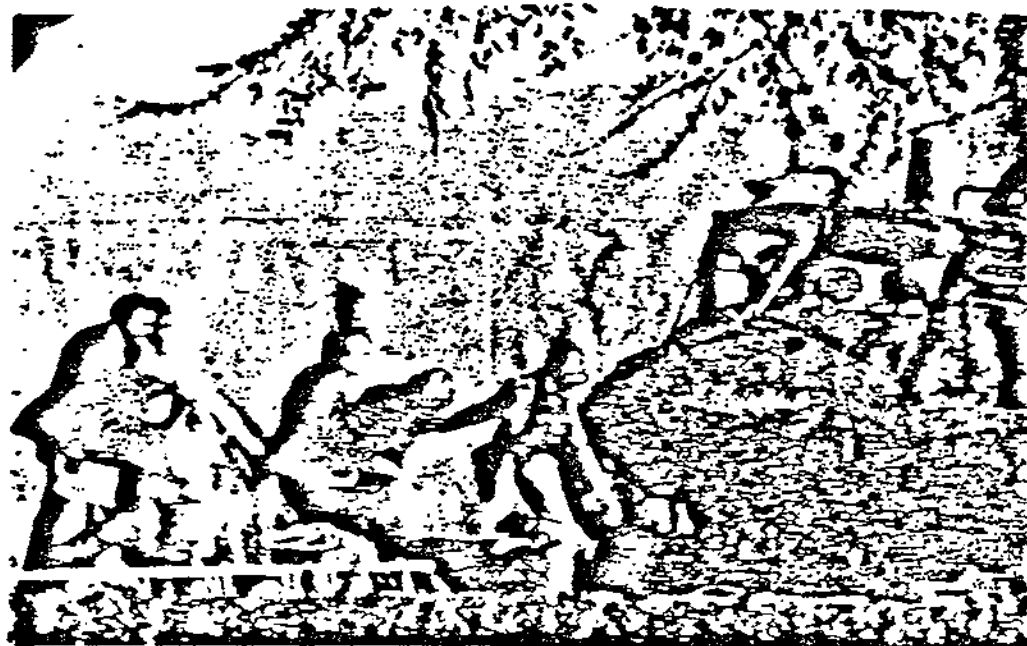
Hinckley is largely self-made as a failure. He is the third and youngest child of a wealthy Denver oilman active in religious groups and respected in business. Hinckley's sister, Diane, 28, was an unusually popular and attractive girl who married a Dallas insurance executive; his brother,

*A surly drifter with
a gift for failure,
Hinckley is driven
to violence by
a bizarre obsession.*

Scott, 30, is established in his father's business. Living in their shadow may have been part of John Hinckley's problem; a business acquaintance of his father recalled that he never spoke of his troubled younger son. "I never knew he had another son," said the colleague, Robert Kadane. "I thought he had only one boy." Yet just two weeks before the assassination attempt, Hinckley Sr. met with officers of one of his favorite

my son." His attitude was said to be one of "tremendous anxiety about the problem his son was having." The family retained Edward Bennett Williams's law firm to represent Hinckley after his arrest—but it was four days before they visited him in his cell in the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C.

Fatal Attraction: Somewhere in his wanderings Hinckley apparently crossed the invisible line into the same world inhabited by Mark David Chapman, the loner who came out of the night to kill John Lennon: a seductive world in which the lyrics of rock songs take on a personal meaning, and the faces in the movies seem to wink at you with a shared secret. From under a broad-brimmed hat, her blond hair falling in curls to her shoulders, Jodie Foster pouted fetchingly at Hinckley and won his heart. The tough-but-vulnerable, wise-but-innocent 12-year-old prostitute she portrayed in the 1976 film "Taxi Driver" had a fatal attraction for the lonely young man dreaming his life away over cheeseburgers and doughnuts in the low-rent district of Lubbock, Texas—for whom real-life girlfriends were just one of the many kinds of friends he never made. Presumably, it did not escape his notice—and it certainly did not go unnoticed by the FBI last week—that the leading character of "Taxi Driver," played by Robert DeNiro, plots the assassination of a United States senator, and eventually be-



Hustling Hinckley to a chopper bound for Quantico: Cues from 'Mein Kampf' and 'Taxi Driver'

that Hinckley owned a copy of the book on which the movie was based.

Hinckley may have been touched by Iris, the young hooker, but unfortunately he fell in love with Foster, the real person. His problem may have worsened after Foster, with considerable fanfare, enrolled as a freshman at Yale last year. Hinckley had apparently spent some months in Hollywood back in 1976, but if he attempted to contact Foster then, there are no records of it. Any letters from him were buried among the thousands she receives each month, most thrown away unread. But suddenly her address was no longer in care of an agent or a studio, but a room in Welch Hall at Yale, more or less open to anyone who can pass as a college student. Driven by his obsession, Hinckley arrived in New

Haven last fall only a few weeks after she did—and, ominously, just after he purchased two .22 handguns at a Texas pawnshop. Having come 2,000 miles from Lubbock, he spent much of his time a few blocks from her room, bragging at the Sheraton Park Plaza Hotel that he was Foster's boyfriend. Unkempt in his ratty Army jacket, he didn't look the part to bartender Mike Targove, and the newspaper and magazine pictures of Foster he pulled from his wallet weren't very convincing either. "The guy was ticking," Targove recalls.

How much closer he may have come to her is not known. In a letter recovered by the FBI from Hinckley's room in Washington, addressed to Foster but never mailed, he wrote, "Although we talked on the phone a couple of times, I never had

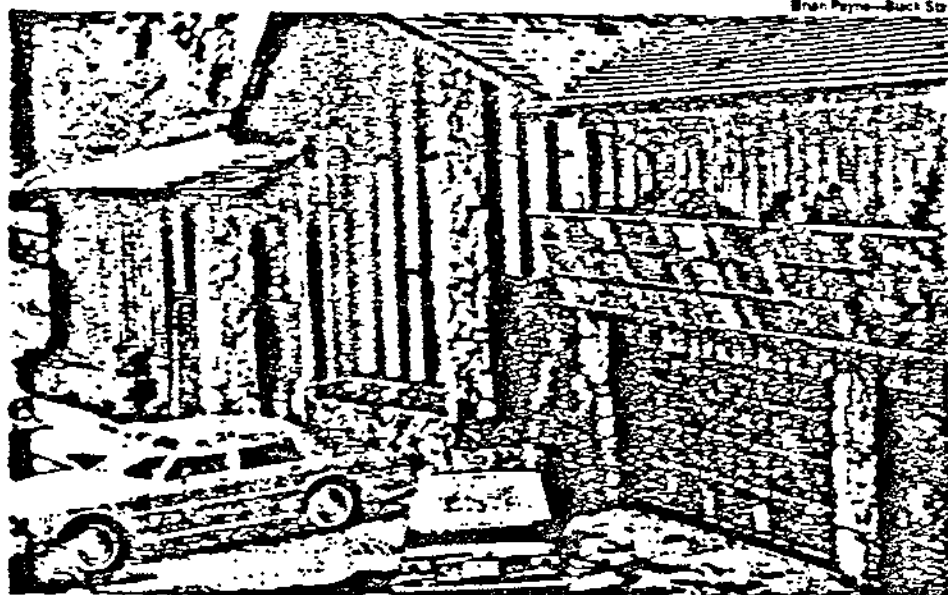
the nerve to simply approach you and introduce myself." But Foster insists that she has "never met, spoken to, or in any way associated with" Hinckley.

Propriety: He apparently returned to New Haven at least once, in early March, when three notes were apparently slipped under her door. Among them was a commercial greeting card, in the contemporary-humorous vein, which began "I'm a person of few words," and then repeated "I love you" dozens of times. It was signed "John." Foster turned these over to her dean, and they are now in the possession of the FBI. But Hinckley never overstepped the boundaries of propriety, his impassioned final testament to his absurd love was as polite as it was crazy. "Besides my shyness," he wrote, "I honestly did not wish to bother you with my constant presence"—so he would kill the President as a less intrusive way to get her attention, "respect and love."

It's possible that he was not always so considerate of her. FBI agents have reopened their investigation of a stenciled letter they received last fall warning that an attempt would be made to kidnap Foster, for what were said to be romantic reasons rather than ransom. It was mailed from Denver, where Hinckley was living at the time. The whole experience has been a useful—if alarming—lesson for the young actress in "the power of films to direct people's lives." But a frightened and bewildered Foster wants only to return to the unglamorous life of a freshman. "It's not myself that's involved," she insists plaintively. "I'm not involved in any of this."

If there is a lesson in Hinckley's troubled life, it is an exceedingly elusive one. His

Hinckley's father appears at the door of his elegant multilevel home in Evergreen, Colo.: 'Pray for my son'



downfall cannot be blamed on the wrong sorts of friends; he had none. Nor on a broken home, his parents' marriage was stable. As his father's oil- and gas-drilling business prospered, he moved the family from Oklahoma to the attractive Dallas enclave of University Park, and then to the even more fashionable Highland Park, to a house with a pool and a curved drive on a street that may well be the second most prestigious address for hundreds of miles around. The 1980 report of the Vanderbilt Energy Corp.—named in honor of Hinckley's older brother's alma mater, Vanderbilt University—was memorable for two lines: a substantial increase in net profit to \$805,000, and the advice of Hinckley's father in his letter to shareholders: "Commit to the Lord whatever you do, and your plans will succeed" (Proverbs 16:3).

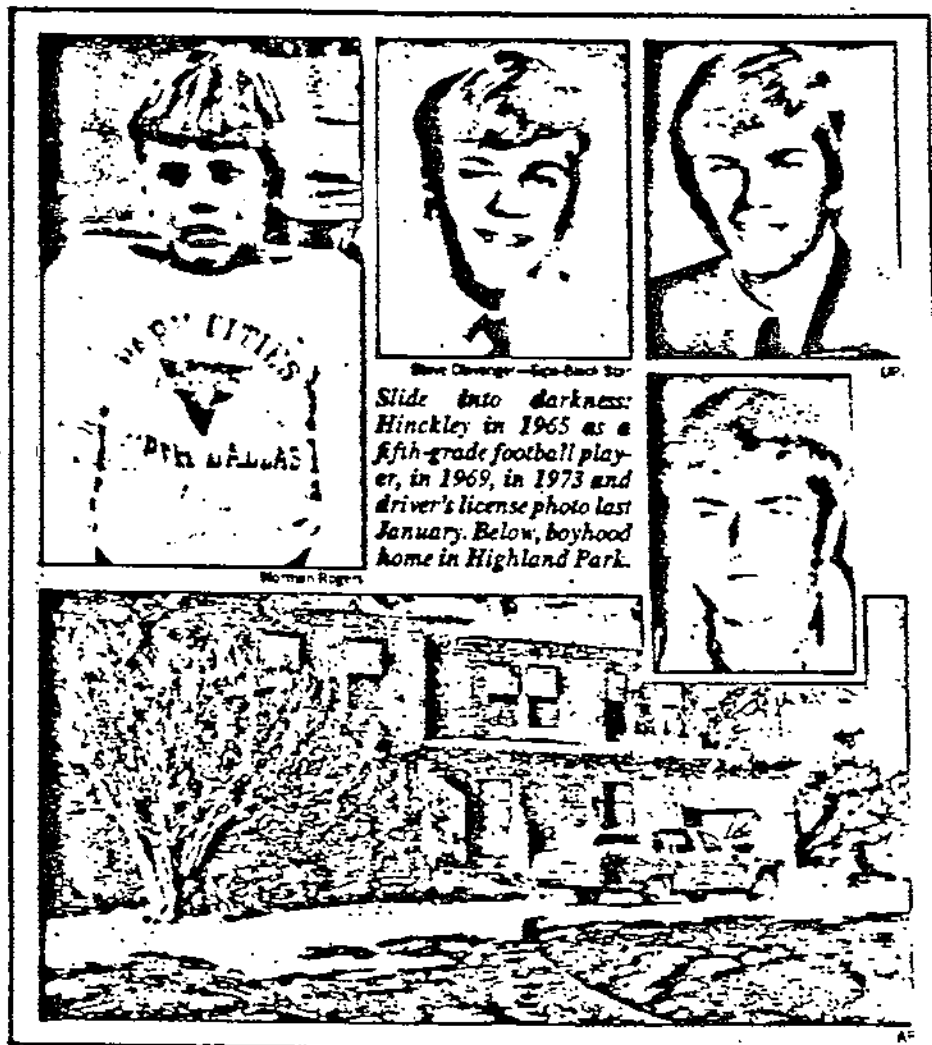
Conformity: In comfortable Highland Park, where the Hinckleys lived from 1966 until 1974, young John thrived at first. He was tall for his age, a good athlete and possessed of what classmate David Wildman called "good, natural looks—a big smile, a big set of teeth, blond hair, blue eyes." He was popular enough to be elected president of his homeroom class in seventh and eighth grades. Those are ages, of course, where conformity is valued, and he was well-endowed with that trait. Another former classmate recalls him fondly as "a pretty mellow guy, bland even."

Those were qualities that should have stood him in good stead in Highland Park High School, a bastion of oil-money privilege where the students are as uniform in their blond good looks as the blades of Astro turf in the school's football field. But he lacked the edge to compete in what is also one of the best public high schools in the nation; increasingly, he seemed to fade into the background. Academically, about in the middle. Athletically, nothing much. Socially, a nonentity. "It's tough not being wonderful in Highland Park," says former schoolmate Paul Gleiser. "He was a non-guy in high school." Most of his former classmates had to dig out their yearbooks last week to try and place Hinckley, and even with his bland, smiling picture at hand they could recall little about him. "He was just average," shrugs Kim Farrell. "An average sophomore, an average junior, an average senior. Average, average."

Probably to Hinckley's detriment, he was also the brother of a very much above-average Highland Park student: his sister, Diane, three years older, an A student, homecoming queen nominee, a leader in the mixed choir and as vivacious and outgoing as her brother was reclusive. Even after she graduated, Hinckley was still thought of as "Diane's brother." That, of course, will no longer be true; as one sympathetic family friend observed last week, "For the rest of Diane's life, she'll be known as John Hinckley's sister."

Hinckley's slide into darkness seemed to pick up speed once he entered Texas Tech University in Lubbock, in the fall of 1973. "He wanted to go to Yale," says Becky Nugent, spokeswoman for the Highland Park schools. "But he apparently didn't have the grades to get in. So he had to go to Texas Tech instead." Academically, Texas Tech's reputation is modest, but its 23,000 students take pride in their parties. Hinckley was above average as a student, but his drinking and hell-raising were not up to Texas Tech standards. He sat out the beer-keg parties, and those who knew or suspected that he was the son of

who make their college careers last most of their 20s, taking and dropping courses, reluctant to venture into the world—although what could have kept the friendless Hinckley in Lubbock is a mystery. During one of the interruptions in his education, he lived for a while in Hollywood, and sought work in a camera store, although he knew nothing of photography. In Lubbock, he is remembered as a glum, seedy figure in beltless blue jeans and a T shirt. "He was in a continual trudge," recalls one campus merchant. He survived on doughnuts and fast-food hamburgers, which he ate in his room, sometimes neg-



Slide into darkness: Hinckley in 1965 as a fifth-grade football player, in 1969, in 1973 and driver's license photo last January. Below, boyhood home in Highland Park.

a wealthy Dallas family fretted that he was letting down his class. "You would have thought he'd be in a fraternity," said Charles Shanklin, manager of a campus haberdashery. "He had money, plenty of money. You'd've thought maybe he'd be an ATO (Alpha Tau Omega)."

Hinckley enrolled first in the College of Business Administration, then transferred to a liberal-arts program in 1975. He took a wide variety of courses, finally settling on English as a major by 1978. But by then his attendance had grown more and more sporadic. He was turning into one

lecting to throw out the wrappers. A superintendent who saw one of Hinckley's apartments remembers it as filled with empty McDonald's sacks and not much else. "It didn't look like anybody lived there."

It was in this period that Hinckley had his brief and bizarre flirtation with the National Socialist Party of America. FBI agents have their doubts, but two high Nazi officials confirm that Hinckley joined the party in March 1978 when it was prominently in the news for plans to march through the largely Jewish community of Skokie, Ill. Hinckley's major contribution

bed truck in St. Louis that same month, hurling racial invectives alongside Frank Collin, then the party leader. But it had a profound effect on him, according to the current party chief, Michael Allen. "Before the [St. Louis] rally, he seemed like a pretty normal person," Allen says. "Outside of being a Nazi, he was a pretty ordinary fellow. But after the rally he was like a different person. He was very agitated. He said we needed something more dramatic [than rallies]. I took that to mean things like shooting people."

Letters: Hinckley confided some of these same ideas in about a dozen letters to Harold Covington, who was then a Nazi leader in North Carolina. Covington says that Hinckley was unhappy in Lubbock, and that he talked about moving to North Carolina. The Nazi leader is quick to note that "all of our discussion [about violence] was conducted on a purely theoretical plane. He didn't say let's go kill the President ... or anybody else." Nevertheless, Hinckley's attitude alarmed some of his Nazi superiors, and in November 1979, when Hinckley's membership was due to be renewed, the party apparently dropped him.

For an advocate of violence, Hinckley seems never to have gotten into a fist fight, or even raised his voice; as a would-be rabble-rouser he kept his opinions pretty much to himself. In a summer-session course in modern German history, he surprised his professor, Otto Nelson, by choosing to report on Hitler's long and turgid "Mein Kampf." But his three-page report was sober and factual, and earned an A-minus; Hinckley gave no hint that he ever considered putting Hitler's ideas into practice. If Hinckley was disappointed at leaving the Nazis, he also kept it to himself. But it was about that time that he began buying guns.

Up to this point, Hinckley seemed to strike most people as odd but not unhinged. But now things began to slip, faster. In February 1980, he sought help from a Lubbock physician, Dr. Baruch D. Rosen, for what may have been emotional problems. The doctor refused to say why Hinckley had sought him out. "Let's just say he had a problem," Rosen said. "I'm sure it will come out at the trial." Rosen treated him with the anti-depressant Surmontil and with 20 milligrams daily of Valium, a moderate dosage. Hinckley registered for a summer course at Texas Tech ("Anarchism, Fascism, Communism and Socialism"), but never showed up at class. By late September, he was on his way to New Haven, Conn., to launch his fantasy courtship of Jodie Foster. He apparently stayed in New Haven only briefly; he turned up next in the Nashville, Tenn., airport, on the afternoon of Oct. 9, attempting to

board a flight to New York carrying three handguns—two .22s and a .38. For the first time, Hinckley came to the attention of the law, but just barely—he paid a \$50 cash bond that same afternoon, forfeited his guns and was on his way.

Four days later he was in Dallas, visiting a seedy downtown stretch of East Elm Street, where Rocky Goldstein sells weapons beneath a sign that advises "Guns don't cause crime any more than flies cause garbage." He replenished his arsenal with two inexpensive blue-steel .22-caliber Röhm revolvers with checkered stocks, assembled in Miami of West German parts. It was one of these guns that was recovered outside the Washington Hilton last week.

Hinckley spent little time in Lubbock last fall, although he was there long enough



Arsenal: Nashville cop with Hinckley's guns

to have a political discussion with his apartment-house handyman; he reportedly expressed the opinion that all political leaders "should be done away with." He seems to have returned to his parents, who by this time were living in Evergreen, Colo., a wealthy suburb southwest of Denver. It was from here that FBI agents acting on a search warrant last week recovered three gun boxes, and Hinckley's diary, which contained everyday details of his mundane life—and a sheaf of news clippings on earlier assassinations. Hinckley's father reportedly told investigators he cut off his son's funds; he may have been receiving help from other family members. Hinckley applied for a job at Denver's two newspapers, giving references for jobs he had never held. He dabbled in the right-wing politics of the National Association of Con-

stitutional Government, a self-proclaimed refuge for malcontents. "I'd like to say we attract normal people," says the group's president, Henry Berriner, "but if we were normal, we'd be the majority." And on Jan. 21, he bought another gun, a .38.

A few Evergreen neighbors remember seeing Hinckley with girls, usually high-school students. But mostly they remember him alone, wrapped in an oversize shabby coat and watching the placid life of downtown Evergreen through sleepy, half-closed eyes. In March he made another pilgrimage to New Haven, and when he returned to Colorado he put up at the Golden Hours Motel, a run-down, \$10.60-a-night hideaway on the highway west of Denver. He traded a guitar and a portable typewriter for \$50 at G.I. Joe's Pawnshop, where the

clerk, Brent Morris, remembers him looking "like any bum off the street," but also "weird" and "scary." A local policeman had the same reaction when he spotted Hinckley standing in the motel parking lot and staring at the officer's patrol car; he questioned Hinckley but found no reason to hold him. What he remembered later were Hinckley's rose-tinted sunglasses—peculiar equipment after dark—and his eyes. "I never contacted a person so nervous who didn't have something dirty on him," says the cop, Chris Worsham. "He stands out as the most nervous person I've ever contacted."

Boyish: In those last few weeks before Hinckley left for Washington with his guns, he finally made a friend in Ginger Aucourt, the motel maid. Almost the only subject they had in common was the weather, but Aucourt and her teen-age daughter, Stacey, found his reticence endearing; he had, Ginger says, "a pleasant boyish face." Her opinion was unshaken even when Hinckley drove off on the morning of March 23, leaving a \$64 bill unpaid. As investigators have retraced his journey, he headed in his white Plymouth Volare to his parents' house, and then to the airport, where he flew to Los

Angeles by way of Salt Lake City. Then he doubled back east by bus, changing in Cleveland and Pittsburgh on the long ride to Washington.

He had given a pleasant little wave to Aucourt on his way out of the parking lot, and—uncharacteristically—he struck up an acquaintanceship with a fellow passenger on the three-day bus ride. The man who resisted friendships so long was at last allowing himself the luxury of human contact. His plans were still locked away in his heart, but perhaps he allowed just a glimmer of his happiness to show through. He was on his way at last; in just a few days, Jodie Foster would belong to him.

JERRY ADLER with STRYKER MCGUIRE and BETH NISSEN in Dallas, RONALD HENKOFF and TONY FULLER in Lubbock, JANET HUCK and RON LABRECQUE in Denver, ELAINE SHANNON in Washington and RICHARD MANNING in Chicago



What the Doctors Did

"I can't breathe," whispered Ronald Reagan. He was sweating and gray-faced, sagging toward the floor as he walked into the emergency room and was lifted onto a wheeled table. Quick hands began stripping off his clothes. "We don't think he's hit," said a Secret Service man. "We think he broke a rib when we pushed him against the car." But a doctor had already spotted the bullet hole in the President's suit jacket—and the medical team at George Washington University Hospital that was to save the lives of the President and his press secretary was already well into its practiced routine.

The President was exhibiting early symptoms of shock. Though alert, Reagan was gasping for air and sweating, and his blood pressure had dropped. Paged on the hospital's speakers, Dr. Joseph M. Giordano, head of the trauma team, hurried to the emergency room, where Reagan's blood pressure quickly recovered after he lay down. The doctor gave the President a local anesthetic and then inserted a tube into the lung cavity just beneath the bullet hole under his left arm. Other physicians and technicians drew blood samples, hooked up an oxygen mask and intravenous tubes to monitor blood gases and administer blood, and inserted a catheter to measure urine flow. On a chest X-ray, the bullet showed up as a white spot in the lower lobe of the left lung. It had torn a 3-inch furrow through the lung, deflating it as it went. But the physicians couldn't be sure whether they had spotted the entire bullet or whether fragments had broken off and struck organs in the abdominal cavity. Further X-rays of the abdomen reassured them.

Meanwhile, the President continued to bleed steadily through the tube in his chest. Quickly, the trauma team set up more

than a dozen units of blood and prepared for transfusion. Although Reagan is type O-positive, at first they used O-negative, which can be given to anyone regardless of his blood type, and later used O-positive to replace the 2½ quarts lost from the time of injury. In many such gunshot wounds, the lung reinflates and the bleeding stops when the chest tube is inserted, and the bullet can be left where it is without any risk. But Reagan continued to bleed.

"What are we doing, Joe?" asked Dr. Sol Edelstein, chief of the emergency room. "Are we headed to ICU or are we headed to OR?" Edelstein wanted to know whether intensive care would be enough, or if an

anesthetic thiopental sodium and then passed a tube down his throat so that a respirator could aid his breathing. Then they put him to sleep with nitrous oxide administered through a mask. "We will follow routine trauma protocol," Giordano announced to his colleagues.

The first order of business was peritoneal lavage, a procedure to double-check for injuries in the abdominal cavity. Giordano made a small incision under the navel and pumped a clear liquid into the abdomen. The liquid that drained back out seemed free of blood, showing that no organs had been damaged. But to make sure, the fluid was sent to the lab for analysis. After 45 minutes Giordano turned his patient over to the thoracic surgeons, Aaron and Dr. Katherine Chaney.

Incision: The President was turned on his right side with his arms taped in front of him. The team removed the chest tube to get more room and then made a 6-inch incision, from under the left nipple to the left side. The President's ribs were spread apart by a metal retractor and, wearing a lamp on his forehead, Aaron peered into the chest. He first removed a large clot of blood and then began searching for the bullet. The surgeon determined that neither the heart nor the aorta, the body's main artery, had sustained any injury. But failing to find the bullet, he ordered another X-ray—a side view of the chest. After half an hour Aaron found the "Devastator" explosive slug, removed it with a probe and handed it to a Secret Service agent, who carried it away in a metal cup. It had failed to explode on impact, but was flattened to the size and shape of a dime, suggesting that it had ricocheted off the Presidential limousine before striking Reagan.

Aaron then sutured the tear in the lung, removed the retractor and closed the

How the surgeons treated Reagan's wounded chest and James Brady's injured brain.

operation was urgent. Surgeon Benjamin Aaron, 47, decided to operate. As the team prepared for the 200-foot journey to the "heart room," fully equipped for major chest and heart surgery, Edelstein cautioned the technicians: "We are going slow, slow, slow." The President was propped at a 30-degree angle on the wheeled cart, or gurney, awake and talking to his wife and aides as he passed; his vital signs were still "rock stable," a doctor said later, and there was no need to risk anyone stumbling over one of the tubes threaded into him.

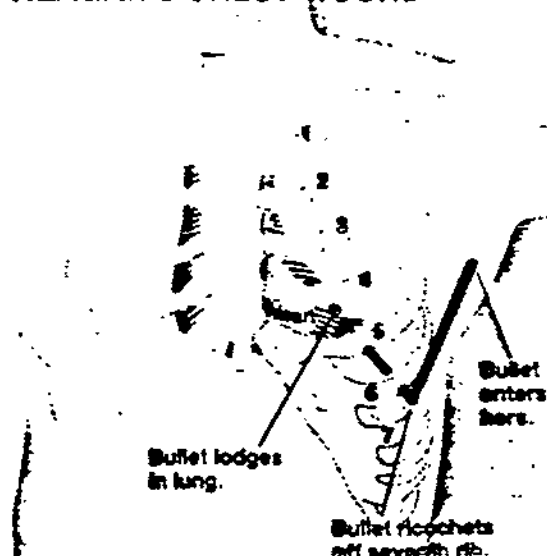
In the operating room, the team gave the President an intravenous dose of the

Christopher Blumrich—Newsweek

Aaron: Searching for the bullet



REAGAN'S CHEST WOUND



Giordano: Routine trauma protocol

Photos by Left Surgeons—Woodfin Camp & Assoc.



chest incision. During the operation, Reagan was given another quart of blood. "Skin to skin," the surgery had taken two hours. But before Reagan was taken to the recovery room, the team spent another hour scrubbing off the orange povidone-iodine disinfectant that covered the chest area, dressing the wounds and waiting for the anesthesia to wear off.

The President's first hours in the recovery room were uncomfortable. "He felt like he couldn't breathe," said one physician. Analysis of his blood showed that he wasn't assimilating quite enough oxygen at first, and he continued on the respirator for eight and a half hours. At the time, he was unaware that press secretary James Brady was lying in critical condition just the other side of a cloth screen.

Brady was by far the most seriously injured in the assassination attempt. He had arrived at the hospital in a fire-department ambulance three minutes after Reagan and was wheeled to the same trauma room. "I saw the bullet wound in his forehead. It was over the left eye," said paramedic Roberto Hernandez. "He was moving his arms and legs, but to no purpose. He was sort of like squirming." In the emergency room, Brady was met by a neurosurgical resident and an anesthesiologist. His blood pressure was a very high 240 over 160. He was moving his right limbs restlessly and he seemed to be mumbling. He was given an anesthetic and a tube was placed in his windpipe to assist breathing.

Fragments: The bullet entered Brady's head over the left eye and passed through a small portion of the left frontal lobe of the brain without causing much damage. But it did break up somewhere inside the skull; the fragments passed mostly through the right frontal lobe, causing severe bleeding and tissue damage. The largest piece of the bullet came to rest in the parietal lobe at the rear of the brain behind the right ear, with smaller fragments around it. At first, the outlook was bleak. A cross-sectional X-ray taken in the emergency room looked, in the words of one physician, like a "disaster."

Brady was immediately taken to the operating room, where his head was shaved in preparation for surgery that was to last more than six hours. Neurosurgeon Dr. Arthur Koblinc tried to be optimistic. When he heard that the media had reported that the press secretary was already dead, Koblinc replied, "Somebody ought to tell me and the patient." An ophthalmologist was called in to deal with swelling and a clot in the left eye, and he made several incisions to drain blood and relieve pressure. Then Koblinc moved in to explore

brain tissue, along with the bullet and bone fragments.

Koblinc made a "bicoronal" incision across the top of Brady's head from ear to ear. Next, he drilled a number of holes in the skull and removed a "large window" of bone. Then he took out bone splinters and bullet fragments from the left frontal lobe, where he found the damage "not too extensive." On the right side of Brady's brain, Koblinc suctioned out a large blood clot. He found "brisk bleeding" from the anterior and middle cerebral arteries, which had been severed. When the bleeding was brought under control, Brady's blood pressure dropped to a normal range. Finally, Koblinc removed the damaged tissue, fragments and the main bullet fragment. The surgeon estimated that Brady lost 20 per

cent of the tissue in the right hemisphere. Koblinc replaced the flap of skull and inserted temporary drains between the bone and skin.

The day after surgery, Brady showed hopeful signs. He was conscious, his pupils responded to light and he was able to move the right side of his body in response to commands from doctors. Later, he could even toss a cotton ball to his wife, Sarah, with his right hand. And when a doctor held up three fingers, Brady said, "Three." Following surgery, Brady was put on antibiotics to prevent infection, and given steroids and a drug called mannitol to reduce the swelling of the brain.

"Fine," Koblinc reported that he was making an "extraordinary recovery." By the weekend, he was off the critical list, and out of intensive care. The press secretary was speaking short sentences. He told the surgeon, "I'm feeling fine," and when a telephone started to ring he said, "Somebody answer the phone." Brady was able to move his right arm and leg normally, but showed little movement on the left. Though it is too early to speculate, Koblinc predicted that left motor function will improve significantly if there are no further complications. Moreover, since the "dominant" left side of the brain was harmed only slightly, the surgeon said there was a good chance that Brady has suffered little or no intellectual impairment. However, he suspects that "spatial orientation," governed by the right side of the brain, may have been affected, and since the olfactory tracts in the right hemisphere were destroyed, the gourmet Brady has probably lost his sense of taste and smell.

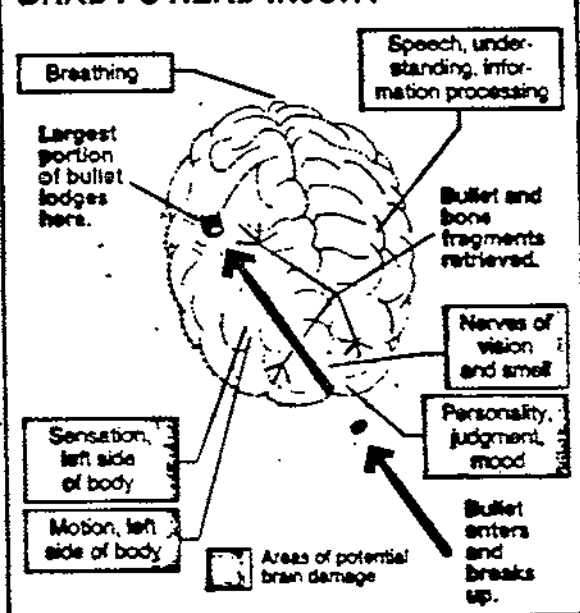
President Reagan, however, was making a speedy recovery last week. He was receiving cough therapy to

prevent fluid from accumulating in his lungs and occasional administrations of oxygen through a plastic tube under his nose. He was also eating heartily and walking in his hospital corridor. The only cause for concern came late in the week when Reagan's temperature rose to 102. However, after some fluctuations it dropped to normal. There was a brief scare that toxic amounts of lead azide—the explosive used in the bullet—might have leached into the President's body, but this was discounted

by experts. Throughout the President's ordeal, doctors were impressed by his good condition and youthful physiology. "It's a good lesson," said the hospital's spokesman, Dr. Dennis O'Leary, "that age itself is not an ultimate measure of an individual's stamina, health and capability."

MATT CLARK with MARY HAGER and

BRADY'S HEAD INJURY

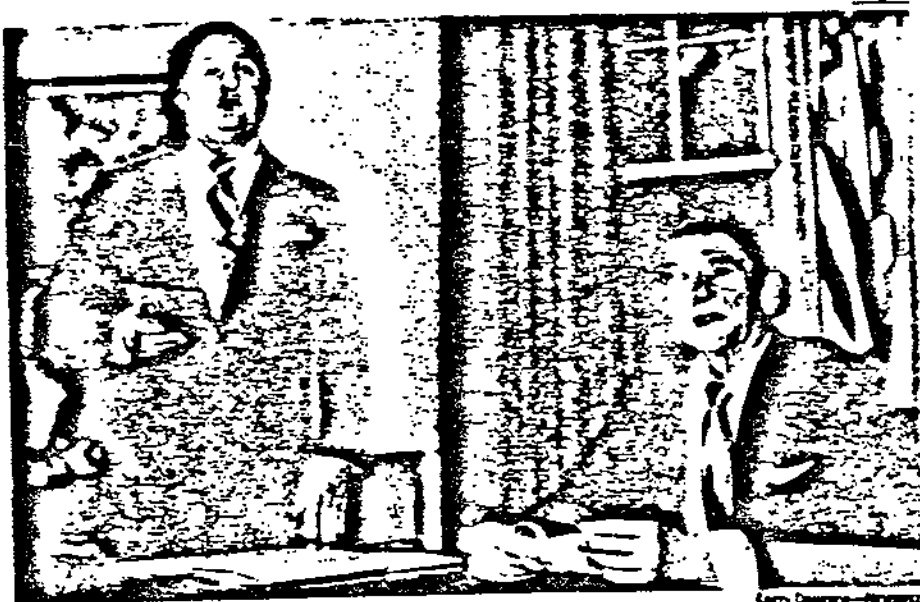


Christopher Bumich—AP/WIDE

Drawing shows bullet's path through the brain



Koblinc: Optimistic



Larry Downing—AP/Wide World

Steve Scalet—Black Star

With Reagan on Inauguration Day, at home with the range: 'Sheer talent' took the Bear to the top of the heap



Jim Brady Is Alive

He is known as "the Bear," the front man, the plump and affable occupant of the post he once described, only partly tongue in cheek, as "the second most challenging job in the free world." As Ronald Reagan's spokesman-in-chief, White House press secretary James S. Brady, 40, is a much-liked figure in official Washington: a witty companion for the relentless Washington press, a storyteller and a gourmet cook who has charmed his frequent dinner guests. He is not, however, a Reagan intimate and it was thus somewhat ironic that he was the aide closest to the President when the shots were fired last week, even taking a bullet in the brain that might otherwise have struck the President. He was erroneously reported dead by all three networks, but his spirited fight for life against almost hopeless odds has stirred his family, his friends—and the nation.

Brady was almost passed over for the job he desperately wanted. During his stint as campaign press secretary, he sometimes stung with his irreverent wit. A few days after Reagan's gaffe that trees cause more pollution than cars, Brady raced down the aisle of the campaign jet shouting "Killer trees! Killer trees!" and pointed to a forest fire on the ground.

"Blistered": After Reagan's victory, most of the President-elect's high command wanted to recruit a well-known journalist for the press secretaryship and Nancy Reagan reportedly claimed she wanted a "young and handsome" face in the job. As usual, Brady replied with a quip. "I come before you today not as just another man, but as just one of sheer talent," he

told reporters. A week later he got the job.

Brady's first task was to bring a measure of order to the White House press corps. He succeeded, up to a point. Despite some grumbling, reporters at Reagan's first press conference generally honored Brady's plea that they remain seated and seek Presidential recognition by politely raising their hands. Other reforms, like a dress code for network cameramen and the selection of Presidential questioners by lottery, fared less well. Veteran reporters complained at first that Brady lacked the access to Reagan so necessary for detailed briefings, later that he was frequently hard for reporters to reach. The joke was that Reagan had access to Brady, instead of the other way around. "I'm getting blistered for not returning phone calls," Brady grinned. "This access is killing me."

Dash: His humor helped Brady smooth some of the new Administration's bumpier moments. Two weeks ago, during the flap over a White House plan for "crisis management," he had just sat down at a press breakfast when he caught a tough question about Alexander M. Haig Jr. "Whatever happened to foreplay?" he cracked. At a lunch with NEWSWEEK reporters, he convulsed the table with a description of workaholic budget director David Stockman: "He sleeps in the closet hanging upside down with his wings folded over his eyes." In Reagan's pinstriped White House, Brady provided a dash of spontaneity—showing up for the President's lunch with baseball Hall of Famers wearing his beloved Chicago Cubs cap.

His easy wit masks a solid record in the fine art of political image-polishing. Brady was born and grew up in Centralia, Ill.,

graduated from the University of Illinois in 1962 and gravitated quickly toward politics. He first went to Washington as an aide to the late Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and later served in the Ford Administration, first as an aide to Budget director James T. Lynn, then to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld. In 1979 he joined John B. Connally's Presidential campaign (Connally called him "Friar Tuck") until Connally's flameout in the South Carolina primary.

Hot Cuisine: Brady lives in the Virginia suburbs with his 2-year-old son James Scott Brady Jr. and his second wife, Sarah—whom he calls "Raccoon," an affectionate counterpart for his nickname "Bear." (He also has another child by a former marriage, Melissa, 18, now a college student in Colorado.) Among his friends, Brady has a formidable reputation for both haute cuisine and culinary witticisms. He is the creator of "Captain Bear's Nightie Night," a quick-acting concoction of tea, sugar and Jack Daniels, and his recipe for an explosive variant of chili—"Bear's Goat Gap Texas Chili"—has won first place three years running in a Washington-area chili cookoff.

The bullet that slammed into his skull abruptly changed all that, perhaps permanently, for Brady and his family. His daughter, Melissa, rushing to catch a plane to Washington, was devastated to hear an announcer on her car radio report that her father was dead. "She's a very well-composed girl, but this thing really tore her apart," said a relative. "I don't know if she'll ever get over this." The agonizing question for his family and his friends, for all his remarkable comeback so far, was whether Brady would either.

TOM MORGANTHAU with ELEANOR CLIFT and THOMAS M. DeFRANK in Washington and bureau reports



Secret Service agents subdue Hinckley (against wall) while others aid wounded: 'You cannot avoid mortal risk to a President'



Can the Risk Be Cut?

As a Secret Service agent you are constantly on the alert for the individual who somehow does not fit. You scan the crowd, the rooftops, the doorways, the windows, ready to take whatever action may be necessary. . . . You look into thousands of faces and you try to determine in each if he or she may be the one who came to do more than look.

—Rufus W. Youngblood, "20 Years in the Secret Service"

John W. Hinckley Jr. went to the Washington Hilton last week to do more than look—and Ronald Reagan's bodyguards failed to stop him. Once again, an assault on an American President has raised questions about how well the Chief Executive is protected and what more should be done to keep him safe. Why, for instance, did security agents permit the crowd of newsmen and onlookers to get so close to the President—and why was his shield of bodyguards so thin on the critical flank? Should the Secret Service have been on the alert for Hinckley, who was arrested in Nashville last year for carrying guns during a visit by Jimmy Carter? Why didn't its agents insist that Reagan wear a bullet-proof vest or other state-of-the-art protective clothing?

In a feverish search for answers, three Congressional committees are examining the circumstances of the shooting and the Secret Service itself has launched an in-

a renewed call for gun control (page 57) and pleas from Federal investigative agencies for a loosening of restrictions on domestic surveillance. Some reforms, including tougher security requirements for the press, are almost certain to emerge from the inquiries. But the fundamental reality has not changed since the time of Abraham Lincoln: short of sealing off a President in hermetic isolation—a measure no leader

Short of keeping the President from the public, no security force can guarantee absolute safety.

steeped in American press-the-flesh politics would accept—the most efficient security system in the world can never provide fail-safe protection. "The political mission is almost in direct conflict with the protective mission," says Youngblood, chief of the White House Secret Service detail under Lyndon Johnson. "You cannot avoid mortal risk to a President. Impossible."

The primary responsibility for that mission impossible rests with the Secret Service, an arm of the Treasury Department established in 1865 to combat counterfeiting. In the late nineteenth century, Secret

chiefly because they were the only Federal personnel trained to do such a job. Soon after the assassination of William McKinley in 1901, presidents were assigned protection on a permanent basis, and ever since, the duties of the Secret Service have been expanding. Today 1,550 agents in 100 offices across the nation are responsible for protecting the First Family, the Vice President, his wife and children under 16, major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, sometimes, visiting heads of state. In addition, they still carry on their original war on counterfeiting. Their record is better than it may seem: though John Kennedy was killed while under Secret Service protection, dozens of assaults have been foiled without ever coming to public attention.

Blintzes: Protecting the President is no easy task. To do it, agents rely on a wide range of sophisticated equipment—from the computer that stores 27,000 names of potentially dangerous persons to the batteries of electronic devices that monitor every corner of the White House and grounds. A touch of a knee-high panic button under the President's Oval Office desk summons a flying wedge of agents in seconds—a protective measure accidentally proven effective by several embarrassed newcomers to office. Meanwhile, agents test the White House air for bacteria and noxious gases and mingle with the crowds that tour the building each day, occasionally packing off oddballs to nearby St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Reagan's jellybeans. Gifts of food sent to the First Family are regularly thrown away to guard against poisoning; once, an enraged President Lyndon B. Johnson tongue-lashed agents for overzealousness when they pitched out a package of cheese blintzes prepared for the boss by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's wife.

Outside the White House, the agents who guard the President constantly look for any sign of trouble—erratic movements in the crowd, a man wearing a raincoat on a warm, dry day, familiar faces that show up regularly when the President goes public. Before a President visits a site, agents inspect manholes for bombs and vantage points for snipers, and they closely coordinate security for the Presidential route with local police. And just in case all the preventive medicine doesn't work, they are well armed. Agents carry .357 magnum snub-nosed revolvers in hidden holsters, and some also carry Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns and tear-gas grenades. "All the hardware is for use in beating back a genuine group terrorist attack," says one former agent. "Otherwise, you're supposed to grab the assailant, not shoot him." Under ordinary circumstances, admits one high-ranking agent, "we're mainly reactive—we have to give away the first shot."

No Crouch: Perhaps most important, they provide the human shield that envelops the President whenever he is on the move. Early in his Administration, Reagan told an anecdote that vividly—and prophetically—described the agents' role. He had watched Secret Service agents target-shooting during the 1976 campaign and was surprised to see them firing from a standing position instead of the crouch he had been coached to assume for the movies. "Doesn't that make you too big a target?" Reagan asked. "That's just the point," an agent responded. "The reason we shoot standing up is to better protect your body with ours. That's our prime function, sir."

Every President has crotchets and conceits that make the job of agents even more difficult. During the Eisenhower Administration, for instance, Secret Service ingenuity was taxed to provide adequate security on golf courses, where Ike's route could not be varied to fool an assailant and where open fairways ringed by forests could conceal a sniper. Lyndon Johnson had a habit of making last-minute changes in his schedule that sent agents scrambling to provide protection. Gerald Ford loved

chat with well-wishers. Candidate Jimmy Carter wanted to do without protection. What finally persuaded him to accept a Secret Service guard was a piece of down-home advice from confidant Charles Kirbo. "Guvnah," drawled Kirbo, "if you don't take it, it means you ain't worth shootin'."

The biggest problem Ronald Reagan has posed for the Secret Service is his habit of pausing to chat aimlessly with the press. His bodyguards urge him to "wave and move, Mr. President." Last week he heeded that admonition—and was shot anyway.

Did security fail? Veteran agents concede

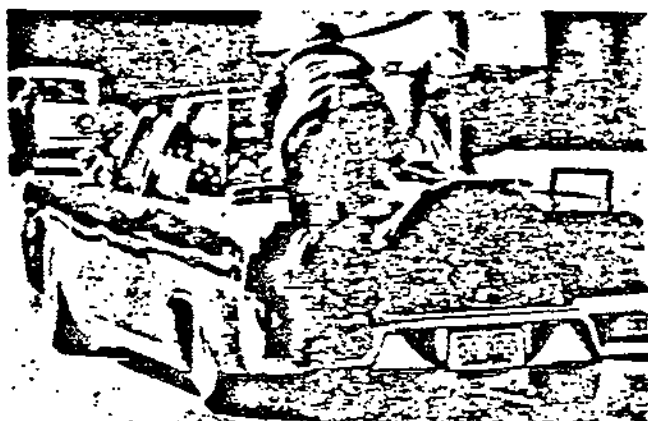
press area" outside the Hilton, where agents and White House press aides could bar those without credentials from the area closest to Reagan's exit route. Security experts predict that from now on, secure press areas will become far more common at Presidential visiting sites and that Reagan will be ushered through hotel basements and other less public entrance and exit routes more frequently than in the past.

Bulletproofing: It is also possible that Reagan's guards will ask him to make more use of bulletproof garments. According to Secret Service director H. Stuart Knight, the President "will wear protective attire anytime we ask him to," but agents did not feel that last week's excursion demanded it. One retired agent warns that persuading a President to take such protective action is not always easy. "To tell a President he can't do something because he might get hurt assaults his ego," he says. "He has to feel like a man, not a puppet, and you've got to figure out a way he can save face."

The Secret Service envelope around the President may also get new attention. Tapes of last week's assault show that Reagan was not entirely surrounded by agents when he left the hotel: his pressward side was almost fully exposed. Many agents say they are under heavy pressure from the President's political advisers to stay out of the line of cameras to avoid the impression that the Chief Executive moves about in an armed camp. Bruce Whelihan, principal press advance man for Richard Nixon for six years, reports that his staff struggled constantly to give cameras clear shots of the President against friendly crowds. "I'd sometimes go in with a hook and yank out agents who were too close," he recalls. "The President needs to see and be seen, hear and be heard," says Sen. Edward Kennedy. "The President cannot live in isolation."

Hearings in the House and Senate last week concentrated on why Hinckley's name never showed up

in the Secret Service's computerized list of potential threats to the President despite his arrest for trying to carry guns onto an airplane in Nashville. The answer was simple: the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had been informed about the incident, had not perceived him as a potential assassin and had not bothered to forward the information. Even if the FBI had acted, it is unlikely that Hinckley's name would have been included among the 400 people categorized as "serious threats," whose movements are closely monitored by local and Federal agencies. Others, largely writ-



Agents shield Kennedy limousine (1963), envelop Ford after 1975 attack: 'To protect your body with ours'

that Presidential trips within the capital are taken somewhat for granted by security forces; Presidents have traveled to and from the Hilton Hotel hundreds of times, and agents know the surrounding area well. Some criticize the discipline of some District of Columbia police during last week's incident. "They simply weren't on their toes," says one experienced advance man. "They were looking everywhere except at the press and public on that strip of sidewalk they were assigned to." Perhaps because similar procedures had worked in the past, the Secret Service and White House press

are checked only if the President is traveling.

Nevertheless, Secret Service director Knight thinks intelligence could be improved if Congress would loosen some of the restrictions on domestic surveillance to permit Federal agents to keep tabs on people they suspect of being potential menaces. In recent years, Knight told a Senate hearing, the service has been getting 40

per cent less information from FBI agents simply because "they don't have the information they used to have for us."

Still, it's doubtful that Congress could ever order a truly effective surveillance system without compromising the nation's cherished civil liberties. And in any event, presidents are sure to insist on going out among the people despite the risks. In fact, agents familiar with past attacks on American leaders are already fretting about what will happen when Ronald Reagan gets back

to work. "The first couple of times he goes out he's not only got to show he's healthy, he's got to show he's not afraid," worries one. "That means he's probably going to take some risks." His human shields will be scanning the crowds with renewed intensity, concentrating on finding someone who's come to do more than look—and hoping to stop him before he acts.

MERRILL SHEELS with RICH THOMAS
THOMAS M. DeFRANK and JOHN J. LINDSAY
in Washington and bureau reports

Guns Out of Control

The Midwestern congressman had just completed a speech favoring stronger gun-control legislation—and almost immediately, the computers at the National Rifle Association in Washington began to hum. In moments, the machines produced the required information: names, addresses and phone numbers of key contributors to the congressman's last campaign who also happened to be ardent hunters and NRA members. Eighteen hours later, the congressman got the first of what would be two dozen phone calls. "I was at the athletic club and people kept asking me what you're doing," said a campaign financier. "They say you want to take our guns away."

Such a scenario—a composite based on factual experiences—illustrates the power of a special-interest group that friends and foes alike consider the most effective lobby in Washington. Almost singlehandedly, the NRA has stymied all attempts to strengthen the Gun Control Act of 1968, hastily passed after the murders of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. Now, after the shooting of Ronald Reagan by a gunman using a Saturday-night special, a new flurry of gun-control activity has begun on the state and national levels. In Illinois last week a state Senate committee sent a bill to the legislature that would provide a maximum prison sentence of three years for the sale or possession of a handgun. And in Washington, as many as 40 new bills may be introduced that would impose new restrictions on the sale of handguns. Ducks at dawn have a better chance: despite opinion polls showing that nearly two-thirds of the public now favor gun control, the NRA still has the money, organization and clout to shoot down national firearms bills.

Outlaws: The NRA's own position begins with the constitutional assurance that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed"—words inscribed across the black marble façade of its Washington headquarters. What they seek, NRA officials say, is "legislation against crime rather than firearms." According to the NRA, gun registration or strict licensing requirements would eventually mean confiscating the arms of the law-abiding citizen without hampering the criminal. As one NRA bumper-sticker says, "If guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns."

The NRA's slogans may be a trifle simple-minded, but its lobbying tactics are not. Its computers can pinpoint 1.8 million members throughout

the nation. "They can crank out more letters than you can imagine," marvels House Democrat Thomas Downey of New York. Even though the NRA maintains a \$4 million war chest for national lobbying efforts, its power really sprouts at the grass roots. "The NRA has developed supporters in each community, those who can effectively lobby not only Federal officials but local and state officials as well," says Sen. Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut.

The NRA has also received indirect recruiting help from governments. It didn't hurt membership drives, for instance, that a 1903 Federal law established a surplus-military-rifle-sales program, with participants limited to NRA members. A court ruled the law unconstitutional in 1979, but the NRA still finds plenty of support at the state level. Some states require hunters to take safety courses before they can receive a hunting license—and more often than not, the courses are run by the state chapter of the NRA.

Victims: The anti-NRA lobby has relied mainly on emotion to sell its gun-control arguments. "I'm not ashamed of admitting that what brought me to this issue was the death of my son," says Pete Shields, chairman of Handgun Control Inc. (Shields's son was a victim of San Francisco's "Zebra" killer in 1974.) Realizing the effectiveness of the NRA's efforts, many gun-control groups are starting to emulate its tactics. Handgun Control, for example, has mounted a 2 million-letter direct-mail campaign to boost membership from 120,000 to 1 million, and it plans to increase its budget from \$1 million to \$3 million.

Both sides have their sights on Congress as it begins to consider several firearms bills—including one allowing felons who have not been convicted of violent crimes to buy handguns. Sen. Edward Kennedy will reintroduce a measure this week that closes at least one loophole in the 1968 law by banning imports of parts used to assemble cheap handguns such as the .22-caliber Röhm RG-14 pistol—made in Miami from

West German parts—that was used to shoot Reagan. But the conservative 97th Congress is more likely to promote mandatory jail sentences—ranging from two to five years—for anyone convicted of using a gun in a crime. That happens to be an NRA position—and a favorite of Reagan himself. Might the President now back strong handgun legislation? The answer came quickly from Administration officials last week: even as a victim, Ronald Reagan is still a foe of gun control.

MICHAEL REEST with DIANE CAMPER and GLORIA BORGER
in Washington and bureau reports

Handgun foes: An old battle begins anew





The Assassin Syndrome

As children, they are lonely, friendless introverts, often living in broken homes. They grow up full of self-loathing and have troubled relationships with the opposite sex. Drifting from job to job, they become chronic losers with grandiose fantasies and goals. At some point, something goes haywire. They grow increasingly violent and irascible. They may fixate on a single object of adoration or hatred until, through some scrambled logic of their own, they confront a public figure with a gun.

That rough psychological profile loosely fits each of the more than one dozen people who have tried—often successfully—to kill a U.S. President or other prominent national public figure. Unlike European countries,

rowly missed Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, all lost their mothers as young children. The father of John Shrank, who wounded Teddy Roosevelt in 1921, died soon after his son's birth; Lee Harvey Oswald's father died before he was born. Later assailants also fit the pattern. James Earl Ray's father deserted the family; so did Sirhan Sirhan's. Both of Gerald Ford's assailants, Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme and Sara Jane Moore, quarreled bitterly with their parents.

Like John Hinckley, many would-be attackers grew up in the frustrating shadow of more successful older siblings. John Wilkes Booth's brothers, for example, were prominent actors. "This one-down family position predisposes the boy to develop a rebellious attitude toward authority and tradition," says psychiatrist Irving Harris,

before their act. Lawrence, for example, quit his job as house painter, then became violent and abusive. Booth lost his voice and turned angry and irrational. The year before he shot John Kennedy, Oswald lost several jobs and separated from his wife. Similarly, Bremer was demoted from his busboy job for erratic behavior, and police found him sitting in a car, with bullets and a pistol, one year before he shot Wallace.

Spy: Many of the would-be assassins searched for causes to believe in and joined extremist groups only to find they didn't belong. Booth claimed to have killed Lincoln to avenge the Southern defeat, but he never fought for the Confederacy. Oswald's bid for Russian citizenship was rejected, and he was the sole member of his "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." Moore,



Lee Harvey Oswald: Shot two days after arrest

Sirhan Sirhan: Eligible for parole in 1984

Arthur Bremer: Eligible for parole in May 1982

'Squeaky' Fromme: Eligible for parole in 1985

Sara Jane Moore: Eligible for parole in 1986

where assassinations tend to be political acts by terrorist groups or military juntas, assassinations in the United States have almost always been the work of loners, fulfilling some twisted private desire.* Experts blame the phenomenon on everything from lax gun control and the "American dream," with its unrealistic promise, to violence in the movies and even rock music. Whatever the causes, each new assassination or attempt raises the same questions: how can the human time bombs be spotted and what, if anything, can be done to defuse them.

Death: The most comprehensive profile of Presidential assailants was compiled as part of a 1969 study ordered by Lyndon Johnson after Robert Kennedy's assassination. Although there are exceptions to the pattern, the similarities are remarkable. The study found that almost all had troubled childhoods, and many lost one parent through death or divorce. Charles J. Guiteau, who shot James Garfield in 1881, Leon Czolgosz, who killed William McKinley in 1901 and Giuseppe Zangara, who nar-

who has studied Presidential assassins. "He can do it in a roguish way, like Billy Carter, or he can resort to assassination to manipulate the limelight."

As children, the assailants-to-be have trouble making friends. Arthur Bremer, who shot George Wallace in 1972, was a wary loner who muttered under his breath. Most of them shared a physical resemblance: as a rule, the men were short and slight or chubby, the women dumpy and plain. Frequently, they had stormy relationships—if any—with the opposite sex. Richard Lawrence, who tried to kill Andrew Jackson in 1835, never married, nor did Shrank, Zangara or Ray. Bremer doted on a 15-year-old girl who spurned him, then lamented his virginity in diaries found after his arrest. "The people who become assassins have poorly developed libidos and trouble establishing sexual identities," says psychiatrist David Abrahamsen, who suggests that attacking a President may be the ultimate way to prove manhood.

Rootless and aimless as young adults, they usually floundered. The 1969 study found that almost all had undergone a dramatic personality change one to three years

a jangled matron, joined several radical groups, but informed on them to the FBI. Czolgosz tried to join an anarchist group and was branded a police spy—much as Hinckley was expelled from the National Socialist Party of America when its leaders suspected he was an undercover agent.

Like Hinckley's dreams of Jodie Foster, many assailants developed bizarre fantasies. Lawrence claimed he was King Richard III and believed that the United States was keeping him from his wealth. Guiteau imagined he had earned an ambassadorial post. Such delusions are often ways to "take revenge for an extreme sense of helplessness," says Abrahamsen—a means of compensating for feeling "that they are nobodies."

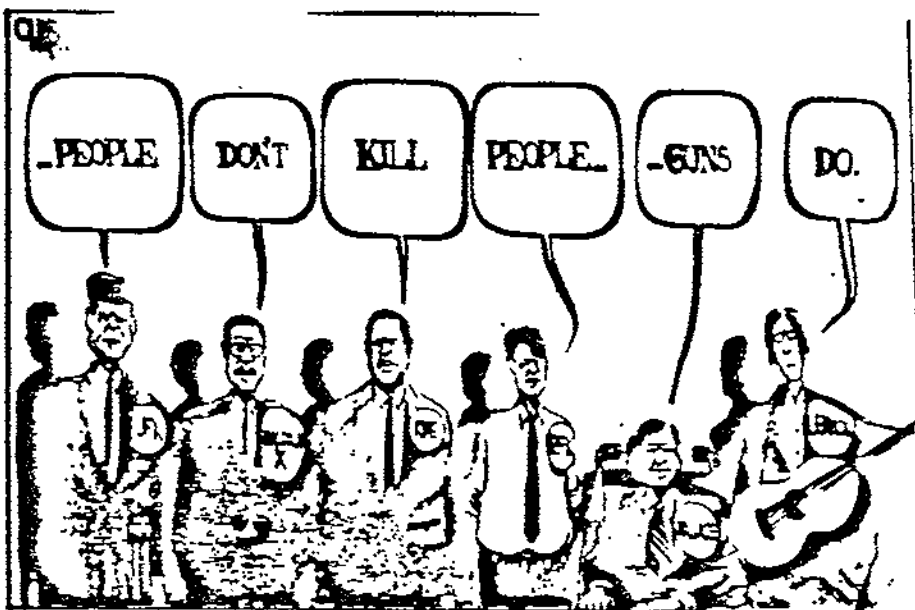
Ultimately, it is to become "somebody" that assassin-types turn to violence, psychiatrists believe. The assassin sees killing a public figure as a prominent achievement—even though it may be a displaced death wish. Such people "politicize their inner turmoil," often blaming society for their failures, says psychiatrist Lawrence Freedman, who helped compile the 1969 study. Robbed of a parent figure in child-

*Two exceptions were Oscar Collazo and Grisho Torresola. Puerto Rican nationalists who stormed Blair House in 1950, intending to kill Harry Truman to dramatize their fight for Puerto Rican independence.

hood, they may also be striking at the ultimate father figure. In attacking a President, experts say, the assassin is attacking the office, not the man. Indeed, several assassins have switched targets: Oswald originally gunned for Gen. Edwin A. Walker; Bremer stalked Nixon for weeks.

Given their tangled motives and oddly isolated lives, assassin types seem unlikely hired guns for shadowy conspiracies (box). Yet conspiracy buffs have seen dark plots in every assassination and attempt. Guiteau's sister maintained that a second gunman, hiding in a doorway, actually killed Garfield. Because Zangara's bullet killed Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak, some conspiracists think the assault actually was a plot by mobsters to kill Cermak, not Roosevelt. Lawrence's attack on Andrew Jackson was thought to be a Whig Party plot. Conspiracy theories are still emerging about John F. Kennedy's assassination—alleging everything from a second gunman to a coffin switch. None of the alleged plots has ever been proven, and some psychiatrists say that the theories suggest a national need to see something sinister behind each assassination—rather than the possibly more alarming truth about demented individuals with guns.

Perhaps most disturbing of all is the fact that though they can sketch the profile of the typical assassin, experts don't know what to do with the information. Hundreds of thousands of citizens fit the basic mold—but no one can predict when or if they might become violent. Experts can accurately predict violent behavior in only about one of three cases. "Among violent people, some are mentally ill," says psychiatrist



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Searching for causes: Which comes first, the gun or the gunman?

Daniel Freedman of the University of Chicago. "Among the mentally ill, few are violent." Although Hinckley had seen a therapist, would-be assassins rarely come into contact with psychiatrists before their acts—and those who threaten violence are seldom believed, mainly because the vast majority never carry out their threats.

Detention: Law-enforcement officials and Secret Service agents don't know what to do about assassin types either. It is a Federal crime to threaten the President of the United States, and in some states a person who does so and exhibits signs of

psychosis can be incarcerated temporarily. Still, the U.S. Constitution guards against most "preventive detention"—and psychiatrists and legal experts alike warn that people cannot be institutionalized for having potentially criminal backgrounds. The answer—if there is one—would seem to be greater private supervision of possibly dangerous people by their friends, doctors and families so that they are not, as Hinckley's parents reportedly described their son, "wandering aimless and irresponsible."

MELINDA BECK with DONNA POOTE in Chicago; EMILY NEWHALL in New York and bureau reports

For Conspiracy Buffs Only

In all the recent history of assassinations and assassination attempts in America, none seemed more clearly the work of one man with one gun and no rational motive than last week's audio- and video-taped attack on Ronald Reagan. But this shooting, like the others before it, churned up the usual waffle of anomalies, discrepancies and coincidences that attend chaotic events in the real world—and so provided the usual grist for yet another generation of conspiracy theorists to chew over for years to come. The black comic and conspiratorialist Dick Gregory scooped the pack this time, assuring a Los Angeles talk-show host that the CIA and the FBI did it—and experienced students of the literature of assassinations could almost see a hundred similar theories blooming out of what seemed so fallow a patch of ground.

Among the possibilities:

■ **The Hinckley-Didn't-Do-It-or-at-Least-Not-Alone Theory.** The very videotapes that make such a seemingly open-and-shut case against John W. Hinckley Jr. never actually show his face until after his capture. As it happened, he was standing back in a cluster of newsmen, behind the cameras, until he started shooting. But a dedicated conspiracy buff might argue that he was (1) an innocent fall guy or (2) only one gun among two or more. Argument (2) offers the more tempting fodder for the conspiratorialist: one or two anomalous flashes of light

on the tape, a suspended moment in which members of Reagan's security force look the wrong way for the source of the shots and the scrambled first reports from an embarrassed Secret Service mistating the make and caliber of the pistol involved—a perfect invitation to a two-gun scenario.

■ **The Maybe-Hinckley-Did-It-but-the-Government-Helped Theory.** The first question a conspiratorialist might ask is how an ex-Nazi once arrested on a gun charge in Nashville, Tenn., on a day when Jimmy Carter was in town could escape being punch-carded into the Secret Service's computerized list of potential assassins. There were real security lapses at the scene as well—the ease with which Hinckley slipped into the press pack, for example, and the clay-pigeon distance Reagan had to walk to his car when it could have been parked closer to the hotel exit. The evidence in each instance points to carelessness, but there are no mistakes in conspiracy theories—only calculated acts.

■ **The Cherechez-Le-Veeep Theory With Mystery Woman and Trilateral Corollary.** For the farthest-out plot-spinners, it will not pass notice that (1) George Bush addressed the Trilateral Commission the Sunday night before the shooting, that (2) Hinckley's brother, Scott, had a dinner date with Bush's son Neil that Monday and that (3) there were several phone calls from an unidentified woman to Hinckley's hotel room that day (the FBI said she was trying to call someone else). Any significance in these occurrences can be left to the imagination, and probably will be.



A recovering President Reagan, his wife beside him, takes a hospital stroll.

U.S. NEWS
A WORLD REPORT

WHAT IMPACT?

Repercussions of the assassination attempt will ripple for months—in domestic and foreign policy alike. For now, the U.S. is happy to have a hero for President.

A gunman's attack on President Reagan touched off shock waves that promised lasting effects on a fledgling administration and the nation.

Ramifications go beyond the question of how quickly Reagan—felled by a bullet in the chest on March 30—will be able to return to the Oval Office. In the aftermath of the assassination attempt:

- Polls showed Reagan is widely regarded as a hero, admired for showing courage and humor during a painful ordeal. The boost in popularity already is muting opponents and may even prolong his honeymoon with Congress.

- Secretary of State Alexander Haig shapes up as a casualty, attacked by White House aides who felt the former general behaved erratically during the tumultuous hours after the shooting.

- Vice President George Bush, unflappable throughout the crisis, emerges as the real No. 2 man on the

Reagan team and potentially a powerful political force in 1984 or beyond.

- Top White House aides, thrown into a state of confusion in early stages of the emergency, embarked on a campaign to reassure the nation that the administration is in firm control.

- Reagan, having suffered a severe injury, will come under increasing pressure from staff and family not to over-tax himself. This could force a change in a freewheeling style that has made him especially vulnerable to attack.

- The Secret Service, one of whose agents was wounded in the assassination attempt, will undergo a full-scale review of the measures it takes to protect the Chief Executive.

- Advocates of gun control, led by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), will press anew for curbs on the sale of handguns like the one used to shoot Reagan—but probably will not succeed.

Taped by television crews, the attack on Reagan was later witnessed by millions—the second time in a generation that the nation was stunned by the sight of a President shot in the streets during a public appearance.

But by the end of the week, doctors reported Reagan was in "satisfactory" condition and was expected to recover speedily, barring unexpected complications such as bleeding or infection.

The 70-year-old Reagan, by all accounts, exhibited the recuperative powers of a much younger man. Associates added that he also laid to rest lingering concerns that he was too old to handle the rigorous demands of the Presidency.

Boost for Reagan. "It's clear proof of his physical stamina," said Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese. "The way he reacted and all that will further enhance people's view of him."

The President was wounded by a lone assailant about 2:30 on a rainy Monday afternoon as he walked to his limousine after addressing a labor meeting at the Washington Hilton Hotel. James Brady,



After shooting, Secret Service agents grapple with the assailant as others lie wounded.

White House press secretary, and two law officers also were shot.

Sara Fritz, chief White House correspondent for *U.S. News & World Report*, who was at the scene, gave this account of what happened—

"Six shots rang out, two quick ones followed by four in a steady rhythm. A puff of smoke rose in the air and people screamed, 'Get down, get back!' Bystanders fled, knelt or cowered against the hotel wall.

"A Secret Service agent stood with his back to the wall, holding a submachine gun. Another shoved the President into his limousine with tremendous force. The motorcade sped away. Back against the wall, a small cluster of men wrestled with someone.

"The bodies of three men were sprawled on the pavement, one with his face in a pool of blood—Jim Brady. He tried to move, and a handkerchief was placed beneath his bleeding head.

"Sirens grew louder, and two police squad cars arrived. The struggle surrounding the suspect moved into the street. A fair-haired young man was finally shoved into a police car. Ambulances began to arrive. One victim shrieked with pain as he was lifted onto a stretcher."

The man arrested was John W. Hinckley, Jr., 25, the son of a wealthy

Colorado oil executive. Authorities said the youth apparently opened fire in an attempt to win the affections of a teenage movie actress he had never met.

The .22-caliber bullet that struck Reagan pierced his left chest below the armpit and collapsed his left lung. The FBI disclosed later that the bullets fired by the would-be assassin were called "devastators," a type that is supposed to explode on impact. Apparently only the bullet that struck Brady actually exploded, said agents.

Whisked from the scene by Secret Service agents, Reagan was able to walk into George Washington University Hospital 1½ miles away. But by the time he reached the emergency room, he was in obvious pain, bleeding from the mouth and chest.

Yet as Reagan was rolled into the operating room, he managed to banter with his wife and doctors, saying he "forgot to duck" when bullets began flying. That was only the first of a barrage of quips and lighthearted comments from the President that helped ease the worries of a nation.

Two hours of surgery were required to excise the bullet and repair tissue damage. The operation was described as routine, although Reagan lost 2½ quarts of blood, and there was a flurry of concern about blood clots.

Accused gunman John Hinckley, Jr., after a court hearing.

Brady, 40, suffered the worst injury—a bullet wound in the head. The slug, removed during 5 hours of surgery, caused extensive brain damage. Doctors said he was making "extraordinary progress" but cautioned that it was too early to tell whether the aide would be permanently impaired.

Both Timothy J. McCarthy, 31, the Secret Service agent who took a bullet in the stomach in trying to shield the President, and Thomas K. Delahanty, 45, a Washington policeman shot in the neck, were recovering.

First reactions. From across the nation came expressions of shock and sorrow. Loud gasps were heard in the Senate chamber when lawmakers learned of the attack. "It has just gotten to be a game," declared Montana's Governor Ted Schwinden. "Whether it is John Lennon or the President, if you've got your name up on the marquee, someone tries to shoot out the lights."

But, in sharp contrast to the national outpouring of anger and despair after the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, emotion ebbed quickly when it became evident that Reagan had escaped a fatal wound.

The former California governor came out of the shooting a far more popular President than ever. A poll by ABC News and the *Washington Post* found an 11 percent rise in Reagan's popularity the day after the attack: 73 percent of those sampled felt he was doing a good job as President.

Abroad, Reagan's speedy recovery helped dispel concern about his age. At the same time, European leaders were apprehensive about the criticism of Haig, for whom they have high regard.

Effects of the failed assassination at-

tempt did not take long to become evident on Capitol Hill, where lawmakers suddenly became reluctant to attack the fallen President's proposals to cut taxes and federal spending.

Said Richard Wirthlin, Reagan's pollster: "The most avid readers of published polls are the 435 members of the House and 100 members of the Senate. The economic program is not going to get a free ride, but some of the closer votes may tilt our way."

Confirmation of that view came from Senator Gary Hart (D-Colo.), who noted: "Just before the assassination attempt, a number of Democrats were getting ready to release critiques or blasts. Now they won't do that."

The day after the shooting, on March 31, the GOP-dominated Senate beat back half a dozen attempts to soften the President's budget cuts. While the outcome was assured even before the attack, the Republicans picked up surprising Democratic support.

"There will be a positive reaction in Congress," predicted Max Friedersdorf, Reagan's chief lobbyist. "Any time a leader is harmed in any way, there is always a natural sympathy. It will enhance his relations with Congress. I think it will increase his popularity."

White House aides made it clear that the administration would fully exploit Reagan's condition in order to get its programs through Congress.

Some lawmakers disputed the notion that an outpouring of sympathy would smooth the way for Reagan's proposals, particularly the one for a 30 percent tax cut spread over three years.

"He will be stronger politically because now he is a national hero on top of being President," said Representa-

Nancy Reagan, arriving at hospital, was described as exhausted, unable to eat.



In the burst of gunfire, three others took bullets as well as Reagan—White House press aide James Brady, left, Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy, top right, and Washington policeman Thomas K. Delahanty. All were expected to survive.



tive Bill Alexander (D-Ark.). "But will Congress pass his tax cut because the President was shot? The answer is no."

If Reagan gained stature from the attempt to kill him, his White House team, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig in particular, were clear losers.

"Serious flaws." A series of misleading announcements about whether the President had been wounded, and who was in charge in the interim, exposed what many analysts termed serious flaws in the executive branch.

Confusion peaked when Haig went before television cameras soon after the shooting and declared he was constitutionally third in line for the Presidency and "in control" of the White House pending the return of Vice President Bush from a Texas trip.

As Haig spoke, his voice quavered, his face perspired and his arms trembled. His abrupt comments and shaky manner drew harsh private criticism from senior Reagan aides, who questioned the propriety of the statements. His announcement also triggered a behind-the-scenes dispute with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger over who was in control of U.S. armed forces.

By executive order, military authority in times of extraordinary emergency passes from the President to the Vice President to the Defense Secretary.

The flare-up came just a week after a flap between Haig and the White

House over who would be the administration's official "crisis manager," a job Haig wanted but which went to Bush.

The incidents led some Reagan advisers to press for the Secretary's ouster, and such pressures are bound to grow.

By contrast, Bush's low-key conduct after the shooting won applause from members of the White House inner circle, who praised his steady performance and deference to Reagan.

Bush filled in at nearly every official function at which the President would



Secretary of State Alexander Haig, right, angered White House staffers.

have appeared. One day included an early morning White House staff meeting and a national-security briefing. Later there were sessions with labor leaders, cabinet officers, members of Congress and, finally, talks with envoys from Poland and Turkey.

Once the President leaves the hospital, Bush and others are believed likely to retain control over many of the duties they inherited. For the Vice President, this new eminence could pay big dividends if his boss decides against seeking a second term in 1984.

Meanwhile, the White House strained to project an image of business as usual—a campaign credited by many with helping defuse public panic.

Everything possible was done to depict Reagan as rapidly shaking off the effects of his wound, and also to convey the impression of a White House functioning smoothly and calmly.

No pictures of Reagan were allowed until he could present a relatively robust appearance free of drainage tubes. On the morning after his operation, he made a point of signing a bill scrubbing an increase in federal milk-price supports. A day later, he conducted a staff meeting, and on the next he was receiving full national-security briefings.

Command post. All the props of the Presidency were assembled at the hospital. Rooms on Reagan's floor were hastily transformed into a miniature White House—a complete communications command post, filing cabinets, desks, typewriters and other office equipment.

No one expects the shooting to make Reagan a prisoner of the White House, shunning public appearances for fear of another attempt on his life.

Reagan wore a bulletproof vest on several occasions during the campaign but apparently has not used one since. He is expected to put one on again for occasions when he is deemed especially vulnerable. The Secret Service is considering additional agents for his guard detail and may keep more distance between the President and crowds.

But once Reagan has bounced back from his injury, aides predict, he will resume public appearances. He still plans a series of trips across the country to sell his economic program, plus an April 27-28 visit to Mexico to confer with President José López Portillo.

Whatever happens later, loyalists of both parties agreed on one thing: Former actor Ronald Reagan on March 30 played in real life the role of hero more convincingly than in any movie he ever made. □

By WILLIAM L. CHAZE with the magazine's White House and congressional staffs

Who's In Charge When a President Is Out of Action?

Events of March 30 raised troubling questions about who runs the government when a President dies, becomes disabled or loses touch with the White House.

Despite past efforts to set up an orderly transfer of power that would cover all contingencies, the shooting of President Reagan uncovered several murky areas in the law.

This much is clear:

If Reagan had died—Vice President George Bush would have become President. Under the 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967, Bush then could have named a new Vice President, subject to confirmation by a majority of members of the House and Senate.

Simultaneous vacancies in both the Presidency and Vice Presidency would have triggered a 1947 law, illustrated in the accompanying chart, that puts Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., (D-Mass.) third in the order of succession, followed by Senate President Pro Tem Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and members of the cabinet in the order their departments were created.

If a President is incapacitated—A Chief Executive unable to discharge his duties may, under the 25th Amendment, step aside by informing the Speaker of the House and president pro tem of the Senate. The Vice President then would become acting President until the President declared himself fit.

If a President is disabled but unwilling or unable to step aside voluntarily, succession becomes more complex—and potentially explosive. The Vice President, when backed by a majority of cabinet members, may officially declare the President unable "to discharge the powers and duties of his office" and may assume the role of acting President. Resistance by the President would throw the matter into Congress, where within 21 days the action must be affirmed by a two-thirds vote of both chambers or the President must be restored to office.

If a crisis occurs—Who ran the country while Reagan lay in surgery under anesthesia? It was during this period that the lines of authority apparently became tangled.

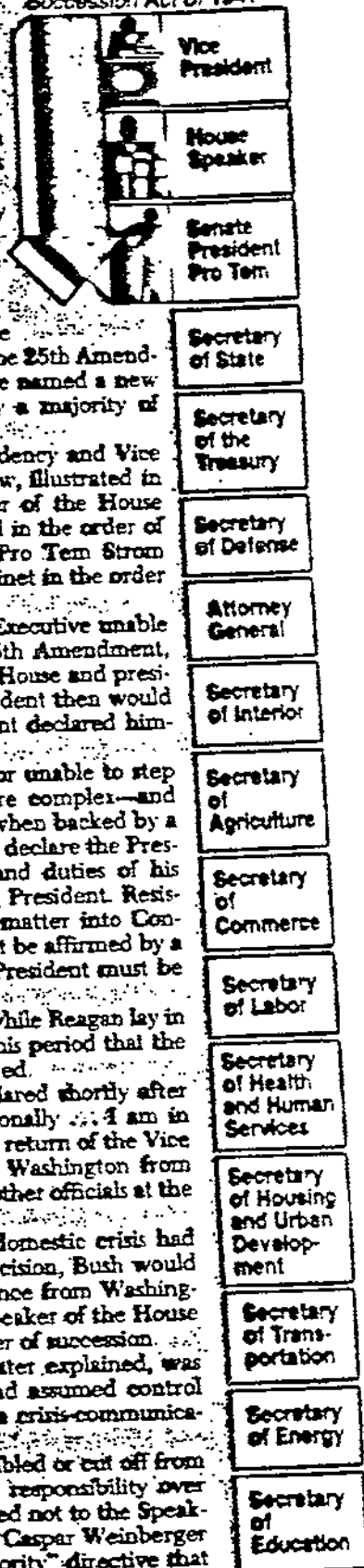
Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared shortly after the assassination attempt that "constitutionally ... I am in control here in the White House, pending return of the Vice President." Bush was then returning to Washington from Texas but staying in touch with Haig and other officials at the White House.

In fact, Haig was not in charge. If a domestic crisis had occurred that required a presidential decision, Bush would have been in command despite his absence from Washington. If Bush had been unavailable, the Speaker of the House would have been next in the regular order of succession.

What Haig meant to convey, it was later explained, was that as the senior cabinet official he had assumed control over the White House Situation Room, a crisis-communications center.

If both Reagan and Bush had been disabled or cut off from communication during a military crisis, responsibility over the nation's defenses would have devolved not to the Speaker, or Haig, but to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger under a secret "national command authority" directive that recent Presidents, including Reagan, have endorsed.

Line of succession as set by the Presidential Succession Act of 1947—





John Hinckley— A Misfit Who Craved Fame

Estranged from family and friends, in love with a movie actress he never met, the man accused of shooting Reagan is one of society's losers.

Behind the gun that shot the President was but a shadow of a man, a figure both strange and too familiar.

John Warnock Hinckley, Jr., didn't fit into society—but he fit the pattern.

A loner. A drifter. Jobless. Soft looking. Barely known by those whose lives he touched, his passage marked by clutter and grime and confused scribbles.

"If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the President," he reportedly wrote to an actress he had never met.

In many of these aspects, Hinckley was of a kind with the losers who stalk the leaders—like Lee Harvey Oswald who shot John Kennedy, like Sirhan Sirhan who shot Robert Kennedy, like Arthur Bremer who shot George Wallace. In fact, a photograph of Oswald and a newspaper clipping about John Lennon, former Beatles' rock musician shot to death on Dec. 8, 1980, were found in his Washington hotel room.

Yet the man who is linked this time to the smoking gun had some unusual characteristics.

John Hinckley was a child of wealth, privilege and influence. The son of an oilman, he was reared in a \$300,000 home in Highland Park, an old-money enclave of Dallas with huge oak trees, azaleas, pools and fountains.

He played junior-high basketball. In the seventh and ninth grades, he was homeroom president. It wasn't noted then, but his life had peaked already.

Hinckley became less active in basketball by the ninth grade, recalls childhood friend Kirk Dooley, because "some of the other guys began to be quicker."

As a high-school pupil, Hinckley was an "average student, neither the type to be in the National Merit Scholarship program nor at the bottom of the class," said a classmate, Thomas Blackwell. "He was noticeable, but he was not the outstanding type."

So obscure was Hinckley at Highland Park High School that Principal E. A. Sigler says: "When this came up, I had to look back to verify that he was a graduate."

Sigler and others who knew Hinckley speculate that his emotional problems may stem from feelings of failure to measure up to expectations. A friend asserts: "There are pressures in the family to achieve."

Hinckley's father took a \$120,000 investment in 1970 and built an oil-and-gas-exploration company that had revenues of 4.87 million dollars last year. His older brother, Scott, is vice president of his father's firm. Ironically, Scott is a casual friend of Neil Bush, the Vice President's son, and family members are known as staunch Reagan supporters. The youth's older sister, Diane, is the wife of a Dallas insurance underwriter and mother of two small children.

"Everything fits perfectly except John," observes a family friend.

Hinckley, now 25, did try to succeed. He enrolled at Texas Tech University in 1973, studying business administration. He made the dean's honor list in 1977, but he couldn't keep up the pace. He went to college for seven years, off and on, never graduating.

One professor, Otto Nelson, recalls Hinckley because the student chose to do a report on Hitler's autobiography, *Mein Kampf*. Says Nelson: "He made an A minus.... I have to conclude that he read the material carefully and thought about it effectively." Another teacher recalls: "There were usually empty chairs around him, as if he consciously chose to sit apart."

Unnoticed figure. One measure of Hinckley's isolation: About two dozen high-school classmates were on the Texas Tech campus with him, and not one can recall having seen him.

Hinckley's decline showed in a physi-

Looking for a motive, authorities found evidence that Hinckley wanted to win the love of young actress Jodie Foster.

cal way. The kid with a gentle gaze and engaging smile gradually changed into a humpish young man with glassy eyes and a glower. The manager of his college-town apartment building, Mark Swafford, while unstopping Hinckley's sink once, found "there were junk-food bags and empty ice-cream cartons sitting around all over the cabinets."

His parents, meantime, moved to another plush home on the edge of a golf course in the exclusive Denver suburb of Evergreen. His mother played tennis and did volunteer work. His father joined a Bible-study class. They arranged psychiatric help for their son but seldom talked of him to others.

Early warning? There had been one earlier brush with the law. Last October, Hinckley was arrested in Nashville and fined \$50 after trying to board an airliner with three handguns. President Carter was in town that day.

The Hinckley family—described as "just destroyed" by the shootings—has gone into seclusion and sent condolences to those wounded. They have hired the firm of Edward Bennett Williams, one of the nation's best-known trial lawyers, to defend their son.

Authorities looking for clues to Hinckley's behavior focused on letters he wrote to actress Jodie Foster, best known for playing a teen-age prostitute in "Taxi Driver," a film about a demented loser who stalks a political figure.

An unmailed letter Hinckley wrote to Foster reportedly said: "I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you, whether it be in total obscurity or whatever. I will admit to you that the reason I'm going ahead with this attempt now is because I just cannot wait any longer to impress you."

"Jodie," the letter closes, "I'm asking you to please look into your heart and at least give me the chance with this historical deed to gain your respect and love. I love you forever, John Hinckley."

Hinckley failed in that attack, as in so much else. Now the boy brought up in a mansion is at a federal correctional facility in North Carolina, in a room with sink, toilet, single bed, one bullet-proof window—and no TV or radio.

Meanwhile, a shaken society tries to figure out what to do with someone who thought that the killing of a President could win him the love of a stranger. □

By JOHN S. LANG with bureaus in Houston, Denver, Chicago and Los Angeles

Did Secret Service Drop Its Guard?

As soon as the gunfire died away, inquiries began. A key question was whether the President's protectors had done everything they could.

The shooting of Ronald Reagan only 1½ miles from the White House underscores a truism of the times: It is not possible to fully protect a President unless he is willing to become a recluse.

Even so, the latest attack—the third attempt in six years to gun down a Chief Executive in a public place—is prompting a hard look at the Secret Service, the elite corps that guards the President. Congress, the Secret Service's parent Treasury Department and the agency itself are asking these questions—

- How was the man charged as the assailant, John W. Hinckley, Jr., able to get within 15 to 25 feet of Reagan as the Chief Executive left a Washington hotel?

- Why didn't agents spot Hinckley on the scene as a potential threat to the

President, as some onlookers claim to have done?

- Should the Secret Service have known about Hinckley because of his earlier arrest on a firearms charge in Nashville during a presidential visit?

- Has security become lax on routine presidential travel in Washington?

Whenever the President leaves the White House, agents scour his route step by step in advance, checking streets for danger points, securing building corridors and reviewing crowd-control procedures.

Still, there inevitably are gaps in the defensive measures because "politicians want to be near the people," says Richard Davis, a former assistant Treasury secretary who had authority over the Secret Service. Davis notes that every President relishes contact with the public, whether he stops to chat, shakes hands or merely waves.

Hotel entrances, where crowds gather to see a visiting Chief Executive, are special points of vulnerability. The security arrangements at the Washington Hilton on March 30 appear to have

been typical. Reporters waiting to question Reagan as he left a speaking engagement inside were directed to stand behind a rope stretched across the sidewalk. The public was also allowed into the area, and the gunman moved up alongside reporters and cameramen close to the hotel exit used by the President.

Agents insist that in these settings, there is little they can do to keep bystanders away. "We would like to move people back farther, but those we protect and the media would not allow it, and it's not realistic in a democracy," says John W. Warner, Jr., a Secret Service official.

Several eyewitnesses reported after the shooting that they had seen Hinckley pacing nervously near the hotel exit—behavior that agents are trained to regard as suspicious. But no agent spotted the man and moved in on him.

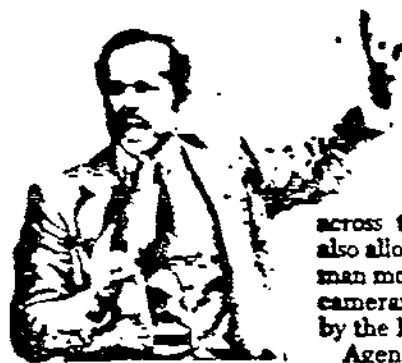
The Secret Service brands these reports as mistaken. Agency spokesman Warner declared that people saw not Hinckley but "someone else—a strange person who frequents the area. We had him under surveillance."

The danger list. Another question troubling some is why Hinckley was not listed in a computerized Secret Service file on about 25,000 persons, many of whom are mentally ill and have threatened public figures. About 400 of those on the list are considered particularly dangerous. Their whereabouts are checked periodically.

Hinckley was arrested last October 9 in the Nashville airport for possessing three handguns on the same day that President Jimmy Carter visited the city, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not inform the Secret Service of the case. Dr. Frank Ochberg, the state of Michigan's mental-health director and a Secret Service consultant, says that, had the agency known about the Nashville incident, "agents would have investigated and might have identified Hinckley as a 'stalker' who follows Presidents."

But Secret Service officials say that even if they had known about the firearms case, Hinckley probably would not have been put under surveillance and agents would not necessarily have learned that he had come to Washington in late March.

As to whether agents unconsciously let down their guard in Washington, where presidential travel is routine, former Treasury official Davis believes that



RON EDWARDS-WIREIMAGE.COM

Agent Timothy McCarthy lies wounded on the sidewalk outside the Washington Hilton shortly after he attempted to shield Reagan from gunfire with his own body.



"it's possible." He adds: "Trips to the Washington Hilton are so repetitive it's like a milk run."

Despite the questioning of their work before the shooting, Secret Service agents are given high marks for their actions once bullets started to fly. They followed the book to the letter: The agent closest to the President quickly shoved him into his limousine, while another agent, Timothy McCarthy, stepped into the line of fire, stopping with his own body a bullet that might have hit Reagan. McCarthy is the first agent ever wounded while guarding a President. Other agents forced the gunman to the ground.

When the Secret Service men noticed that Reagan was coughing up blood, they rushed him to a nearby hospital. The agents in the presidential limousine are being faulted by some, however, for allowing the President to walk into the emergency room despite his injury.

Protection experts say that although presidential security will always have its limits, more can be done.

For one thing, Chief Executives could wear bulletproof garments in public. President Ford used such a vest after he faced gun-wielding women twice within three weeks in 1975. But he found the heavy clothing cumbersome and soon gave it up.

Reagan wore a bulletproof jacket several times during the 1980 campaign after threats were made against him, but he is not known to have done so since taking office.

Too much work? Secret Service manpower could be increased, though the 1,550-member force has already grown substantially in recent years. Besides protecting Presidents and their families, agents guard ex-Presidents, foreign embassies and visiting heads of state, and are responsible for investigating counterfeiting and forgery.

The catalog of potential President killers is almost surely far from complete. Experts note that most of those who have attempted to assassinate political figures in recent years did not appear on Secret Service lists. A scientific panel will complete a study this summer that is expected to lead to some new Secret Service criteria for identifying dangerous people.

But most experts agree that no lists or added precautions can make Presidents completely safe. John F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1963, once summed it up this way: "If anyone wants to do it, no amount of protection is enough. All a man needs is a willingness to trade his life for mine." □

By TED GIST

9 Others Who Faced Assassins

If Ronald Reagan's medical prognosis is correct, he will be the first sitting President to survive a gunshot wound. Nine of the 38 Presidents before him were attacked by armed assailants. Four Presidents died. For a look at earlier assassination attempts and the assailants:



Andrew Jackson: Richard Lawrence, a psychotic who thought himself King Richard III of England, aimed two pistols at Jackson in the Capitol in Washington on Jan. 30, 1835. Both pistols misfired, and Jackson was unhurt. Ruled insane, Lawrence was committed to an asylum for life.



Abraham Lincoln: John Wilkes Booth, an actor who favored the South in the Civil War, entered an unguarded box at a Washington theater and shot Lincoln in the head. The President died the next day, April 15, 1865. Booth was killed when soldiers attempted to arrest him 11 days later.



James Garfield: As Garfield strolled through a Washington, D.C., railroad station on July 2, 1881, he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a radical member of the President's own Republican Party. Garfield died more than two months later. Guiteau was convicted of murder and hanged.



William McKinley: Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, shot McKinley in the chest and stomach at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y., on Sept. 6, 1901. McKinley died eight days later. Convicted of murder in a one-day trial, Czolgosz was electrocuted at an Auburn, N.Y., state prison.



Theodore Roosevelt: John N. Schrank, who claimed he was instructed by the ghost of McKinley, shot Roosevelt in the chest on Oct. 14, 1912, as the ex-President was campaigning for another term. Roosevelt recovered. Schrank was ruled insane and died in a mental hospital in 1943.



Franklin D. Roosevelt: Giuseppe Zangara, blaming capitalists for his stomach pains, fired a pistol at then President-elect Roosevelt in Miami, Fla., on Feb. 15, 1933. Roosevelt escaped harm, but Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak was killed. Zangara was tried and executed within days.



Harry S. Truman: On Nov. 1, 1950, two Puerto Rican nationalists, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, tried to shoot their way into Blair House, Truman's temporary residence. The President was unharmed. Torresola and a guard died. Truman commuted Collazo's death sentence.



John F. Kennedy: Rifle fire mortally wounded Kennedy in a Dallas, Tex., motorcade on Nov. 22, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald, a pro-Castro radical, was arrested, but he was later fatally shot by Jack Ruby, a saloon owner. There is still dispute over whether Oswald was the lone assassin.



Gerald Ford: On Sept. 5, 1975, in Sacramento, Calif., drug-cult member Lynette Fromme pointed a pistol at Ford, but she was disarmed. Seventeen days later in San Francisco, Sara Jane Moore, a political activist, shot at the President but missed. Both women are serving prison terms.



Saturday-Night Specials—Plentiful and Easy to Get

There's no trick to buying a cheap gun like the one that wounded Reagan. Despite an import ban, they continue to flood in from abroad.

In many parts of America today, a license to drive is a license to buy a pistol—few questions asked.

That fact was illustrated once again in the attempted assassination of President Reagan. The gun fired at the President was a .22-caliber revolver purchased over the counter in Dallas.

Around the U.S., a survey shows, handguns are being purchased with ease, including cheap foreign-made models imported despite federal legislation intended to keep them out of the country.

Police records show that handguns are among the hottest-selling consumer items in the United States. The customer increasingly is the law-abiding citizen, convinced that the police can no longer protect him or her from violent criminals.

Officials in the Miami area, for example, report a huge upsurge in firearms registration—and 31 cases in which armed victims struck back at assailants last year. "The sheep in the herd realize that the shepherd is sitting bound and gagged on the hillside," says Dade County Medical Examiner Joseph Davis. "So the sheep are fighting back."

Says Fulton County, Ga., District Attorney Lewis Slaton: "Atlanta is an armed camp. We've got guns all over the place." Adds Denver Detective John Mamuzich: "People are selling guns out of the trunks of their cars. It's as easy as selling a used lawn mower."

Nationwide, the situation is this:

■ Private citizens now own about 50 million handguns, by the estimate of

the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms—roughly 1 for every 3 persons age 16 and older.

■ Some 20,000 Americans were murdered or accidentally killed or committed suicide with handguns last year.

■ Gun-control laws vary from place to place. But many are based on the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 requiring little more than proof of age and residence—usually, a driver's license—plus a seldom checked pledge that the buyer is not a felon, a mental patient or a drug addict.

■ Despite the 1968 federal law, the components of small, cheap pistols known as Saturday-night specials are pouring in from overseas. The law forbade the importation of such guns—but it failed to cover weapons shipped to this country as disassembled parts. Result: Gun merchants in West Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Finland, France and Britain send the makings to U.S. plants for assembly.

The strands come together in the saga of the gun believed to have been used to shoot the President, as outlined by federal law-enforcement officials:

The parts of this pistol were manufactured by Roehm Firearms Company in Sontheim-Brenz, West Germany, and shipped to R.G. Industries in the riot-scarred Liberty City area of Miami. There, in a converted church surrounded by barbed wire, the parts were assembled into a weapon: A six-shot .22-caliber model known as an RG14, with a 1½-inch barrel and a retail list price of \$39.45.

An unidentified wholesaler bought the weapon and sold it to Rocky's Pawnshop in Dallas. There, say the records of proprietor Rocky Goldstein, it was bought October 13 by a young man who showed a Texas driver's license, filled out the simple federal form and paid

John W. Hinckley, Jr., went to Rocky's of Dallas for a West German-designed .22-caliber pistol similar to the one below, according to police.

about \$45 each for it and a matching weapon.

The gun now belonged to John Warnock Hinckley, Jr., who is accused of using it in the March 30 attack on President Reagan; his press secretary, James Brady, and two lawmen in Washington.

Four days before he bought the pistols in Dallas, Hinckley was arrested in Nashville, charged with carrying three guns, fined \$50 plus court costs and released—a fact not recorded on the Dallas gun form and not required. The charge was a misdemeanor.

Citizens from coast to coast can buy handguns just about as easily.

Virginia and Colorado, for example, follow the Texas practice of requiring some apparent proof of identity and signature of the federal form. There's no waiting period. California requires a 15-day wait so authorities can make background checks—but Californians can cross the state line to Arizona, where there is no wait.

Scotting at the law. Localities that do have strict gun-control laws—New York City; Washington, D.C.; Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus, Ohio, among them—often see their efforts frustrated for similar reasons: People travel to a suburb or nearby county where the legal buying is easy or get illegal firearms bootlegged in from places such as Texas and Virginia.

While opinion polls show that most Americans want tougher gun control, millions are acting otherwise. Even in the aftermath of the Reagan attack, House and Senate leaders say there is no chance Congress will pass any sweeping control law this year.

The most that is likely to happen is that lawmakers may try to close some of the more glaring loopholes in the 1968 law. One proposal getting mention: Tighten rules on imports to cut off the trade in disassembled parts. Another possibility: Much stiffer federal penalties for those who use guns in the commission of crime. But such proposals are still in the talking stages, with no indication when action might come.

Meantime, Americans are buying guns with little more inconvenience than a trip to the grocer's. □

By DAVID NAGY with the domestic bureaus of the magazine

Why U.S. Lifestyle Produces Assassins

A new attempt on a President's life raises old questions: Why do such attempts continue? What will it take to bring them to a halt? For answers, the magazine went to a noted psychiatrist and consultant on violent crime.

Q Dr. Menninger, what accounts for the string of assassination attempts against national leaders in the last two decades?

A Every society produces its alienated persons who try to carry out their own agenda, but some characteristics of ours increase the potential risk.

For one thing, more guns are available than ever before—and these are the main weapons in assassination as well as violent crime, of which we have more than any other Western industrialized nation.

We also have a tradition of individual freedoms—and more resistance to limits on those freedoms.

Another thing is affluence. Potential assassins can easily go to where their target is. In the John Lennon case, the alleged assassin flew in from Hawaii.

Q As a psychiatrist who has been involved in studies of violence and presidential security, how did you react to the attempt on President Reagan's life?

A My initial response was that I wasn't surprised—in part, because I've been reviewing some of the data on assassinations and, in part, because of the tenor of the times.

Moreover, this is a President of strong and forceful character, who has expressed his opinions on public issues that excite emotions and who is not viewed as a conciliator. This sets the stage for making him a lightning rod—a target for assassination.

Q Is a profile building up on persons who try to carry out assassinations?

A Not a specific profile, but there are common elements.

Characteristically, assassins tend to



W. Walter Menninger, senior staff psychiatrist at the Menninger Foundation.

be loners and don't have effective social relations with other people, at least currently. They are generally unmarried or have had a very poor marital relationship. They are people without a consistent work history, particularly in the year or so before the assassination attempt is made.

They are individuals who consistently use a handgun as their weapon and select a moment when a well-known figure is appearing in public. Until the attempts by Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme and Sara Jane Moore on then-President Ford, they were all males.

Q Do assassins share a particular family background or class level?

A In nearly all instances, there has been some hint of early disruption in family life. The list does cut across class somewhat, but the striking thing is that, as yet, none have been black.

Q Does the desire for attention or fame play a strong role in a person's desire to kill a prominent person?

A At some level, I would think, the would-be assassin must clearly have an

awareness that this is going to be a notorious and even historic event.

Q Would the recent trend of closing mental hospitals be putting more potential assassins on the streets?

A I don't think there's clear evidence that assassination is a function of mental illness per se.

Q What about the growing tendency in sentencing—does that raise the level of assassination risks?

A The odds are that locking up people longer for crimes is no solution, since people who have made assassination attempts are people who have never committed a crime for which they would have been locked up. Anyway, our whole philosophy does not call for preventive detention.

Q Would the frequency of assassination attempts in recent years be due, in part at least, to the media—especially the influence of television?

A Not necessarily. Yet I think the great expansion of the media has produced an overload of communications for some people—and television, which makes an event so immediately known, can certainly be a factor.

Q Do assassinations in this country often develop from political or economic grievances?

A More so in the last century, perhaps, assassins have had some kind of specific but distorted political reason to justify their action—but not as a member of an organized political movement. They are personal zealots.

In the Reagan case, I don't think we really know the motivation of the accused assassin, despite press reports.

Q Is it significant that, in this country, attacks on leaders come from loners, while Western Europe's problem is terrorist groups?

A That's one of the striking contrasts thus far: We have been less subject to the terrorist approaches. That doesn't mean we may not be, and I'm well aware that the FBI and other federal law-enforcement agencies are constantly concerned about that possibility.

Q Is there some way to greatly reduce the threat of assassination in the United States?

A There's no simple answer. In democratic philosophy, the elected leader frequently performs ceremonial and political tasks in public. There is no perfect way to forestall attempted assassinations short of confining the President to the White House and limiting his communication with the public to television broadcasts and other media. Other nations can, by totalitarian means, limit people's access to travel as well as to weapons. I don't think we're about to go in that direction. □

Five Assailants and Their Targets



Lee Oswald
(John Kennedy)



Sirhan Sirhan
(Robert Kennedy)



Arthur Bremer
(George Wallace)



Lynette Fromme
(Gerald Ford)



Sara Jane Moore
(Gerald Ford)

Understand me, pleads threatener

By D.J. SAUNDERS
and DON GENTILE

Edward Michael Richardson pleaded for understanding yesterday as a federal judge appointed a prominent psychiatrist to examine him and determine if he is fit to stand trial for threatening to kill President Reagan.

At a hearing in Manhattan Federal Court, Richardson, 22, stood at the defense table and told Judge David Edelstein: "Your honor, I ask the court to bear with me and try to understand who I am and what I believe."

"I certainly will do my best at the appropriate time," Edelstein replied.

The judge then approved an order appointing Dr. Stanley Portnow, former chairman of the American Psychiatric Association, to examine the defendant to see if he is "able to understand the proceedings against him or to properly assist in his own defense."

The judge stipulated that the U.S. attorney's office is to pay Portnow no more than \$90 an hour for the examination. Richardson, his lawyer, J. Edward Meyer, and U.S. Attorney John Martin Jr. also signed the order, agreeing to Portnow's appointment.

RICHARDSON THREATENED the lives of President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and teenage actress Jodie Foster because, he said, he had a "prophetic"

dream in which accused presidential assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. appeared to him and told him to finish the job Hinckley had started, police reported yesterday.

"We are dealing with a very disturbed person," said one law enforcement official of Richardson, 22, an unemployed landscaper from a Philadelphia suburb.

The suspect was under a 24-hour suicide watch in the Metropolitan Correctional Center in lower Manhattan, where he is being held in lieu of \$500,000 bail. Sources described him as "very depressed."

Secret Service agents said the death threats were made in two letters—one found in a New Haven hotel room and the other sent to Foster at Yale University, where she is a student. The Foster letter contained the reference to Richardson's dream, authorities said.

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Federal agents can find no connection between John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of shooting President Reagan March 30, and Edward M. Richardson, the man arrested in New York City last Tuesday and charged with threatening the President's life, the Secret Service said. Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight told a House subcommittee there was no evidence of a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

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 The Los Angeles Times 4/9/81

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Explore new ways to protect the Prez

By ROBERT GEARTY
and JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—All procedures for protecting President Reagan from assassins are under review, officials said yesterday. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said that the President's schedule and travel plans probably will not be made available for publication as part of a new plan being formulated.

Regan has responsibility for the Secret Service, which protects Reagan. Speaking on the NBC-TV program "Today," he said that when Reagan returns from the hospital, a decision will be made on "how much publicity will be given his... trips."

Regan also said that the FBI might seek more authority to deal with and report about suspicious persons.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that Reagan's public appearances be limited, although aides say he would be reluctant to go along with such an idea.

"Here you have to have a delicate balance between protection and politics," Regan said. "He's (Reagan) a politician. He likes to be with people, he was elected by people."

All recommendations on new measures to prevent a repetition of the attack on Reagan will be turned over to the White House, which also has a study under way.

The heads of the FBI and the Secret Service disagreed yesterday over the

FBI's failure to pass on to the Secret Service last fall notice of Nashville gun charges against John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of shooting Reagan.

Hinckley was arrested at the Nashville airport with three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition. He was bound for New York.

FBI DIRECTOR William H. Webster, testifying before a House Judiciary subcommittee, contended that the arrest of Hinckley last Oct. 9 "was a minor police case" and that an agreement between the two agencies "does not explicitly call for" passing along such incidents.

But Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight implied before another House panel that the seizing of Hinckley, as an "unknown person" arrested while President Jimmy Carter was in the same city, should have been reported.

"It was a judgment call as to whether to report it or not," Knight told a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Hinckley was released and forfeited a \$62.50 bond. Nashville police notified the local FBI office about the case, but neither FBI headquarters nor the Secret Service was informed.

AT ISSUE IS a 1972 agreement between the FBI and the Secret Service that calls for the FBI to report persons who threaten public officials, pose a threat to the U.S. government, defect to another country or show emotional behavior that could pose a threat.

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FBI Quizzes Reagan About Shooting

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Combined News Services

Washington—President Reagan, still improving from a gunshot wound in the chest, was questioned about the shooting yesterday by two FBI agents who visited him in the hospital.

FBI Director William Webster introduced the agents, who talked to Reagan for 28 minutes in what was described as "part of the routine investigation."

FBI spokesman Roger Young described Reagan's interview with the agents as "very cordial. The President was very helpful," Young said, but he declined to give any details of Reagan's statement.

Last night, amid tight security, Vice President George Bush substituted for Reagan at a political dinner at the Washington Hilton, where Reagan and three other men were shot March 30. The dinner raised a record \$2.5 million for 1982 Republican congressional candidates. About 2,900 persons attended, most paying \$1,000 a plate.

Instead of using a side-street entrance as they had with Reagan, Secret Service agents decided to deliver and pick up Bush and his wife, Barbara, through a blocked-off underground garage at the hotel.

Neither the White House nor Reagan's doctors would speculate about when Reagan would be able to leave George Washington University Hospital. The medical bulletin issued by the White House said Reagan's "condition has improved further" and he "is in excellent spirits, his color is good, and he is eating well."

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said planning continues for Reagan to go to Mexico to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo April 27 and 28, but other officials indicated the trip may be postponed.

Meanwhile, Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy, who was wounded in the liver while shielding Reagan, went home yesterday, the first of the four victims to be discharged from the hospital. Reagan saw McCarthy and thanked him "from the bottom of my heart," the White House reported.

As he was leaving the hospital, McCarthy, 31, called out: "It's great to be alive! It's great to be Irish!" But his eyes filled with tears as he attempted to read a statement thanking the ambulance crew and the hospital staff that treated him, and a stranger "who helped me on the street" as he lay wounded. The agent was unable to continue reading the statement and turned to his wife, Carol, who finished it. "... And we'd like to also know who he is," she said of the stranger. "We never got his name."

James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in the head, "continued to recuperate uneventfully," the White House said, and is beginning to sit up in bed. Washington Police Officer Thomas Delahanty, shot in the neck, was reported in "good condition."

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Man Arrested in City In Threat on Reagan

Combined News Services

New York—The Secret Service arrested a 22-year-old man carrying a loaded handgun in the Port Authority Bus Terminal yesterday and charged him with threatening the life of President Reagan.

The suspect allegedly left a note saying he was on his way to Washington to follow in the footsteps of John W. Hinckley, the man accused of shooting Reagan last week. The letter was found in a room of the same hotel in New Haven, Conn., where Hinckley stayed last year in a futile attempt to meet actress Jodie Foster, a freshman at Yale University.

Foster received a letter Monday containing threatening references to Reagan. Shortly after that, a bomb threat was phoned to an emergency operator in New Haven, saying that Foster's dormitory would be blown up. A U.S. attorney said the suspect admitted he was responsible for both acts.

Police and federal agents discovered that the suspect, Edward M. Richardson of Drexel Hill, Pa., described as an unemployed landscaper, had stayed at the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven and had boarded a bus for Philadelphia yesterday. Secret Service agents made the arrest when the bus stopped in New York City about 1 PM. They said Richardson was carrying a loaded .32-cal. revolver.

Richardson was ordered held in lieu of \$500,000 bail after U.S. Attorney John Martin said in U.S. District Court that Richardson told federal agents that if he were released, "he would go to Washing-

ton to kill the President." Failing that, Martin said, Richardson vowed to kill Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). (FBI interviews Reagan about shooting, Page 13.)

Richardson's attorney, Edward Meyer, described his client as "concerned about what happened." Meyer, who was retained by Richardson's family, called Martin's charges "inflammatory . . . but only charges." Richardson's father, Joseph, a retired mailman, said he and his wife were in "shock."

A Secret Service spokesman in New York said Richardson had spent time in Lakewood, Colo. Hinckley had stayed at a motel in Lakewood from March 8 to March 23. A Secret Service spokesman in Denver said Richardson had been in the area until early March visiting relatives.

"I don't think at this time we see any connection between Richardson and Hinckley," FBI spokesman Roger Young said in Washington. "That's an early appraisal, and we're checking into the possibility. It's something you just can't not check."

Court papers said that when hotel security men and Secret Service agents went through Richardson's hotel room in New Haven, they found three .32-cal. bullets, magazine photos of Reagan with an "X" through his face and the notation "targeted for death." A handwritten letter with a threat to the President contained a reference to going to Washington "to bring to completion Hinckley's reality." The letter was found yesterday morning by a cleaning woman at the hotel.

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Reagan tells FBI of shooting

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Reagan, still showing no sign of infection and his temperature near normal, Tuesday gave the FBI a firsthand account of the attempt on his life eight days ago.

Assistant White House press secretary Mark Weinberg said Federal Bureau of Investigations Director William Webster and presidential counselor Edwin Meese III introduced Reagan to the two agents who interviewed him. He was alone with the agents for 28 minutes, Weinberg said, beginning at 11:51 a.m. EST.

The President also met separately with three Secret Service officials—Director H. Stuart Knight; John Simpson, assistant director of the office of protective services; and Jerry Parr, chief of the presidential protective detail.

WEINBERG SAID the President told the three:

"I want you to know how proud I am of your service. I am personally grateful."

Earlier, White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes called the FBI's session with the President "part of the routine investigation." It was the President's first official participation in the probe of the March 30 shooting.

A LATE-MORNING medical bulletin said

the President's condition "has improved further" and his temperature had returned to near normal and was remaining stable.

X-rays showed some clearing of the bullet-punctured lung, the report said. There still is evidence of damaged tissue along the bullet path, but the affected area is smaller Tuesday than it was Monday, the report said. X-ray equipment has been temporarily set up in the President's suite to monitor his chest.

Culture tests taken to detect infection were normal, though the President still was receiving a broad range of antibiotics as a precautionary measure, the report said.

"THE PRESIDENT is in excellent spirits," doctors said after their morning rounds at George Washington University Hospital. "His color is good and he is eating well."

The report said White House press secretary James S. Brady, who was shot in the brain, sat up in his chair twice Monday, can drink by himself, and is eating solid foods on a regular basis. Consultations have started with physical therapists about a recovery program.

District of Columbia officer Thomas Delahanty, who was wounded in the neck, remains in good condition at Washington Hospital Center, the report said.

SPEAKES EARLIER announced that the President will make a major economic

address from the White House after he is discharged from the hospital. The address probably will be nationally broadcast, but likely will not occur before April 15, income tax due date.

There is no word yet on when the President will be discharged. Asked whether Reagan's tentative release date had slipped back, Speakes said no firm date had ever been fixed. "It's a day-by-day thing," he said.

Speakes refused on Monday to reveal the specific figure for Reagan's temperature, but a source said it was less than 100 degrees. The normal body temperature is 98.6 degrees.

BECAUSE OF the shooting, Reagan was forced to cancel a series of speeches before state legislatures designed to sell his program of tax and budget cuts.

Vice President George Bush will substitute for Reagan at a speech Sunday in Tuskegee, Ala., Speakes said.

Bush and First Lady Nancy Reagan will be the President's stand-ins Tuesday night at a Republican dinner in the same hotel where Reagan was shot.

Extraordinary security steps are being followed at the Washington Hilton Hotel, where almost 3,000 guests are expected at a \$1,000-a-plate, black-tie dinner Tuesday to raise money for Republican candidates for the House and Senate.

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 The Los Angeles Times _____

Chicago Tribune pg 6

Date April 8, 1981

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Man Charged With Threatening Life of President

By JOHN J. GOLDMAN, Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—The Secret Service arrested a 23-year-old man carrying a loaded handgun Tuesday and charged him with threatening the life of President Reagan after the suspect allegedly left a note saying he was on his way to Washington to follow in the footsteps of John W. Hinckley Jr.

The letter was found in a room of the same hotel in New Haven, Conn., where Hinckley had stayed last year in a futile attempt to meet film actress Jodie Foster, who is a freshman at Yale University.

Police in New Haven and the Secret Service in New York collaborated on the arrest after Foster received a letter Monday containing threatening references to Reagan. Shortly after the actress received the letter, a telephone bomb threat was phoned to an emergency operator in New Haven saying that her dorm would be blown up. The building was checked by security men, but no bomb was found.

Arrested in New York

The suspect was traced to the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven, and police found he had boarded a bus bound for Philadelphia Tuesday. Secret Service agents made the arrest when the bus stopped at the Port of New York Authority Bus Terminal in New York City.

The agents took Edward M. Richardson of Drexel Hill, Pa. into custody and said he was carrying a loaded .32-caliber revolver when he was seized.

A Secret Service spokesman in New York said that Richardson had spent time in Lakewood, Colo., and in Florida. Hinckley, who is charged

with shooting President Reagan, had stayed at a motel in Lakewood, a suburb of Denver, from March 8 to 23.

A Secret Service spokesman in Denver said Tuesday that Richardson had been in the Denver area until early March visiting relatives, but that thus far it appeared no connection between Richardson and Hinckley existed.

Papers filed in federal District Court in New York City said that when hotel security men and Secret Service agents went through Room 608 of the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven Tuesday they found three .32-caliber bullets, magazine photos of Reagan with an X drawn through his face with the notation "targeted for death." A handwritten letter with a threat to the President contained a reference to going to Washington "to bring to completion Hinckley's reality."

A Secret Service spokesman said that Richardson had checked into the Park Plaza Hotel on April 4, and according to court papers, he had left Tuesday without paying his bill.

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The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times **P+1P37**

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MAN HELD IN THREAT TO UNDERGO TESTING

Letters Tell of 'Prophetic Dream'
in Which Hinckley 'Ordered'
Suspect to Kill President

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

A Federal judge yesterday ordered a psychiatric examination for the 22-year-old unemployed man who was charged in Manhattan Tuesday with threatening to kill President Reagan. Other authorities said the man had indicated he was motivated to commit violence by a "prophetic dream."

The accused man, Edward M. Richardson of Drexel Hill, Pa., told of the dream in a letter that was delivered to Jodie Foster, the actress, at Yale University last Monday, Federal law enforcement officials said.

In the letter, Mr. Richardson indicated that in the dream he had received instructions to kill the President from John W. Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old man who has been charged with attempting to assassinate Mr. Reagan in Washington on March 30.

"I will finish what Hinckley started," the letter said in part, according to the law enforcement officials.

'Wave of Assassins'

"RR must die," the letter continued. "He (JWH) has told me so in a prophetic dream. Sadly though, your death is also required. You will suffer the same fate as Reagan and others in his fascist regime. You cannot escape. We are a wave of assassins throughout the world."

A number of parallels between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hinckley have emerged. Both had apparently been captivated by the 18-year-old Miss Foster, the star of such films as "Taxi Driver" and "Carny." Both stayed briefly at the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven and sent letters to Miss Foster. Both had recently lived in Lakewood, Colo., just outside Denver. Both had been unable to find work and appeared to have been drifting around the country with little purpose in the weeks before they allegedly took action against the President.

But Federal authorities reiterated yesterday that they had found no evidence that the two men had ever met. Furthermore, the authorities said that Secret Service agents administered a polygraph, or lie detector, test to Mr. Richardson, which indicated he had no connection with Mr. Hinckley.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Washington said late yesterday afternoon that it still had been unable to learn where Mr. Richardson obtained the gun he was carrying when he was arrested.

Gun Sold March 20

But in an interview, Paul Eichenberg, a gunsmith at the Llanerch Gun Shop in Drexel Hill, Pa., two miles from the modest white house where Mr. Richardson lived with his parents, said that Mr. Richardson had purchased a .32-caliber Smith & Wesson with a four-inch barrel from the shop on March 20, 10 days before the attack on President Reagan for which Mr. Hinckley has been charged. Mr. Eichenberg said Mr. Richardson paid "\$30 to \$35" for the used weapon made in "the 1930's or earlier," and picked it up on March 27.

George Harris, a former salesman at the gunshop who is now employed at the headquarters of the National Rifle Association in Washington, said he recalled selling the weapon but did not remember the customer.

"One customer is like the next," Mr. Harris said. "A used gun is like a personality."

In addition to the letter that was delivered to Miss Foster, the police and Secret Service agents found two other letters Tuesday morning in Room 608 at the Park Plaza, where Mr. Richardson had been staying since the previous Friday. One of the letters repeated the name "Jodie" over and over followed by "I love you."

Letters Left at Hotel

In the other letter found at hotel, Mr. Richardson said he was leaving for Washington "to bring to completion Hinckley's reality."

"Ultimately," the letter continued, "Ronald Reagan will be shot to death and this country turned to the Left."

The letters in the hotel had been left in plain view on a night table, along with three .32-caliber bullets. They were discovered by a maid shortly after Mr. Richardson left the hotel without paying his bill. He was arrested in the Port Authority Bus Terminal in midtown Manhattan a few hours later, armed with a loaded .32-caliber revolver.

Mr. Richardson appeared in Federal District Court in Manhattan yesterday afternoon in the faded blue jeans and striped sweater in which he had been taken into custody.

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Reagan probably won't be discharged from the hospital until this weekend, his aides said. Chest X-rays showed significant clearing in his lung of damaged tissue and dried blood.

Federal agents can find no link between the man arrested in New York on a charge of threatening the President's life and the man accused of shooting Reagan. The Secret Service said there isn't any indication Edward M. Richardson, arrested Tuesday, knew John W. Hinckley Jr., Reagan's alleged assailant.

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The Washington Post _____
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Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times A-79 _____
The Wall Street Journal 1 _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 4-9-81

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FBI/DO.

No Connection In Assassination Arrests Is Found

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal officials have concluded after preliminary investigation that, despite some coincidental links, there was never a connection between John W. Hinckley Jr., who is charged with shooting President Reagan last week, and Edward M. Richardson, arrested Tuesday for threatening to "bring completion to Hinckley's reality."

H. Stuart Knight, director of the Secret Service, told a House subcommittee yesterday that "at this point in our investigation, we feel quite confident that there is no connection between the gentleman who was arrested and the events that went down last Monday."

Secret Service officials have reported an upsurge in threats against the president since he was shot March 30 and say this is a common phenomenon after a highly publicized assassination attempt.

The service and federal prosecutors in New York say Richardson, 22, of Drexel Hill, Pa., who was arrested at Manhattan's Port Authority bus terminal with a loaded revolver, apparently was trying to emulate Hinckley.

Authorities said Richardson had left threatening letters in a hotel room in New Haven, Conn., and, like Hinckley, apparently was drawn to New Haven to gaze at actress Jodie Foster, a freshman at Yale University there. Like Hinckley, Richardson had spent some time recently in Lakewood, Colo., a Denver suburb.

New Haven police said yesterday that Richardson attended two performances of a student play in which Foster was appearing last weekend. She was under police guard at the time.

One of the letters found in Richardson's room at the New Haven hotel and released by authorities said: "I depart now for Washington, D.C., to bring completion to Hinckley's reality."

Richardson was reported as having told police that Hinckley appeared to him in a dream and told him to kill the president.

In Philadelphia, meanwhile, the Secret Service arrested a boarding-school employe on a charge of threatening Reagan's life, U.S. Attorney Peter A. Vaira said.

Steven E. Seach was arrested Monday, the day before Richardson was charged in New York City. According to Vaira, after Reagan was wounded March 30 Seach allegedly told a co-worker that "if he had been in Washington he would not have missed" and said he wanted time off to go to the capital and "finish the job."

Seach was arraigned before a U.S. magistrate and ordered to undergo a 90-day mental examination, Vaira said.

As various government agencies continue to investigate the shooting of Reagan, John Simpson, an acting assistant secretary at the Treasury Department which has jurisdiction over the Secret Service, said yesterday that "there is still every indication that the Secret Service performed superlatively."

Knight also reiterated in House testimony yesterday that a notebook left by a Secret Service agent in a public phone booth in suburban Virginia last weekend contained nothing that could compromise presidential security.

Several members of Congress have discussed various legislative responses to the assassination attempt. Yesterday, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), whose seniority lends his bills considerable force, introduced legislation to establish mandatory prison terms any time a gun is used in a federal crime.

Thurmond's bill also would make it a federal offense to kill, kidnap or assault a Cabinet member, although statutory language already outlaws assault on any federal officer.

Thurmond's proposal also would set up procedures for imposing the death penalty for first-degree murder in the District of Columbia. The city's present maximum sentence is life imprisonment.

Thurmond did not propose to ban import of parts for small handguns, a prohibition that had stirred opposition from some gun owners' groups.

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Man Mistaken for Reagan Attacker Asserts He Now Fears for His Life

Special to The New York Times

SHREVEPORT, La., April 8 — James Whitton of Shreveport, La., says he is frightened when he walks in the street since a photograph of him in a Nazi uniform was incorrectly identified as that of the man accused of trying to assassinate President Reagan.

The photograph, taken at a meeting of the National Socialist Party in St. Louis in 1978, was issued last week by The Associated Press, which identified one of the men in it as John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of shooting Mr. Reagan in Washington on March 30.

The Associated Press later acknowledged that the photograph identification of Mr. Hinckley was incorrect.

"I have been identified as a Presidential assassin," Mr. Whitton said earlier this week. "If some nut on the street sees me, he might want to blow me away."

Getting 'Cold Shoulder'

Mr. Whitton, who appears to be in his late 20's, said the mistake had caused him grief both personally and professionally because it was causing family problems and his fellow workers were giving him the "cold shoulder." The former warehouse worker declined to say what he now does for a living.

"One reason I moved to Shreveport was to get away from it all," said Mr. Whitton, who has a wife and two children. "It has been three years since I had anything to do with that party, and I moved to Shreveport because no one here knew of my background — and I was hoping to leave it in the background."

He said that his unwanted notoriety had also resulted in his being questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service. He said that Government agencies were apparently attempting to

insure that the man pictured in the photograph was not Mr. Hinckley.

An F.B.I. spokesman in Shreveport issued a flat "no comment" when questioned about the Whitton situation. The spokesman said that a directive had been issued from Washington, D.C., saying that any statements about the case must come from the bureau's Director, the Attorney General or the head of the Secret Service.

Denies Being Party Member

Mr. Whitton asserts that he was never actually a member of the National Socialist Party, but was associated with it at the time the photograph in question was taken by a freelance photographer.

He said that he had attended the meeting in St. Louis at the invitation of some acquaintances. He contended that the uniform he was wearing in the photograph taken at the meeting was not a regulation uniform.

"It is a shirt and pair of pants," he said. "It was not a regulation uniform. They gave it to me and told me to wear it for the meeting. I have nothing to do with them now. I quit having anything to do with them about two months after that."

He said that he hoped to continue living in Shreveport, although he would have to see "how things go" before deciding whether to move. "I have got two kids who have to go to school here and my wife goes to school," he said. "She only had two months left."

He said that he had hired an attorney to study the possibility of taking legal action against the news service on the ground that it had failed to authenticate the photograph before releasing it.

Garry Clark, the bureau chief for the Associated Press in Louisiana, refused to comment on the matter.

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Date

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O'Toole & Strauss
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APRIL 13, 1981 • 95¢

People

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THE SHOTS THAT STUNNED THE WORLD

The
courageous
President

The families'
anguish

The unlikely
suspect

