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File #:

175-WF - 311 sub D

Serial Scope:

5, 5A, 6, 13, 126, 130, 140, 195, 215, 227

State page, name of
paper, city and state.)

"The DALLAS MORNING NEWS"

Date: 4/2/81
Edition:

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Shooting,

Title: 1A + 6A

Character: 175-83

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

unrequited love linked

*'If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the president,'
suspect told Jodie Foster*

From Staff and Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley, accused of trying to kill President Reagan, idolized teen-age movie star Jodie Foster and told her in a letter of his plans for the assassination, federal law enforcement sources said Tuesday.

The shooting appeared to be modeled after an attempted assassination in Miss Foster's biggest movie, *Taxi Driver*, the sources said.

Hinckley sent as many as six letters during the last few months to the 18-year-old Miss Foster and phoned her, the sources said.

Some of the letters included threats to kill Reagan. Hinckley indicated he was upset over a real or imagined slight by Reagan of his idol — or was trying to win her attention, sources said.

Hinckley wrote Miss Foster, "If you don't love me, I am going to kill the president," the Cable News Network in Atlanta reported.

He also wrote Miss Foster a letter detailing his plans just before leaving his hotel room for the scene of the shooting Monday — but did not mail it, sources said.

"He did it for her," one source said. "She's the key."

"This guy had her up on a pedestal," another said. "He thought this would impress her so much she would fall in love with him."

Sources said if the FBI "had nothing else except the letter" written Monday, "it would need nothing more to explain his motive. It made it precisely clear what was going to happen and why. It was virtually his last act before stepping out the door."

After FBI agents interviewed Miss Foster in New Haven, Conn., where she attends Yale University, the actress issued this statement:

"The FBI and the U.S. attorney's office

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sources said.

The letter apparently expressed Hinckley's unconcern about his future and his willingness to undertake a bizarre plan to win her love.

The letter indicates Hinckley wanted to "go out and do something to get himself killed," a Justice Department source said.

In *Taxi Driver*, a heavily armed DeNiro went to a political rally where a presidential candidate was to speak, but Secret Service agents kept him too far away to carry out the assassination attempt.

Hinckley "probably saw the movie any number of times" because of his infatuation with Miss Foster, a source said.

In the film, DeNiro went to the rally with three guns. In October, Hinckley was arrested by Nashville police for carrying three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition shortly before a campaign speech by President Carter.

Hinckley was so obsessed he followed Miss Foster last fall when she enrolled in Yale as a freshman, police sources in New Haven said.

Hinckley checked into the Park Plaza Hotel for several days last October — several weeks after she enrolled — and sent her "heavy fan notes" that were neither threatening nor obscene, the sources said.

Miss Foster never contacted New Haven police or federal authorities about any of the letters until after Reagan was shot, the sources said.

FBI agents had found photographs of Miss Foster in Hinckley's wallet after his arrest. When they interrogated him Monday night he refused to discuss the shooting, the sources said.

Officials also photocopied several

other items in the room — including photos of Miss Foster. There were reports the agents found a photo of Lee Harvey Oswald — the assassin of President John F. Kennedy — holding a gun, and articles on assassinations. Those reports could not be confirmed.

"There hasn't been a pad that he's slept in that we haven't searched," a Justice Department source said.

Investigators planned to take handwriting samples from Hinckley at the Quantico Marine Base where he was jailed in isolation pending a psychiatric examination.

While the saga of Hinckley, a graduate of Highland Park High School, continued to take twists and turns, he remained sedated in an isolation cell at the Quantico Marine Base in Virginia, where he is being held without bond in FBI custody.

Hinckley, reportedly expelled from a neo-Nazi group because of his violent attitude and uncontrollable behavior, was sedated and confined in a Marine brig Tuesday pending a psychiatric exam which was postponed until Wednesday.

Although Justice Department spokesmen said Hinckley had started psychiatric examinations, the tests apparently will not begin until Wednesday morning.

Spokesman Tom Decair said Hinckley's court-appointed attorneys and government prosecutors agreed to delay tests until Wednesday because of the possibility that Hinckley would have different lawyers representing him.

Part of the reason for conducting the psychiatric examination is to determine whether Hinckley is competent to undergo a preliminary hearing, scheduled for Thursday

morning in U.S. district court in Washington.

One of Hinckley's court-appointed attorneys, Stuart Johnson, said the examinations would be a major factor in whether his client would use insanity as a defense to the two federal charges against him.

Miss Foster is featured this week in a stage drama about prison called *Getting Out*.

She started her career at the age of 3, when she bared her bottom for a ~~suicide~~ oil commercial and subse-

quently made nearly 50 commercials.

The tiny blond actress has appeared in 11 films, the latest *Carry*, in which she plays a reluctant stripper. In *Taxi Driver* she played a 12-year-old prostitute.

An extremely bright young woman, Miss Foster speaks fluent French and graduated as valedictorian from the Lycee, an all-French speaking school in Los Angeles. She applied to and was accepted by Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Berkeley and Stanford.

have asked me to say nothing about John W. Hinckley. But I do wish to say that I have never met, spoken to or associated with him. I will have no further comment at this time. Inquiries should be addressed to the FBI."

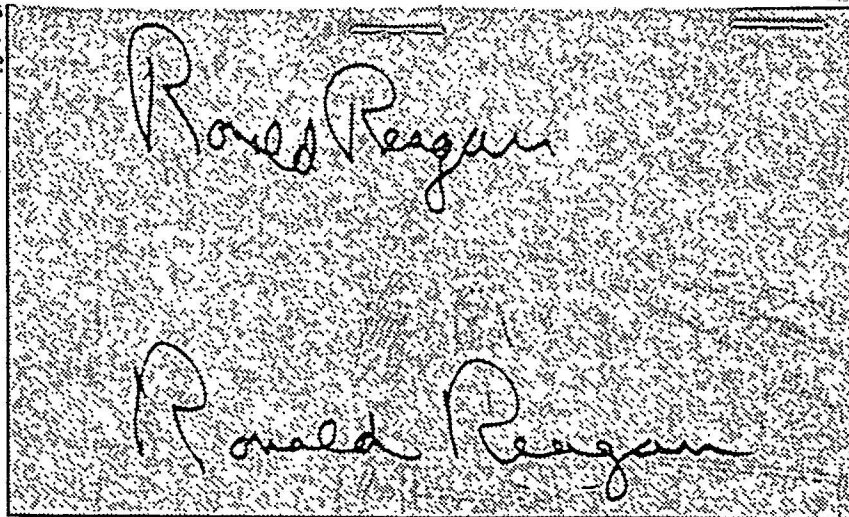
Miss Foster is best known for her role as a 12-year-old prostitute in the movie, *Taxi Driver*.

The letter addressed to Miss Foster and found by FBI agents in Hinckley's hotel room, two blocks from the White House, said "I have killed the president,"

See HINCKLEY on Page 6A.



Jodie Foster ... portrayed a 12-year-old prostitute in *Taxi Driver*.



United Press International

President Reagan's hand was slightly unsteady Tuesday when he signed legislation in the hospital. The bottom signature appeared on a measure he signed Jan. 20.

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"DALLAS Times HERALD"

Date:

4/1/81

Edition:

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Title: pg 1A + 11A

Character: 175-83

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

Hinckley believed driven by infatuation with actress



— UPI photo

John Warnock Hinckley Jr.

From wire reports

WASHINGTON — The man accused of trying to kill President Reagan may have been driven by an obsessive and imaginary love affair with Jodie Foster, the actress who played a child prostitute in the violent film "Taxi Driver."

"He did it for her," said one source closely familiar with the investigation. "She's the key."

Atty. Gen. William French Smith told separate meetings of Cabinet members and congressional leaders Tuesday that John Warnock Hinckley

Jr., 25, had described his assassination plans in an unmailed letter to Miss Foster.

Quoting sources familiar with the investigation, The New York Times reported in today's early edition that Hinckley wrote "I have killed the President" in an unmailed letter to Miss Foster.

A Justice Department source confirmed that a two-page letter had been found in Room No. 312 in Washington's Park Central Hotel, where Hinckley stayed on the Sunday night before the shooting. According to several sources, Hinckley had written to

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FBI/DOJ

Miss Foster, "If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the President."

One Justice Department source, who like others asked not to be named, said that one unmailed letter to Miss Foster expressed Hinckley's desire to "go out and do something to get himself killed."

The plot of "Taxi Driver" has remarkable similarities to Hinckley's activities in the last few weeks. The hero of the movie, Robert DeNiro, plays an aimless, drifting taxi driver whose major aim in life is to kill a political candidate.

Hinckley himself has been de-

scribed as aimless by his own parents. In the movie DeNiro eventually kills a group of pimps and ends up a hero, although, unlike Hinckley, he never takes a shot at a politician.

In the movie, Miss Foster plays a 13-year-old prostitute who is the object of DeNiro's affections.

In "Taxi Driver," DeNiro tells a woman, "If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the President."

A veteran of 13 movies, Miss Foster is now a student at the Yale University School of Drama. Hinckley, who

See **MOTIVE** on Page 11



— AP photo

Jodie Foster in movie "Carny"

MOTIVE — From Page One

was a dropout from Texas Tech, put on his job resume that he, too, attended Yale. Yale officials said he did not.

In a statement, Miss Foster said that she had been asked by the FBI and the Justice Department "to say nothing about John W. Hinckley." Local police sealed off her dormitory, Welsh Hall, and friends and roommates refused to comment.

However, in the statement Miss Foster said of Hinckley, "I do wish to say I have never met, spoken to or associated with him."

In his meetings with the Cabinet and legislators, Smith suggested that

Hinckley's infatuation with Miss Foster may have grown into an obsession. He said that photographs of Miss Foster had been obtained by federal investigators at the Park Central Hotel.

Smith said that Hinckley's letter outlined his plans for what might become a fatal undertaking to prove his love for Miss Foster. Administration and congressional sources, who asked not to be identified, told the Associated Press that the letter spelled out his assassination plans in detail, but they refused to elaborate.

"I'm going to do it for you," Hinckley wrote Miss Foster, according to the AP's sources.

Miss Foster's whereabouts were uncertain. She is currently appearing in New Haven's Educational Center of the Arts. The role, her stage debut, is in a prison drama entitled, "Getting Out."

Police sources in New Haven said Hinckley was so obsessed he followed her there last fall. The sources said Hinckley checked into the Park Plaza Hotel for several days last October — several weeks after she enrolled — and sent her "heavy fan notes" that were neither threatening nor obscene.

Miss Foster did not contact New Haven police or federal authorities about the letters until after Reagan

3

was shot, the sources said.

A court-authorized search of the Washington hotel room where Hinckley stayed the night before the Reagan shooting turned up photographs of Miss Foster, UPI said. Secret Service agents who arrested Hinckley also found a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, holding a gun, and material on other assassinations, UPI said.

U. S. Attorney Charles Ruff, a former special Watergate prosecutor who was named during the Carter administration, is expected to handle the prosecution of Hinckley, who would face life in prison if convicted on

charges of attempting to assassinate a president. He also is charged with assaulting a federal agent with a pistol.

Hinckley was moved out of Washington on Tuesday and put into a brig at Quantico Marine Base south of Washington under extraordinary security. He is confined in a 6- by 10-foot cell that contains only a cot and toilet. He was given the sedative Valium, officials said.

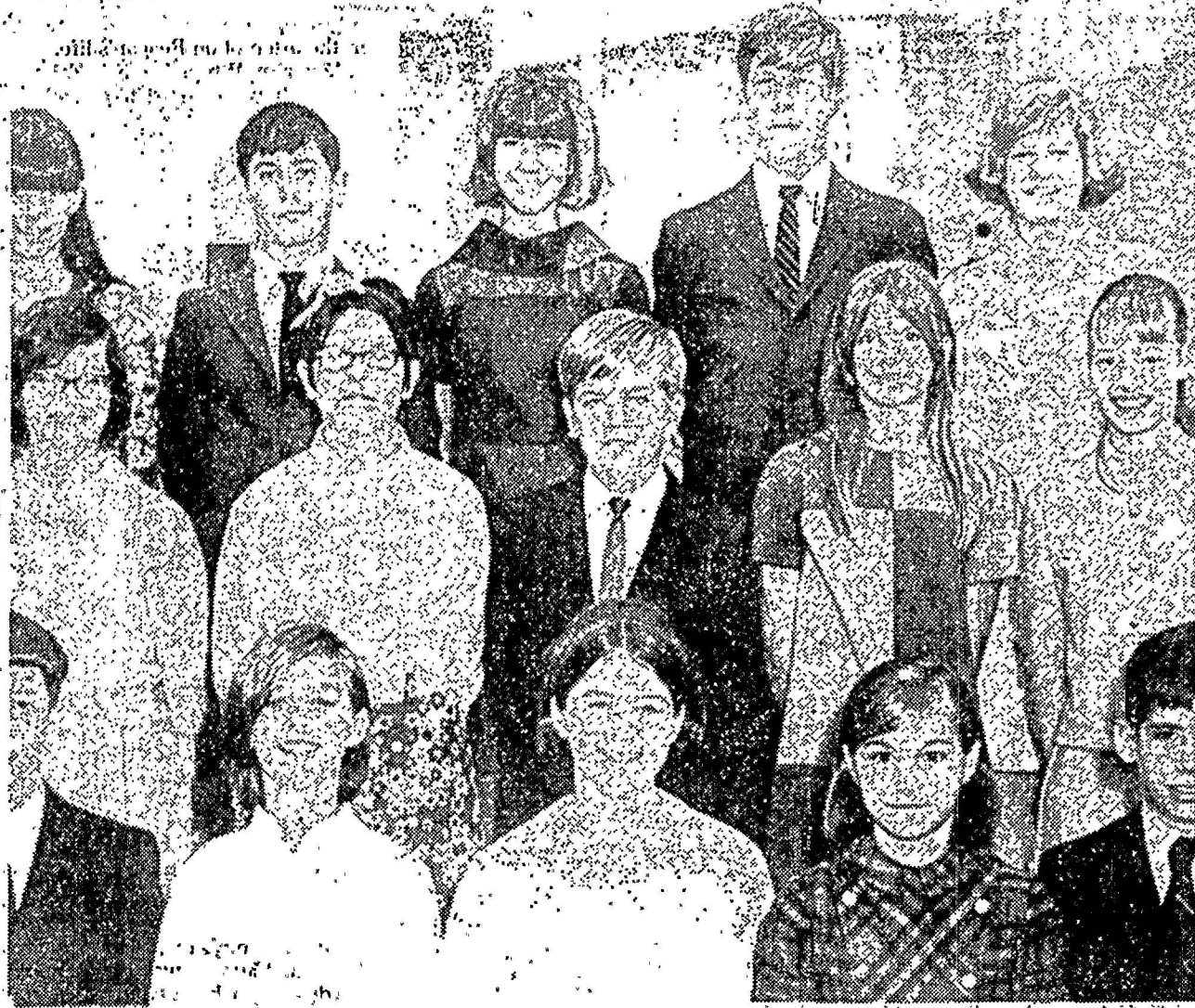
Sources close to the investigation said police and FBI agents who grilled Hinckley for several hours Monday before his court-appointed attorney, Stuart Johnson, arrived on the scene came away with the impression that the alleged gunman was "a screw

loose kind of guy." One investigator said that "for some reason, he just came apart. He just sort of exploded."

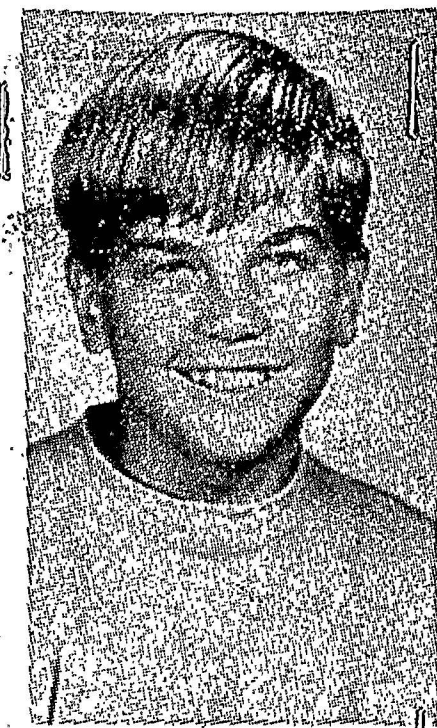
A preliminary examination on the charges that could send Hinckley to prison for life is scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday. Sources said the suspect, who has a history of psychiatric care, could then be transferred to the federal prison in Springfield, Mo., for an in-depth psychiatric examination.

At a brief hearing Tuesday, U. S. Magistrate Arthur Burnett signed two orders calling for a psychiatric examination of Hinckley and allowing investigators to obtain blood and handwriting samples from him in their investigation.

SEVENTH GRADE



HOMEROOM PRESIDENTS



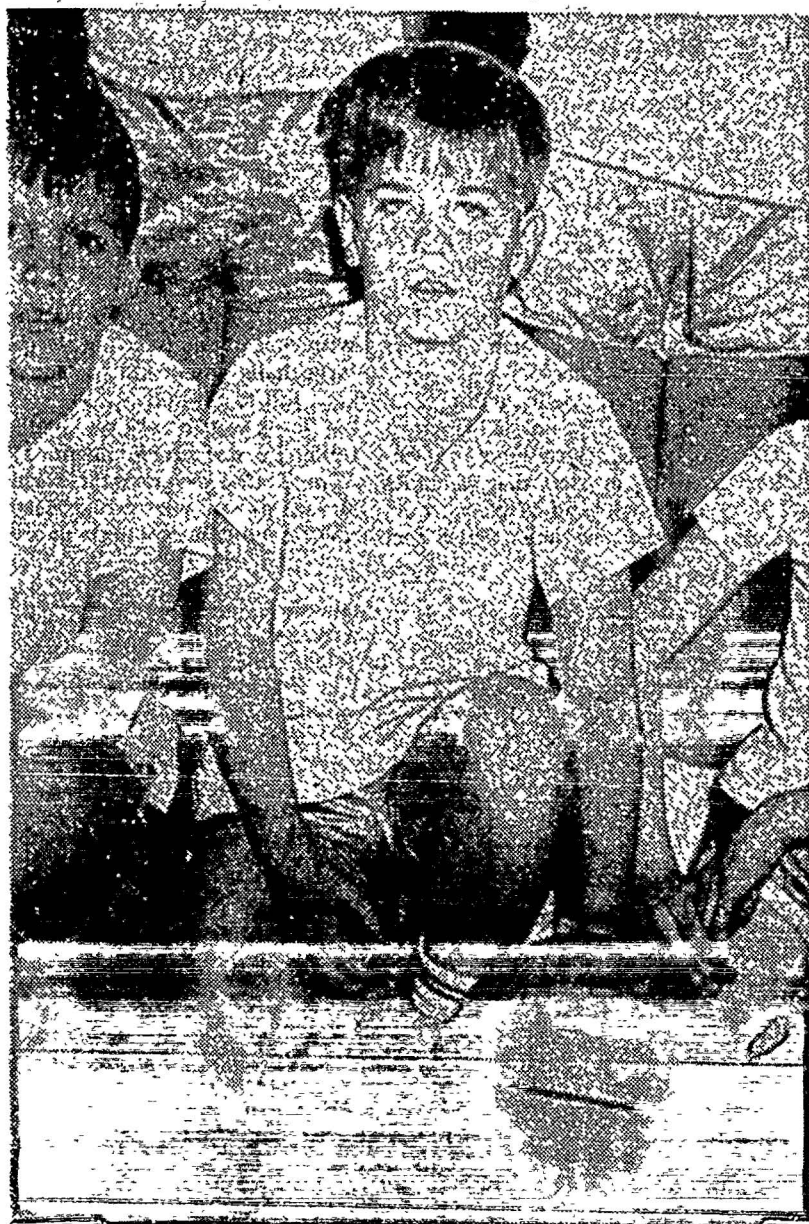
As eighth-grader



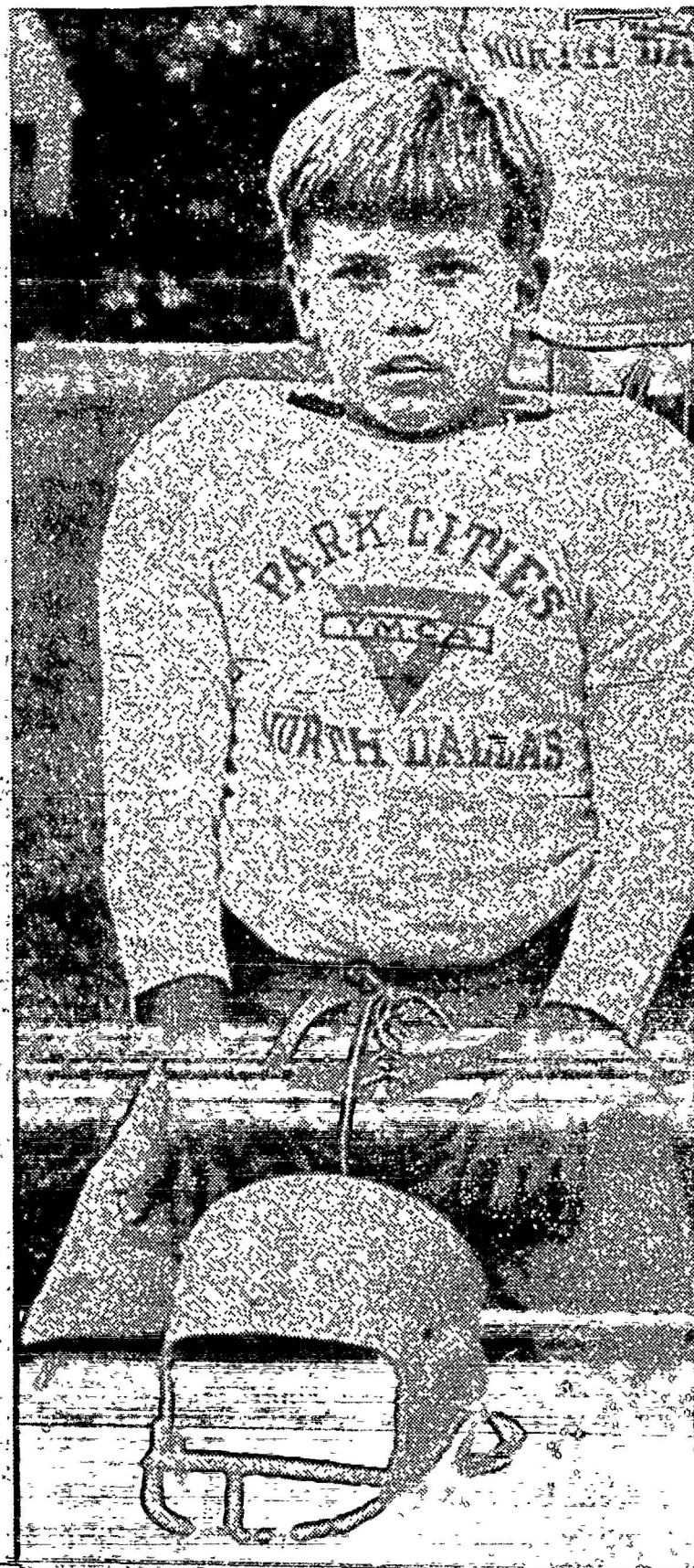
As ninth-grader

As seventh-grade homeroom president, middle row center, at McCullough Middle School

John Hinckley, growing up in the Park Cities



s fourth-grade basketball player



As fifth-grade football player in 1965.

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"DALLAS Times HERALD"

Date:

Edition:

3/31/81

Title:

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Character: 175-83

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan among targets who cheated death

By JERRY ACKERMAN

Boston Globe Wire

There are those who have fallen:
Abraham Lincoln ... James Garfield
William McKinley ... John
Kennedy ...

They left few dying words.

And then there are those who
cheated death: Theodore Roosevelt ...
Harry Truman ... Gerald Ford ...
and now Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan's remarks from
his hospital bed Monday had the
characteristic black humor of such
survivors. He told his wife, Nancy:
"Honey, I forgot to duck." And he
had a quip for the doctors: "I hope
you're all Republicans." And one for
his aides: "Who's minding the store?"

Theodore Roosevelt also was able to
joke after being shot. The attempt on
Roosevelt's life was on Oct. 14, 1912.
Roosevelt, who had served as a Re-
publican president, was attempting to
win a third White House term as the
Progressive Party's "Bull Moose" can-
didate when he was shot during a
campaign trip to Milwaukee by New
York saloonkeeper John Schrank,
who was to die years later in a mental
asylum.

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— AP photo

President Gerald R. Ford is seen crouching behind a presidential limousine after shots were fired by Sara Jane Moore in an assassination attempt on the then president in 1975. Reacting to the shooting of President Reagan Monday, Ford said, "we can't guarantee 100 per cent security for the president."

The bullet pierced Roosevelt's coat, his steel eyeglasses case and the folded text of his speech before lodging near his right lung.

Roosevelt insisted on speaking, telling his enraptured audience: "I don't know whether you fully understand that I have just been shot... but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose."

"A president has to expect these things."

Ford was almost as blase as Roosevelt and Truman after his life was threatened on Sept. 5, 1975, in Sacramento, Calif. In the nick of time, a Secret Service agent grabbed a .45-caliber pistol out of the hands of Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, a follower of cultist Charles Manson, to thwart the first of two attempts on Ford's life that month.

Ford, who had been only two feet away from Fromme, walked on into the California State House and met for 30 minutes with Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. without mentioning the incident until they were through talking business.

"I thought I'd better get on with my day's schedule," Ford said later.

Calm as they all might have been at the time, United States presidents since Andrew "Stonewall" Jackson have been fully aware they were targets for assassins. Altogether, including Monday's attack, nine attempts have been made on presidents' lives, and more on candidates.

One of the most dramatic attempts on a president's life came on Nov. 1, 1950, when two Puerto Rican nation-

alists attempted to kill Truman in the presidential guest house across the street from the White House. Trying to enter the Blair House, where Truman was staying, they killed one Secret Service guard and wounded another. One gunman was killed and the other captured.

President Jimmy Carter, in 1979, granted clemency to one of the assailants, who then was released from prison.

Three weeks before President Franklin Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933, a deranged bricklayer named Guiseppe Zangara tried to assassinate the president-elect in Miami, but killed Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak instead. Zangara was executed one month after the shooting.

The last U.S. president to be assassinated was President John F. Kennedy, shot in a Dallas motorcade. Injured in the shooting was Texas Gov. John B. Connally. Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee at the Texas School Book Depository, was arrested for the slaying. Oswald was shot and killed two days later by Jack Ruby.

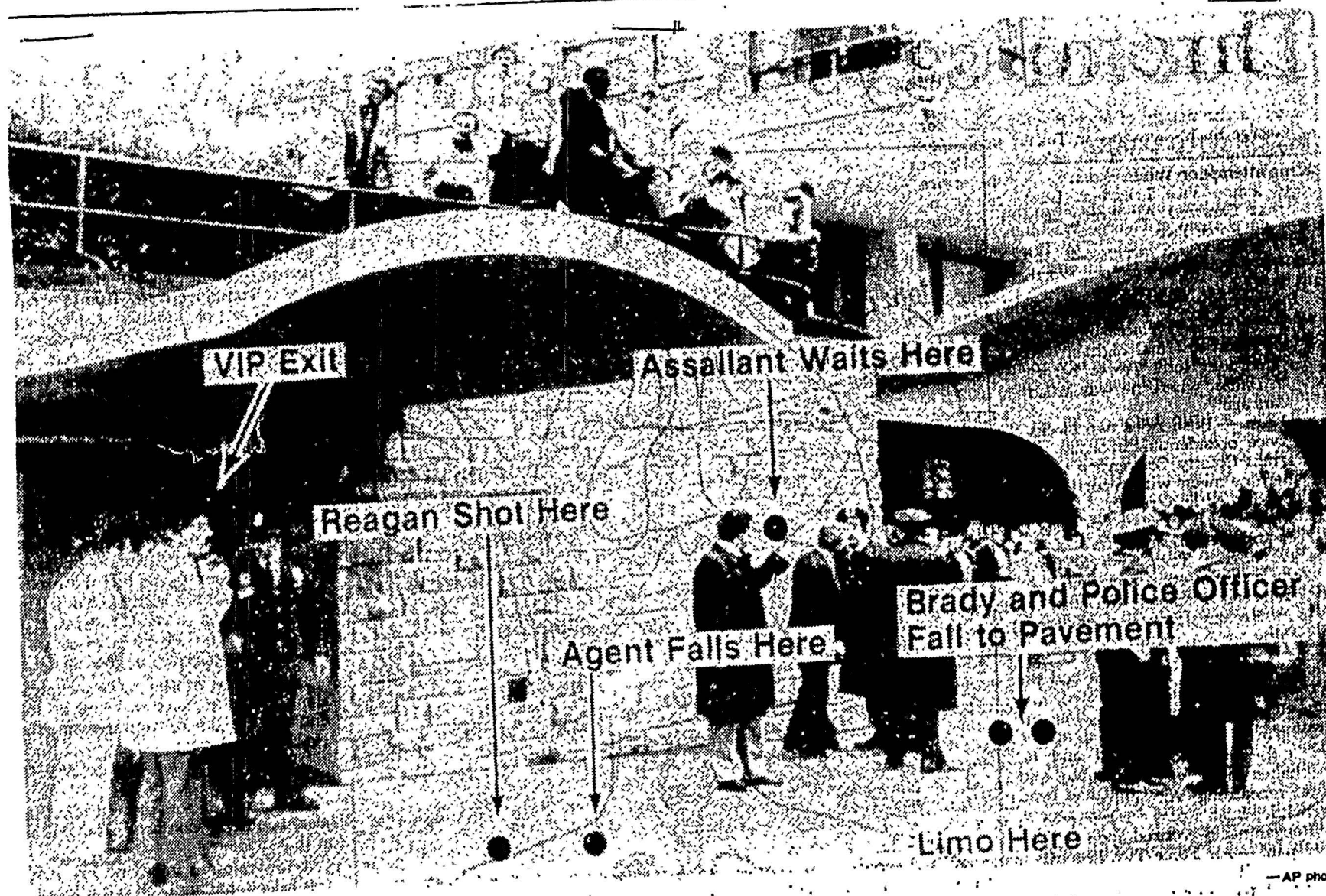
In 1901, President William McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist named Leon F. Czolgosz in Buffalo N.Y., as McKinley shook hands with voters at the Pan-American Exposition. Standing a few feet from McKinley, Czolgosz fired two bullets with a revolver hidden by a handkerchief. McKinley died nine days later. Czolgosz, who said he wanted to kill "great ruler," was subsequently electrocuted.

President James A. Garfield was assassinated in 1881 at a Washington railroad station by Charles J. Guiteau who proclaimed "I am a Stalwart and Arthur is president now" after firing two shots at Garfield. The reference was to Chester A. Arthur, Garfield's vice president.

Garfield died 80 days after the shooting; Guiteau, who had earlier been denied a government appointment by Garfield, was hanged in 1882.

In 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot President Abraham Lincoln in the head while the president was attending a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington. Lincoln died the next morning, after being carried unconscious to a nearby house. Booth went into hiding, but was discovered and shot and killed for the crime.

Shortly after President Reagan's election, federal officials investigated an advertisement in the University of Massachusetts student newspaper seeking volunteers for a "Reagan hit squad." A lawyer for two students questioned in the case said the advertisement was a joke.



—AP photo

Position of principals in assassination attempt diagrammed on photo of site taken shortly after shooting

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 newspaper, city and state.)

"DALLAS Times HERALD"

Date: 3/31/81
 Edition:

Title: pg 2 A

Character: 175-83
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: DALLAS

Secret Service job hardest at announced event

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The president of the United States is hardest to protect from assassination when he is appearing in public at an announced event, says Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight.

The man in charge of protecting the president's life made these comments in an interview five days before a gunman Monday fired six shots at President Reagan, one of which lodged in his lung.

Knight said a lot of changes have been made in Secret Service procedure since John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. He wouldn't discuss the specific Secret Service measures for security reasons, but he said all the recommendations for better protection contained in the Warren Commission report on the Kennedy assassination were adopted.

He did say specifically that Secret Service checks of a motorcade route before a presidential visit would make it more difficult for a sniper to fire a shot like the ones Lee Harvey Oswald fired at Kennedy with.

And he indicated that the Secret Service profiles of potential assassins would be more likely to pick up an Oswald before he had a chance to get near the president.

"The best weapon I have is to know what someone is going to do

before hand," said Knight, who quickly added "although that involves a nasty word in this town — intelligence."

When is the president hardest to protect?

"At an announced visit of the president that has been well publicized and is in a large arena where he is exposed," Knight said.

To protect the president against potential assassins the Secret Service maintains two lists, he said. One has 20,000 names and the other 400.

To get on the larger list of 20,000 "at one time or another they have exhibited an interest in the people we protect that might be regarded as a threat," Knight said.

Each month government agencies forward 5,000 communications to the Secret Service — including what may be considered casual threats against the president and that is the main source of the list of 20,000. Names are kept on the list five years and if nothing happens they are dropped.

The list of 400 are more serious, Knight said. In addition to threatening the president, these people have access to weapons, a history of mental illness and other characteristics which make them a danger to the president.

John W. "Jack" Hinckley Jr., 25, had a history of psychiatric treatment and access to guns — he was arrested last October with three handguns in the Nashville airport, the same day President Carter campaigned there and two days after Reagan was supposed to be there.

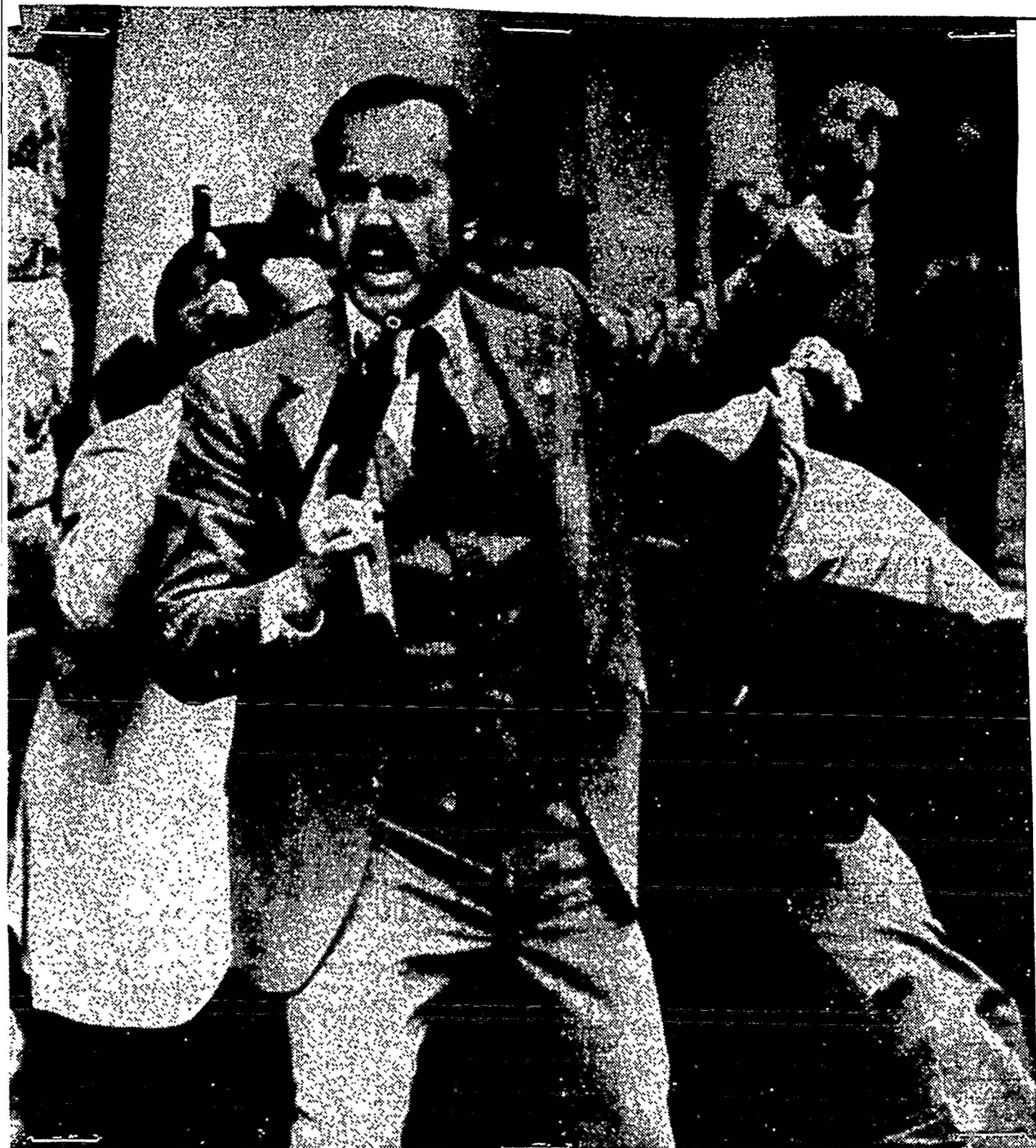
But Secret Service spokesman John Warner said the service had no previous knowledge of Hinckley before Monday's shooting.

Knight said there is no way the Secret Service can guarantee the president's safety, but he said he was confident he had the money and the tools to do the job.

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An unidentified Secret Service agent, his automatic weapon drawn, shouts orders while melee continues .

Police recall '63 death

By Earl Golz
Staff Writer of The News

Dallas police officers on duty when President John F. Kennedy was shot and killed said Monday's attempted assassination of Ronald Reagan brought them "a sinking feeling, a repeat of a bad dream."

They also said:

■ Monday's incident, once again, shows such violence "can happen any time, any place."

■ "There's no way to totally protect an official. The only way you could is if the president were encased in a steel vault. But, even then, a determined individual still could find a way — some sort of explosive device."

■ Stiff gun control laws do not provide a realistic solution since "people who commit these crimes will get guns illegally . . . the only people who will comply with gun control laws will be the victims."

Dallas County Sheriff's Department Capt. Gus Rose, who had been a police homicide sergeant when Kennedy was killed on Nov. 22, 1963, said he had just walked into his office at the courthouse when he learned of the assassination attempt on President Reagan.

"I got that sinking feeling again," Rose said. "It made me sick at my stomach — it brought back a whole lot of memories."

Despite Monday's incident, however, Rose said his views on gun control have not changed. "I am not for gun control," he said. "I don't feel any different than I did. People who commit these crimes will get guns illegally. . . . The only people who will comply with gun control laws will be the victims."

Most Dallas police officers who witnessed the Kennedy assassination or in some way were involved in the aftermath are retired.

One of those, former detective James Leavelle, said he hoped the Highland Park roots of accused Reagan assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. don't rekindle the old hatreds di-

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"The DALLAS MORNING NEWS"

Date: 3/31/81
Edition:

Title: P9 18A+16A (H-1)

Character: 175-83
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: DALLAS

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City blamed in '63, police say

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rected toward Dallas after 1963.

Leavelle, who was standing next to Lee Harvey Oswald when Jack Ruby shot him in the basement of the Dallas police station, said the shooting of Reagan was "a little bit different . . . than the Ruby deal."

"We were more or less alerted to expect something in 1963," said Leavelle, who now is a private investigator. "But, in this instance today (involving Reagan), there was no forewarning. And, whereas one shot was fired by Ruby, I assume there were several today."

Leavelle said his immediate reaction to Monday's shooting was "about the same as before (in 1963), except I can relate to it a lot better . . . the scene around the hospital and the traffic and people hurrying helter-skelter."

"Assassinating public officials, even in 1981, can be done and there's virtually nothing you can do to stop him (the assassin)," Leavelle said. "If a person can't do it at one place, he can pick a spot on down the road . . . The only thing you can do is put a protective bubble over the president when he's in public."

Jack Revill, an assistant Dallas police chief, expressed similar feelings. He also said he was relieved the at-

tempt occurred in Washington and not in Dallas.

Dallas Police Chief Glen King, who had been on duty in his 3rd-floor office at the Dallas police station when Kennedy was killed, said he was "not going to comment on the similarities or dissimilarities" between the Kennedy and Reagan shootings since he (King) was not in Washington. He did say, however, that both shootings "did occur in public places . . . and there was a substantial amount of security around the president in both instances."

Jesse R. Curry, the Dallas police chief when Kennedy was assassinated, died on June 22, 1980. Another member of the Dallas Police Department in November 1963, former Dallas police chief and now Sheriff Don Byrd, was out of town Monday and not available for comment.

One of Byrd's assistant chief deputies, J.C. Bowles, was a police communications supervisor in 1963. "In a free society, it's impossible (to protect the president)," he said. "The job is public and you (the president) have to be part of the public. A man can't conceive every possible way to protect himself."

Jack Waton, a dispatcher at the sheriff's office in 1963 and now an assistant communications supervisor,

said: "I was the dispatcher (when Kennedy was shot). I heard the shots fire." He said he "could empathize with the trauma the law enforcement officers are going through in Washington Thank God, the president is going to come out of it. . . ."

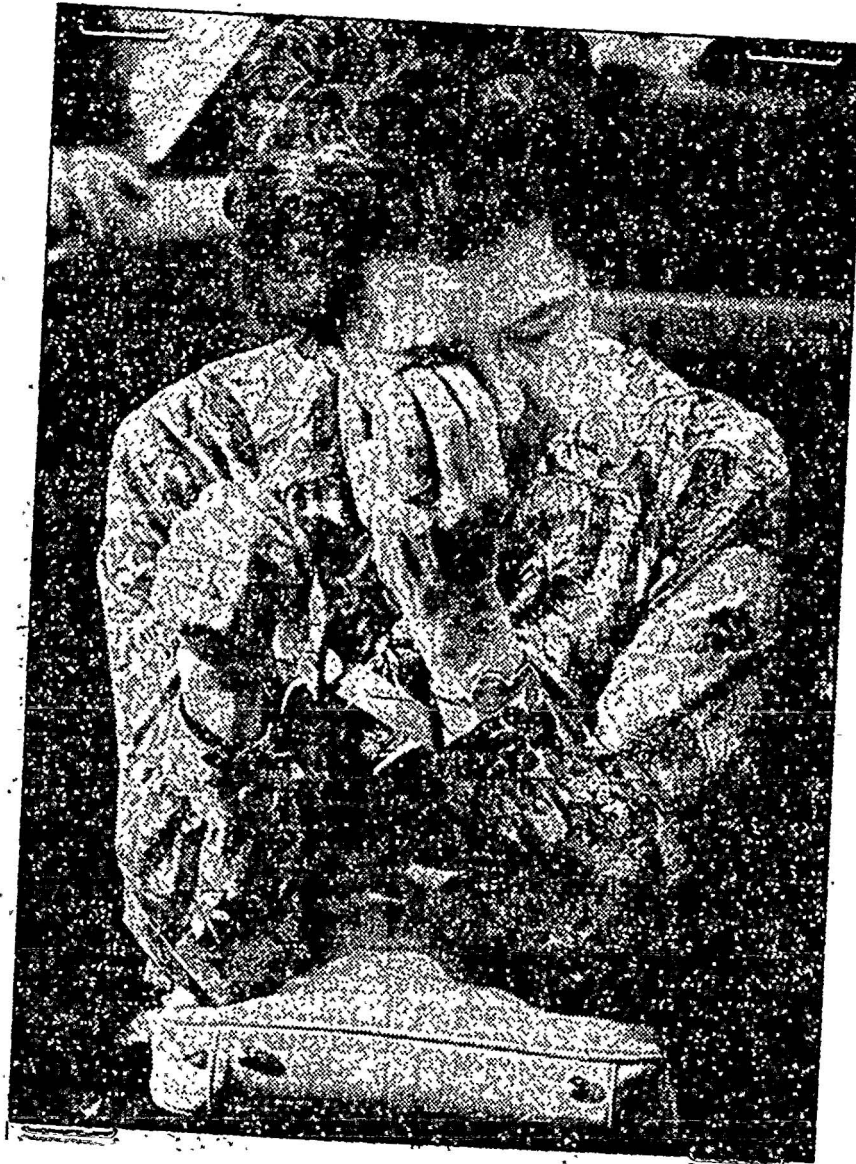
"There's no way to totally protect an official. The only way you could is if the president were encased in a steel vault. But, even then, a determined individual still could find a way — some sort of explosive device."

W.G. Lumpkin, the Dallas policeman leading the presidential motorcade in 1963, said the shooting Monday shows, "It can happen any time, any place. My reaction was that I remembered Eric Sevareid saying that Dallas was a 1-horse town when it happened (in 1963). And condemning the police and everybody else. And, today, it's in Washington."

"Dallas is not the only place that's got nuts."

Murray Jackson, who had been a Dallas police dispatcher in 1963, said: "I'm like everybody else, just appalled by the whole thing."

"It's a terrible thing. But I made the remark to my wife, 'At least it didn't happen in Dallas this time. . . . We were kind of condemned (in 1963) . . . that we let this happen. Well, here it is in the capital now.'"







Church conference participants pause Monday at First Baptist Church to offer prayers for President Reagan.

Dallas Morning News: Juan Garcia

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) Pg. 11A
Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Fort Worth, Texas

Date: 3/31/81

Edition: Morning

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Patterns of attacks are examined

By C.C. RISENHOOVER
Star-Telegram Writer

It all started, said Dr. Ronald B. Tobias, back in 1834. That is when Richard Lawrence tried to shoot President Andrew Jackson at point-blank range. Both of Lawrence's pistols misfired.

"But Lawrence set the precedent for all presidential assassins," said Tobias, a University of Texas at Dallas professor of creative writing who has just completed a book for Paladin Press titled *Shoot to Kill: Psychopathology of the Criminal Sniper*.

The professor, who has a chapter in the book titled "Patterns of Past Presidential Assassins," said all persons who have attempted to assassinate a president — but not succeeded — have done so at close range with a pistol.

"And they've all been white males in their late 20s or 30s with the exception of the two women who allegedly attempted to assassinate President (Gerald) Ford," said Tobias.

The professor sees the "zero factor" as a possible motivation for the attempt on President Reagan's life Monday. From William Henry Harrison in 1840 to John F. Kennedy in 1960, seven consecutive presidents elected in years ending with a zero have died in office. Four of them were assassinated.

"I'm just conjecturing that so much media exposure about the zero factor could trigger an unbalanced

person to attempt to fulfill the prophecy," he said.

"Attempts to assassinate the president have unfortunately been all too common throughout our history. Those who have made such attempts are generally out of work or have great difficulty holding a job. There's usually family conflict involved. If the person has been married, he's usually having severe problems with his spouse."

Tobias said the attempted assassins are usually loners who have become disassociated, and in every case they have had a superficial political motive.

"I'd say that has been true in every case with the possible exception of the Puerto Ricans who tried to kill President (Harry) Truman in the '50s," he said. "In every other case the attempted assassin has rationalized that he's trying to kill the president for the good of the people. Some have thought they were doing it on behalf of the workers of America or because they thought they were doing God's will."

Tobias said that in every case of assassination or attempted assassination there has been a charge of conspiracy.

"There are always accusations that others are involved," he said. "We've been going through the same process over and over."

"I'm sure there will be a hue and cry for gun control again. It's almost

become a cultural phenomenon, a ritual, the pattern of our reaction after a president has been killed or an attempt has been made on his life."

John Hawkins of Dallas, a professional astrologer and lecturer, predicted at a Dec. 8, 1980, meeting of the Fort Worth Astrological Society that "Reagan will die in office."

He based his prediction on astrology, saying that "every 20 years since the beginning of the United States, every president who has come into office on the Jupiter-Saturn conjunction has never fulfilled his term of office."

"They don't always get assassinated," said Hawkins. "The president, you see, is represented by the planet Saturn in the 10th house, the 10th house being the one in charge of the U.S. Jupiter is in the eighth house on the U.S. chart, meaning death. When the planets cross paths, death occurs."

Hawkins said he doesn't think Reagan will die from the assailant's bullet, "but I can about bet you that he won't fulfill his four years. (George) Bush will be the next president."

As to the validity of the zero factor, Kennedy was killed Nov. 22, 1963, when he was struck by a slug from a high-powered rifle as his motorcade moved through downtown Dallas. Lee Harvey Oswald, arrested for the murder, was shot to death two days later by nightclub owner Jack Ruby.

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The Warren Commission later said Oswald acted alone.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, elected in 1940 to the third of his four terms, died of natural causes on April 12, 1945, at his retreat in Warm Springs, Ga. He had suffered from polio since before he was elected to his first term in 1932.

Warren Harding, elected in 1920, died Aug. 2, 1923, of an undetermined illness. There was no autopsy and doctors said they did not know the exact cause of death.

William McKinley, elected to his second term in 1900, died on Sept. 14, 1901, eight days after he was shot by in Buffalo, N.Y., by avowed anarchist Leon Czolgosz.

James Garfield, elected in 1880, was shot in Washington by Charles Giteau, described as a disappointed office seeker, on July 2, 1881, three months after his inauguration. He died on Sept. 19, 1881.

Abraham Lincoln, elected to the first of his two terms in 1860, was shot by Confederate partisan John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865. He died the next day.

William Henry Harrison, the first president to die in office, was elected in 1840 and died April 4, 1841, of pneumonia three weeks after being sworn into office.

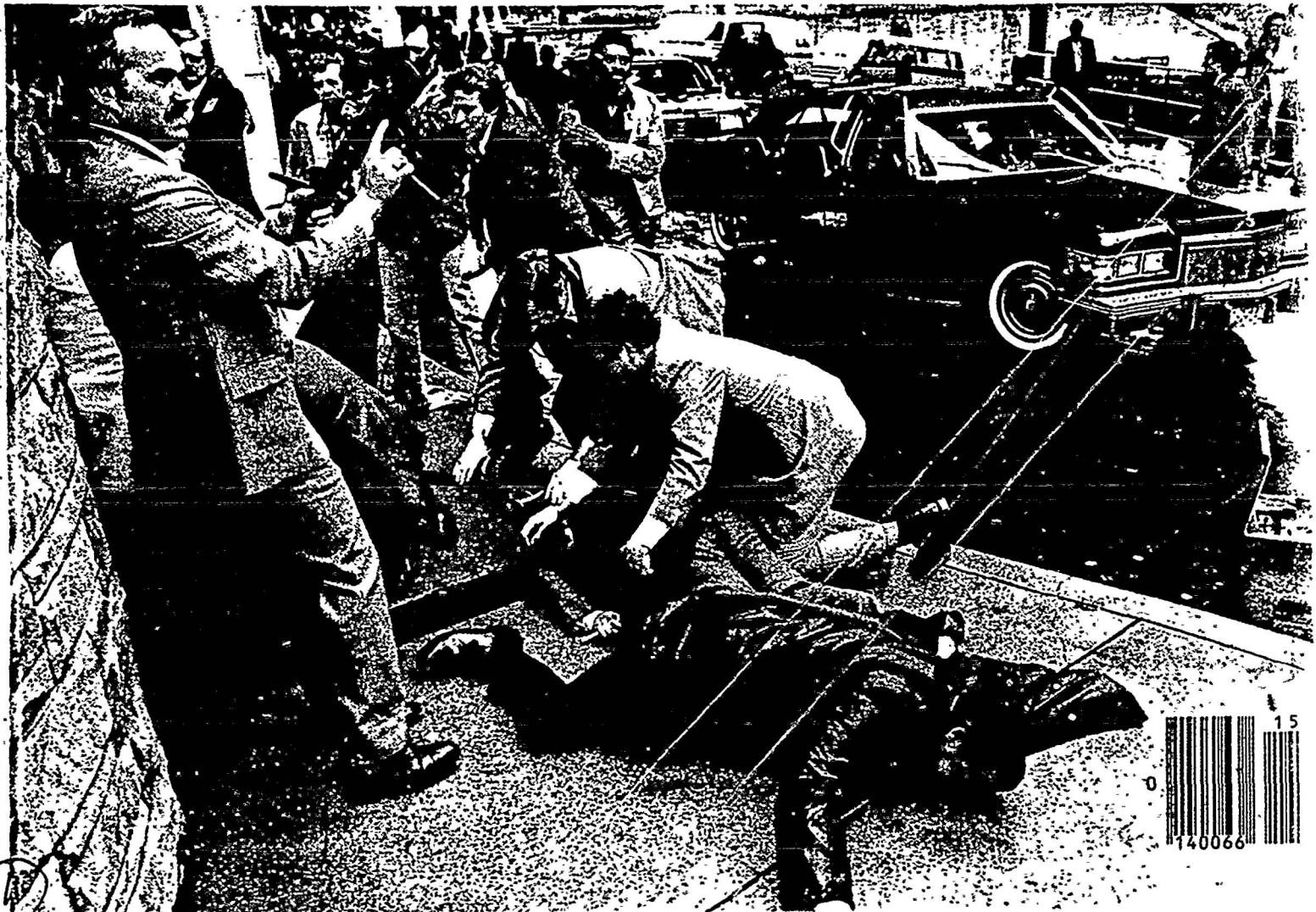
The only other president to die in office was Zachary Taylor, who was elected in 1848 and died of cholera in mid-1850, after 16 months in office.

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WHAT IMPACT?



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George Bush Gets His Chance As Reagan's Stand-In

As substitute for a convalescing Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush stepped into a role he had rehearsed behind the scenes for weeks.

Taking over the President's ceremonial and office duties, Bush displayed confidence that he could assume command at the White House while Reagan, in a hospital bed, remains in control as the nation's Chief Executive.

This smooth partnership stems from no written guidelines, but is the result of quiet preparation and a steadily improving personal rapport between two men who not long ago were fierce political rivals.

Bush moved quickly on March 30 when Reagan was wounded by gunfire in Washington. He cut short a trip to Texas and returned to the capital to coordinate the executive branch. Following Reagan's successful surgery, it was the Vice President who appeared on television to calmly reassure citizens that "the American government is functioning fully and effectively."

Administration insiders described Bush as at ease and decisive in presiding at cabinet meetings in Reagan's absence. The 56-year-old Vice President carefully avoided appearing presumptuous by sitting in his own chair and leaving Reagan's vacant.

Bush also worked in his own office rather than in the Oval Office of the President, and he permitted reporters and photographers only limited access to his activities.

Just before he was wounded, Reagan gave Bush a big vote of confidence by placing him in charge of overall crisis management in the White House, a move that publicly displeased Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

"Performing well." The potential for Bush-Haig rivalry was intensified with public comparisons of their actions in the early tumultuous hours after Reagan was shot. Consensus: Bush—seasoned in the political arena by service in the House of Representatives, United Nations, Central Intelligence Agency and as envoy to China—behaved in cooler fashion than Haig.

Said James A. Baker III, White House chief of staff and Bush's former presidential campaign manager: "He is performing extremely well. He's filling in for the President without being brash or overly assertive."

Another top presidential aide, one of

Bush's critics in the past, complimented him for his discreet actions and confirmed that the Vice President's status is growing among longtime intimates of Reagan.

The relationship between Reagan and Bush has warmed rapidly in the 10 weeks since they assumed power.

On Reagan's orders, Bush has been brought into every important decision and meeting on foreign and domestic policy—spending an average of 3 hours a day at Reagan's side.

It was during a quiet dinner-table conversation with Bush's wife Barbara at Reagan's 70th-birthday party on February 6 that the President disclosed his concern about keeping his top deputy informed. "Is George happy with his job?" Reagan asked. "Does he feel what he's doing is worthwhile? If the awful-awful should happen, George should know everything."



Vice President Bush fills in for Reagan at ceremony while Alexander Haig looks on.

In addition to keeping the Vice President informed, Reagan has handed Bush a number of important assignments. Two days after the inauguration, Bush was directed to head a presidential task force on reducing government regulations on business. Another Bush assignment is to supervise the government's role in helping solve the murders of black children in Atlanta.

Bush has gone on the road to make a series of speeches as administration salesman for the President's economic-recovery plan—an activity that will slow during Reagan's recovery. He also has played a strategic role with Republican senators pondering the controversial Reagan budget cuts.

The Vice President, to the dismay of his moderate GOP friends, even drew cheers from a former bitter enemy—the Conservative Political Action Conference—in a March 20 speech that some critics interpreted as coming close to groveling for the support of the right wing.

Closing the gap. Bush's position at the right hand of the President is a long climb from several months ago, when he and Reagan fought nearly down to the wire for the Republican presidential nomination. At one point in the primary battle, Bush referred scornfully to Reagan's tax proposals as "voodoo economics," a charge that infuriated Reagan loyalists and delighted Democrats.

At the GOP convention in Detroit last July, Bush was far from Reagan's first choice as a running mate. The Californian only selected him after his efforts to get former President Gerald Ford on the ticket collapsed.

At the time, there were widespread reports of problems between their wives—specifically that Nancy Reagan did not like Barbara Bush. A close friend of the First Lady says now: "She and Barbara and the President and George have really become devoted to each other."

Still, it is surprising to many political analysts that Reagan and Bush have become such close working partners in only a brief time.

Peter Teeley, Bush's press secretary, explains it by saying, "Bush understands who he is. He's the Vice President—and only the Vice President."

Unspoken, yet understood by everyone amid the tension and concern following the attempt to assassinate Reagan: George Bush's strong performance as the President's loyal backup man can only help his own ultimate ambition—to serve someday as the elected President, not as a substitute. □



A recovering President Reagan, his wife beside him, takes a hospital stroll.

U.S. NEWS
& WORLD REPORT



MICHAEL EVANS—WHITE HOUSE

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 overtax 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,



Accused gunman John Hinckley, Jr., after a court hearing.

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.

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.

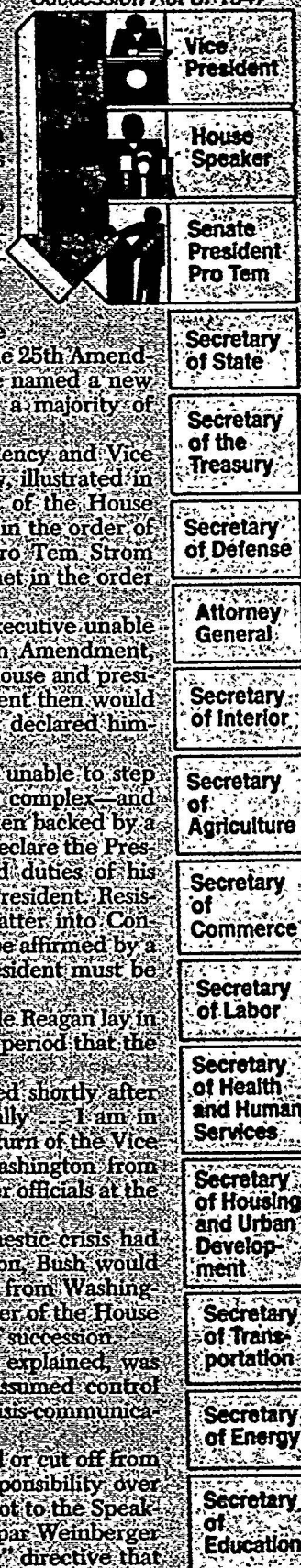
Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared shortly after the assassination attempt that "constitutionally... I am in control here in the White House, pending return of the Vice President." Bush was then returning to Washington from Texas but staying in touch with Haig and other officials at the White 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





Looking for a motive, authorities found evidence that Hinckley wanted to win the love of young actress Jodie Foster.

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-

cal way. The kid with a gentle gaze and engaging smile gradually changed into a lumpish young man with glassy eyes and a frowner. The manager of his college-town apartment building, Mark Swatford, 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?

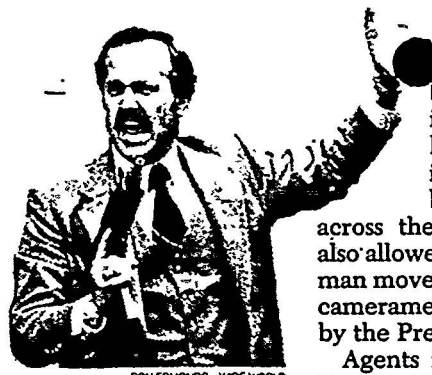
- Should the Secret Service have known about Hinckley because of his earlier arrest on a firearms charge in Nashville during a presidential visit?

- 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 Ochsberg, 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

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.



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.



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 1¾-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

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.

Scoffing 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

10

The President as Patient —Behind the Scenes

Luck helped, but it was the Chief Executive himself who turned out to be a vital cog in the race by doctors and nurses to save him.

Ronald Reagan emerged from a week of ordeal with a gunshot wound in his lung, a 6-inch incision across his chest—and a reputation as a world-champion patient.

The President was expected to make a complete recovery. By April 3, he had progressed to the point that White House officials forecast he might return to the Oval Office—at least part time—within two weeks of being shot.

For the next six to eight weeks, the nation's First Patient is to increase his activities gradually to regain his physical strength. If all goes well, doctors say he will be able to ride horseback in two to three months.

"The prognosis is excellent," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, dean of clinical affairs at George Washington University Hospital soon after surgery. "He is physiologically a very young man. There should be no complications or permanent injuries."

A bright side. Reagan is considered a lucky case—lucky that the .22-caliber bullet missed his heart by several inches and lucky that he reached the hospital emergency room quickly.

He was also lucky, doctors say, that at age 70, he had no underlying health problems that could have exacerbated his wound or slowed his recovery.

More than luck pulled the President through, however. Talks with the doctors and nurses on the surgical and intensive-care teams make that clear. They told the behind-the-scenes story of what happens when the President of the U.S. is rushed to a big-city hospital.

George Washington University Hospital, three fourths of a mile west of the White House, is an older teaching institution with up-to-date facilities.

At 2:35 p.m., on March 30, Reagan walked in the door of its emergency room with the aid of Secret Service men, then fell to one knee. He was pale, lightheaded. He was coughing up blood and gasping for breath. Not until attendants stretched him out in the resuscitation bay of the emergency room and cut away his clothes did everyone realize that he had been shot.

The bullet had bounced off a rib and lodged in the lower left lobe of the left lung, causing significant bleeding and collapsing the lung.

Attendants moved fast. A tube was quickly inserted in his chest to expand the lung and drain off blood pooling inside the chest cavity.

Reagan never went into shock, but his blood loss was so great that emergency surgery was essential. He was given a transfusion of 2½ quarts of blood—nearly half the normal volume of blood in the body. Roughly 40 minutes after arriving at the hospital, Reagan was in the operating room.

"The President was never in serious danger," said O'Leary. "At no point in time was he even remotely close to extremis"—a medical term for death.

The 2-hour operation began with a 6-inch horizontal incision just below the left nipple. Two ribs were stretched apart to open up the chest.

The team, headed by Dr. Benjamin Aaron, first made sure there was no bleeding from other organs such as the liver, kidneys, spleen, stomach.

Then the doctors turned to the lung and removed the bullet. They looked at the heart and examined major arteries. Finding everything in order, they sewed up their patient and transferred him to the recovery room.

Although the operation is considered a major one, Reagan's surgery was neither extraordinary nor rare.

"It's a standard type of procedure," explains Dr. W. Gerald Austen, chief of surgery and cardiology at Massachusetts General Hospital. "We see it all too frequently."

It was not an easy night, however. Concern mounted in the recovery room. Reagan was breathing with the help of a respirator, but tests to monitor oxygen in his blood were disturbing. X-rays showed that blood clots were obstructing his airways.

By 9 p.m., doctors decided to perform a bronchoscopy—a procedure in which a fiber-optic instrument is inserted in a tube already in the patient's windpipe so that doctors can locate the blood clots and remove them.

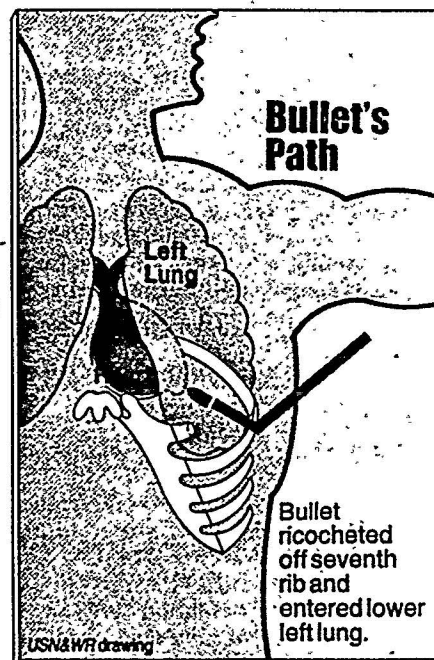
Slight setback. Reagan was on morphine to relieve the pain. His head was raised; he was alert and in good humor. But the attempted bronchoscopy failed because of a kink in the tube.

Throughout the night, nurses took turns removing blood clots through a tube with a suction device. Fortunately, Reagan's lungs began to improve. By 2 a.m., X-rays showed that his lungs were close to normal, and an hour later he was taken off the respirator.

At 6:15 a.m., the patient was moved to the intensive-care unit, jammed with nurses in yellow uniforms and banks of dials and TV screens that monitor vital signs of the very sick.

Fifteen hours later, Reagan was moved again—this time to a \$234-a-

Dr. Dennis O'Leary shows reporters how bullet entered the President's body.



Dear Mr. President,
THERE AINT NO REPUBLICANS OR
DEMOCRATS NOW. WE ARE ALL FAMILY
GET WELL QUICK RON...
WE NEED YOU! *America*
PS. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE A CUSTOMER

A firm that rents uniforms hung this banner across street from Reagan's hospital.

day private room with beige walls, two blue easy chairs, a rust-colored sofa and a television set hung on the wall. Meanwhile, the White House took over a corridor for use of Reagan's secretary and the Secret Service.

Despite those accommodations, the hospital's guiding principle was to treat Reagan like any other patient so that no medical mistakes would be made in the tense atmosphere.

To the hospital staff, Reagan was a model patient. "What impressed me was that he was willing to do anything that would make him get better faster," says nurse Maureen McCann.

For instance, the key to recovery from lung surgery is physiotherapy to exercise the lungs. Every 4 hours, Reagan had to turn over on his stomach. The nurses clapped his back to vibrate his body and shake the secretions in his lung in order to prevent pneumonia.

This was very important because Reagan had been hospitalized for pneumonia many years ago. "Someone like you saved my life," Reagan told McCann. "She sat by my bedside and kept saying, 'Breathe, breathe, breathe.'" Vibrating the back can be very painful over a fresh surgical incision. "He never complained," says McCann.

Physiotherapy also includes forced coughing to bring up sputum. In another exercise, Reagan used a deep-breathing device which involved sucking on a tube to measure the strength of his lungs.

In between exercises, medications and examinations, Reagan talked and talked. He told nurse Debbie Augsbach about growing up in a small town and about his father. He reminisced about how President Truman could walk

from the White House without Secret Service men. He wondered if he now might wear a bulletproof vest whenever he is in crowds.

At one point, Reagan swapped old rhymes with a doctor. He was concerned about the brand-new blue pin-striped suit he had been wearing. He got a newspaper, skipped the assassination stories, noted the finding of another black child's body in Atlanta and turned to the comics.

The entertainer. Throughout the President's stay in the hospital, his sense of humor stood out. His one-liners revealed the Hollywood performer with a vaudevillian's heart. For all the humorous quips that drew laughs, however, there were just as many that flopped, said the staff.

Doctors know that humor is important in responding to stress and in speeding up the recovery process. In the recovery room, Reagan's one-liners—written on a pad—not only showed that the patient was in good spirits but reassured the medical team as to his general condition.

"It was a time of high anxiety," recalls Dr. Jack E. Zimmerman. "The X-ray and oxygen studies were bothersome. He knew we were worried, but it was hard to get overwhelmed when you have a patient putting out one-liners. It gave everybody reassurance that the patient was doing all right."

According to a New York City internist, Dr. William M. Hitzig, laughing and joking have a metabolic effect on the body. Humor, Hitzig explains, changes the salivary glands to produce more juice. It stimulates hormones from the pituitary, hypothalamus and adrenal glands—even the sex glands.

For the medical staff, one of the lightest moments came when nurse McCann resolved a major mystery. She was combing Reagan's hair, parting first one side, then the other and quietly examining the roots. "Now," the President said, "you can tell the world I don't dye my hair."

Meanwhile, the business of the Presidency went on. The day after surgery, Reagan signed a bill limiting dairy supports. He worried about his signature, made wobbly by intravenous tubes in his arm. He met with aides. He read memos. He made decisions.

When a question arose over whether Secretary of State Alexander Haig should cancel his trip to the Middle East, it was the President who decided he should go.

"The world has not stopped just because of this," said Reagan. □

By ABIGAIL TRAFFORD

A President Who Enjoys a Josh

It was a stream of wisecracks and jests from a wounded Ronald Reagan that reassured Americans most in the wake of an attempted presidential assassination.

Even with a bullet in his chest, he was making such quips as these—

■ To his wife Nancy: "Honey, I forgot to duck."

■ To the surgeons who were about to operate on him: "Please tell me you're all Republicans."

When tubes in his throat kept him from talking during the hours that followed surgery, Reagan turned to a pencil and pad.

■ Told that a nurse would spend the night in his recovery room, he wrote: "Does Nancy know?"

■ Said another note: "If I'd gotten this much attention in Hollywood, I would not have left."

■ One of the President's notes read: "As Winnie Churchill said, 'There is no more exhilarating feeling than being shot without results.'"

■ After undergoing a particularly painful medical procedure, Reagan paraphrased the epitaph of comedian W. C. Fields: "All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia."

When Reagan could talk again, he rattled off these one-liners—

■ To daughter Maureen: "One of my new suits is ruined."

■ To his three highest White House aides: "Who's minding the store?" and "Well, I guess I really screwed up the schedule today."

■ To an aide who told him that he would be happy to know the government was running normally in his absence: "What makes you think I'd be happy about that?"

■ To a nurse who told him to keep up the good work: "You mean this may happen several more times?"

■ On learning that he would not be well enough to throw out the first ball to open the major-league baseball season on April 8: "I am a right-hander, and it is the left side that hurts."

Reagan cracked most of his jokes before learning that his press secretary, James Brady, had been critically wounded in the assassination attempt. Tears filled his eyes when he was told of Brady's plight. "Oh, damn," the President said. "Oh, damn."

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 leniency 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)

Suspect Is Found To Be Qualified To Stand Trial

But Hinckley Is Ordered to Undergo Extensive Tests

By ROBERT PEAR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 2 — A court-appointed psychiatrist has found John W. Hinckley Jr. competent to stand trial in the shooting of President Reagan, but a Federal judge today ordered a more extensive mental examination, which could take from 30 to 90 days.

The 25-year-old defendant, wearing a bulletproof vest, appeared in Federal District Court today, for two separate hearings that lasted a total of slightly more than 40 minutes. Security was extremely tight.

Dr. James L. Evans, the court-appointed psychiatrist, examined Mr. Hinckley for three hours yesterday. Dr. Evans's report, released by the court today, was that Mr. Hinckley was "mentally competent to stand trial," that he had "a rational and factual understanding of the charges and is able to participate with counsel in the preparation of his defense."

Deals Only With Competency

However, such a finding deals only with the suspect's competency to stand trial and does not deal with the question of sanity at the time of the shooting. Nor does it preclude a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Judge William B. Bryant, chief judge of the Federal District Court here, said today that he was authorizing a further examination of Mr. Hinckley, for a period not to exceed 90 days, to evaluate his mental health more fully. Judge Bryant said Government psychiatrists would study the broader question of whether Mr. Hinckley was responsible for his conduct at the time of the shooting on Monday.

Justice Department officials said that the evaluation of Mr. Hinckley's mental health would be made at the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C., where there is a special psychiatric program for evaluating Federal prisoners. Mr. Hinckley was taken there by helicopter after today's proceedings, arriving at 3:20 P.M.

Meanwhile, Federal investigators said today they suspected that Mr. Hinckley may have been in touch with someone in the Washington area before he went to the scene of the shooting, at the Washington Hilton Hotel. They said that Mr. Hinckley had made two local telephone calls Monday from his room at the Park Central Hotel, two blocks from the White

House. Before leaving the hotel, they said, he asked at the front desk whether he had any phone messages.

A preliminary hearing is often held before a Federal magistrate, a court officer who has some of the powers of a judge. The Hinckley case was first heard by Lawrence S. Margolis, a Federal magistrate, and then went to Judge Bryant because defense attorneys were not satisfied with Mr. Margolis's ruling.

At both proceedings, Mr. Hinckley slouched in his chair but looked alert, whispering to his attorneys and gnawing occasionally on the fingers of his right hand. He spoke only once, when he rose to tell Mr. Margolis that he was voluntarily waiving his right to a preliminary hearing.

Some Evidence Required

At such a hearing, the Government would have been required to present some of its evidence against Mr. Hinckley, showing that there was "probable cause" to believe that he shot at Mr. Reagan and at Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent protecting the President.

While James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, and Thomas K. Delahanty, a District of Columbia policeman, were also wounded in the attack on President Reagan Monday, Mr. Hinckley is charged only with attempting to kill the President and with assaulting a Secret Service agent.

Vincent J. Fuller, the senior lawyer on Mr. Hinckley's three-man defense team, objected strenuously to any comprehensive examination of his client by Government psychiatrists at this time. First, he argued, psychiatrists chosen by defense attorneys should be given "immediate access" to Mr. Hinckley to "consider whether or not a defense of insanity will be raised in this case."

But Mr. Margolis ordered the comprehensive examination and also authorized a Federal grand jury to begin reviewing the evidence against Mr. Hinckley.

Mr. Fuller and the other defense attorneys, Gregory B. Craig and Lon S. Babby, did not contest Dr. Evans's finding that Mr. Hinckley was mentally competent to stand trial.

But Mr. Fuller appealed Mr. Margolis's order on the comprehensive examination to Judge Bryant, who issued a similar order upholding the magistrate's decision. Judge Bryant assured the defense attorneys that their psychiatric experts would have "equal access" to Mr. Hinckley.

Charles F.C. Ruff, the United States Attorney here, said that a full mental examination was justified by the fact that Mr. Hinckley had been under psychiatric care, by "the nature of his life style over the last several weeks," and particularly by "the act which was committed on Monday."

Mr. Fuller said that a full examination was warranted only after a defendant had given written notice of his intention to raise an insanity defense. Mr. Hinck-

ley, he said, has not done so because he has not yet been examined by psychiatrists of his choosing.

"Those medical experts who are advising defense counsel must have personal access to the defendant if their advice and opinions are to be meaningful," the defense lawyers said in a memorandum to the court. "Without that access and without that advice, the Sixth Amendment guarantee of effective assistance of counsel will be but a hollow promise to John W. Hinckley Jr."

There was no discussion of bail at today's proceedings. In their memorandum, the defense attorneys said that "it can be expected that the defendant will remain incarcerated during the entirety of the pretrial and trial proceedings."

Escorted by Police Cars

Mr. Hinckley had been held since Monday night in a prison at the Marine base in Quantico, Va. He was taken by helicopter this morning from Quantico to Fort Leslie J. McNair, an Army installation in southwest Washington. From there he proceeded in a limousine, escorted by police cars and motorcycles, to the courthouse.

There were security personnel on top of the courthouse and several nearby buildings. Guards frisked everyone entering the courtroom where Mr. Hinckley appeared. Security was so tight that James F. Davey, the chief clerk of the court, was required to show identification. As an added precaution, a paramedic, with oxygen and emergency equipment, sat behind Mr. Hinckley in court.

In Denver, meanwhile, William Sells, a neighbor of the Hinckley family, told reporters that the defendant apparently last visited his parents' home in suburban Evergreen last week. Mr. Sells said that Mr. Hinckley left his car in the family garage and told his parents that he was going to California to look for a job.

William H. Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that bureau agents had searched the car.

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Fight Hinckley sanity test

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau). John Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old drifter charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan, was judged competent yesterday to stand trial, but a prolonged legal struggle shaped up over the ultimate question of his sanity.

Over the strong objections of his defense attorney, Hinckley was taken to a federal prison hospital in North Carolina for further mental tests after two hearings yesterday.

Hinckley, said to have been obsessed with the idea of "getting Reagan" in order to win the love of a movie star he had never met, was hustled into a federal courtroom for the hearings under extraordinarily tight security to listen to his lawyer try to prevent Justice Department psychiatrists from probing his sanity.

In the first hearing, federal Magistrate Lawrence Margolis agreed with a court-appointed psychiatrist that Hinckley is "presently mentally competent to stand trial," but told the government to conduct further sanity tests.

HINCKLEY'S lawyer, Vincent Fuller, appealed. He protested the order that the government conduct further tests before defense experts had a chance to examine Hinckley.

The appeal was lost in the second hearing of the day—before U.S. District Judge William Bryant.

Under a court order signed by Bryant, Justice Department psychiatrists were prevented from examining Hinckley until at least noon today to allow his lawyers to file a further appeal.

The finding that Hinckley is competent to stand trial merely means he understands his rights and is able to help prepare his defense. It does not constitute a judgment that the defendant was sane at the time a crime was committed.

After Bryant's ruling, Hinckley was flown to Butner Federal Correctional Facility in Butner, N.C.

Hinckley had been held until yesterday in the brig at the marine base in Quantico, Va.

THE TWO courtroom sessions here—one lasted 18 minutes before Margolis and the other about 20 minutes before Bryant an hour and a half later—gave the first glimpse into how prosecutors and defense lawyers will conduct the case in the weeks ahead.

The key question will be: Was Hinckley's alleged shooting of the President and three other men, including White House Press Secretary James S. Brady, the result of a mental disease?

If Hinckley's attorney, a member of the prestigious law firm headed by Edward Bennett Williams, believes he can make that case, then he might attempt to mount a defense of insanity for the accused assailant.

In his court appearances yesterday, however, Fuller was careful to make it clear that he had not notified the court that he would employ an insanity defense.

Throughout the hearings, in the same jam-packed federal courtroom, the pudgy, sandy-haired Hinckley, dressed in a dark business suit and wearing a bullet-proof vest under his white shirt and white sweater, whispered to one of his lawyers.

HINCKLEY uttered only two words in public—"Yes, sir"—when Margolis asked if he understood what he was doing by waiving a preliminary hearing.

The judge told the suspect, who sat at the defense table with his lawyers, "As you are charged with two offenses—attempted assault with a pistol of Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy and a second offense on the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan... you would have the opportunity to put on a witness if you desire."

Hinckley did not so desire, meaning the case now automatically goes to a federal grand jury which will determine if he should be indicted for the two alleged federal offenses.

As for the shootings of White House Press Secretary James S. Brady and Washington Policeman Thomas F. Delahanty, neither man is considered a federal officer under the meaning of the federal anti-assassination law. It is expected that city authorities in Washington will bring charges against Hinckley in connection with the attacks on Brady and Delahanty.

With the nationally televised slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, in mind, U.S. marshals mounted extraordinary security efforts yesterday.

Reporters and spectators, even judges and lawyers and court officials who came to watch the proceedings, were subjected to a vigorous frisking by marshals before they were permitted into the courtroom. This was after all who even approached the corridor had passed through a metal detection device of the type used in airports.

THE PRINCIPAL topic at the hearings was the wrangle over what access government psychiatrists would have to Hinckley, who continues to be held without bail.

A court-appointed psychiatrist, Dr. James Evans, in a one-paragraph report to the court, said Hinckley was "presently mentally competent to stand trial." Evans, who examined Hinckley on Wednesday in an isolation cell at Quantico, 40 miles south of Washington, added that the defendant "has a rational and factual understanding of the charges and is able to participate with counsel in the preparation of his defense."

Defense attorney Fuller conceded that Hinckley was mentally competent to stand trial and, therefore, there was no reason at this point for a government psychiatrist to examine his client any further.

Margolis disagreed.

Bryant, on appeal, noted that in past cases when suspects were examined by psychiatrists a considerable time after the alleged crime, "there was always a question of reliability." Bryant meant

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that if the government is going to make a case it is better to conduct the interviews and examinations as soon as possible after the event.

U.S. Attorney Charles Ruff probably will attempt to prove that although many of Hinckley's actions in the weeks before the shooting, such as the fantasy obsession with teen-age movie star Jodie Foster, were aberrant, they do not mean that he was so mentally diseased that he was not responsible for his actions. The defense may try to prove otherwise.

REPORTS OF JUST how obsessed Hinckley was with Foster, 18, surfaced yesterday with publication of the text of an unmailed letter found in the downtown Washington hotel where Hinckley stayed the night before Monday's assassination attempt.

"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," the letter said.

"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 am doing all of this for your sake."

Written at the top of the letter were the date, "3-30-81," and the time, "12:45 p.m."—about two hours before the shooting that wounded Reagan outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The letter said, "There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan."

"This letter is being written an hour before I leave for the Hilton Hotel. Jody, I'm asking you to please look into your heart and at least give me the chance with this historic deed to gain your respect and love," the letter said. ■

U.S. Judge Orders Further Mental Tests for Hinckley

Tentatively Declared Fit for Trial

By Joe Picchirallo
and Laura A. Kiernan
Washington Post Staff Writers

John W. Hinckley Jr., the drifter accused of shooting President Reagan, was tentatively declared mentally fit yesterday to stand trial in the attempted assassination. But a federal judge ordered him to undergo further mental examinations, primarily to determine if Hinckley was sane at the time of the shooting.

Hinckley, wearing a white bulletproof vest under his dark blue suit jacket as he sat passively at the defense table, appeared in U.S. District Court for a total of 38 minutes. Dozens of police and U.S. marshals stood guard both inside and outside the courthouse, and even reporters and top Justice Department officials attending the hearings were thoroughly searched.

The scheduled purpose of Hinckley's court appearance was for the government to generally outline its evidence that Hinckley allegedly tried to assassinate President Reagan outside the Washington Hilton Hotel on Monday and that Hinckley should remain in custody while a federal grand jury considers an indictment.

But that business was cast aside quickly when Hinckley's lawyers waived his right to a preliminary hearing and Hinckley, standing and rocking back and forth on his feet,

agreed with them by uttering softly "Yes, sir" and signing his name to the waiver document with his left hand.

Hinckley's lawyers — faced with evidence said to include videotapes of him firing at the president and a letter to actress Jodie Foster saying he would shoot Reagan in an effort to impress her — said in court that they were considering entering a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. His parents have said he was under psychiatric care for five months before the shooting.

However, U.S. Attorney Charles F.C. Ruff asked that the government be permitted to thoroughly examine Hinckley's mental state before a team of defense psychiatrists hired by Hinckley's lawyers.

U.S. Magistrate Lawrence S. Margolis granted Ruff's request, and Hinckley's lawyers immediately appealed the Margolis decision. But early yesterday afternoon, District Court Chief Judge William B. Bryant upheld the decision and ordered Hinckley sent to a federal mental prison in Butner, N.C. for tests that could last 90 days or more. He was flown there under heavy guard yesterday afternoon.

While the debate over legal technicalities affecting the 25-year-old alleged presidential assailant unfolded in court yesterday, the search for a motive for the shooting and the nationwide FBI hunt to track Hinckley's activities for the past year continued throughout the country:

- Near Evergreen, Colo., a next-door neighbor of Hinckley's parents told reporters that, according to the Hinckley family, a young man photographed at a Nazi rally in St. Louis in 1978 and reported to be Hinckley is someone else. "In my judgment, it bore no resemblance to John," neighbor William Sells said of the photo. Hinckley had been a member of a neo-Nazi organization for a short period during his wandering around the country, but was expelled by the group's leaders because they found him "too extremist."

- Federal investigators said they believe Hinckley went to Los Angeles before coming to Washington to pick up a .22-caliber handgun similar to the one allegedly used to shoot Reagan and three others Monday. Hinckley had purchased two such guns in Dallas late last fall.

He had lived in Los Angeles several years earlier, and had apparently gone back there sometime between the handgun purchases in October and his March 25 departure from Denver for Washington, the sources said.

- Sources at Yale University said yesterday that Foster, who is enrolled as a freshman there and whom, sources say, Hinckley pursued with obsession for seven months, received more than a half-dozen letters signed with Hinckley's name or initials. A source said, however, none of the letters mentioned Reagan.

Hinckley, who investigators believe acted alone in Monday's shooting, is charged with attempted assassination of a president and assault on a federal employee — a Secret Service agent wounded in the attack. Conviction on the former charge could result in a sentence of life imprisonment.

Further charges stemming from the wounding of Reagan press secretary James S. Brady and a D.C. police officer are under consideration. Hinckley, the son of a wealthy Western oilman, has been ordered held without bond since shortly after his arrest immediately following the incident.

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Shortly after yesterday's initial hearing began, a report was presented from James L. Evans, a court-appointed psychiatrist who had examined Hinckley for three hours Wednesday at Quantico Marine Base.

In a brief, one-paragraph statement read to the court, Evans said that he found Hinckley was able to understand the charges against him and was capable of assisting in his own defense — a routine, preliminary finding of mental fitness to stand trial that was accepted by Hinckley's lawyers and Magistrate Margolis.

However, Judge Bryant ordered that further tests be conducted to help determine Hinckley's fitness to stand trial, which is separate from the more complex issue of whether he was sane at the time of the assassination attempt.

But Hinckley's chief defense counsel, Vincent J. Fuller of Williams & Connolly, said such an examination for his sanity would be premature because the defense had not decided whether it would make such a plea.

"We are concerned... that government [mental experts] not have access to the defendant prior to our having done so on our own terms," Fuller said.

Ordinarily, it is the defense lawyers who request such hospitalization to determine mental competency. Ruff's early request to do so appeared to indicate that federal prosecutors are anxious to block an insanity plea.

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Although Bryant's order gives the defense team equal access to Hinckley, it will be the government staff that has him under constant observation while he is confined in the federal facility — granting them what one observer said yesterday would be "the first crack" at evaluating Hinckley's mental state.

Legal sources familiar with the case said that prosecutors are probably concerned that if the government's mental examination takes place after the defense conducts its evaluation, the defense might later at trial challenge the validity of the government's findings.

"It's the beginning of the battle of the experts. It's the first volley," one source said.

Legal sources said yesterday that pleading not guilty by reason of insanity is a difficult defense in such cases, particularly those involving violent crime. In such cases, it is up to the defense to prove that the defendant was mentally ill at the time the crime was committed.

Sirhan B. Sirhan, Robert F. Kennedy's assassin, Jack Ruby, who shot Lee Harvey Oswald in front of television cameras and Arthur Bremer, the man who shot former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, all pleaded insanity of one form or another. All three were subsequently convicted, nevertheless.

"You just don't win in violent crimes. The jury is afraid of what might happen," one lawyer familiar with such defenses said yesterday.

Federal law governing criminal insanity in Washington is similar to that in other jurisdictions in that a person can be declared innocent if it can be proven that at the time of the crime, the person either lacked the capacity to act in conformity with the law or was unable to understand that certain action was illegal.

tion, the federal court of appeals here has ruled that even if the defendant does not meet either of those two criteria, the defendant can claim that "diminished [mental] capacity" prevented the person from carrying out a premeditated or deliberate act.

The letter to actress Foster found in Hinckley's hotel room indicates an awareness that an attack on the president could be suicidal. "There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan," the letter said. "It is for this very reason that I am writing you this letter now."

But, the writer concludes, "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."

It is signed, "I love you forever, John Hinckley."

Foster's most famous movie role was that of a runaway teen-age hooker in the 1975 film "Taxi Driver," which some investigators feel has a plot with a bizarre parallel to the Hinckley case. In that film, the hacker, a mentally troubled Vietnam veteran, stalks a political candidate and is preparing to assassinate the politician before he is scared off by a security agent.

It is not known whether Hinckley saw the movie.

In recent years, Hinckley seemed to have become estranged from his wealthy family, traveling about the country without their knowledge, and living in cheap motel rooms.

Shortly after Hinckley's arrest his father, who is chairman of the board of Vanderbilt Energy Corp., a Denver-based petroleum exploration company, hired members of the well-known Williams & Connolly firm to represent his son. The firm's three-man defense team replaced two attorneys who were appointed to represent Hinckley after he told court officials he could not afford to hire a lawyer.

Yesterday, Hinckley neighbor Sells said Hinckley's parents "hope to see their son as soon as possible."

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Court Orders Sanity Tests for Hinckley But Delays Them to Allow for an Appeal

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By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter
 WASHINGTON—A federal judge ordered John W. Hinckley Jr. committed to a psychiatric facility for tests to determine if he was insane at the time he allegedly shot the President.

Mr. Hinckley was transferred to Butner Federal Prison, near Raleigh, N.C. Judge William Bryant ordered medical experts selected by the government and by Mr. Hinckley's lawyers to have equal access to him there. But Judge Bryant delayed all examinations until after 12:30 p.m. today to give Mr. Hinckley's lawyers time to appeal. They sought permission to have their medical team examine him before government doctors do.

The determination of Mr. Hinckley's psychological state appeared likely to be an important part of the case. Vincent Fuller, the lead attorney representing Mr. Hinckley, said his experts needed quick access to their client "to consider whether . . . a defense of insanity will be raised in this case."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Hinckley's attorneys conceded that he was mentally competent to stand trial, and waived his right to a preliminary hearing. Mr. Hinckley is charged with attempting to kill President Reagan and with assault with a gun on a Secret Service agent. Magistrate Lawrence Margolis referred the case to a grand jury.

So far, charges haven't been brought in connection with the shootings of James Brady, presidential press secretary, and a District of Columbia policeman, both of whom were injured in the assassination attempt.

Mr. Fuller read into the court record a brief report from court psychiatrist James Evans, who examined Mr. Hinckley Wednesday at the Quantico Marine Base where he is being held. Mr. Evans determined that Mr. Hinckley is currently "mentally competent to stand trial in that he has a rational and factual understanding of the charges and is able to participate with counsel in the preparation of his defense."

Evaluations of whether he was responsible for his actions would take much longer, attorneys said.

According to Michael Tigar, a criminal attorney, the criteria for determination of legal insanity in District of Columbia federal courts is whether a person "lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law."

When a defense is based on insanity, federal courts here have preferred a two-stage trial, according to Mr. Tigar. The first phase assesses the guilt or innocence and, if guilty, the second would determine whether the accused was insane at the time.

The Butner prison, where Mr. Hinckley is expected to undergo examinations for as long as one month, is a medium-security facility with some maximum security cells and a psychiatric hospital unit, a Justice Department spokesman said.

Dr. David Abrahamson, a psychiatrist who has testified in many trials, said it was unusual for a suspect to be moved so far for psychological examinations. He believed the prison was chosen for security reasons.

Mr. Hinckley sat silent and impassive through most of his two court hearings yesterday. He wore a blue blazer, blue trousers and what appeared to be a white, bullet-proof vest. He occasionally whispered to one of his lawyers, but otherwise said nothing but a polite "Yes, sir" to magistrate Margolis when asked if he waived his right to a preliminary hearing.

Separately, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told a congressional panel he thought information about Mr. Hinckley's arrest in the Nashville, Tenn., airport last Oct. 9 "should have been passed on" to the Secret Service by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hinckley was arrested carrying

three handguns and ammunition toward a flight. President Carter visited Nashville the same day, and Mr. Reagan, who was a presidential candidate at the time, had canceled an appearance there two days earlier.

Secretary Regan said he had ordered an investigation of how personnel throughout the Treasury Department performed Monday, the date of the assassination attempt. The department includes the Secret Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which traced the gun believed to have been fired at the President.

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Hinckley To Get More Mental Tests

By Jane Mayer

Washington Star Staff Writer

John W. Hinckley Jr., suspected presidential assailant, was flown by government helicopter to the Butner Federal Correctional Institution near Durham, N.C., yesterday under the kind of security ordinarily reserved for heads of state.

On the way to the aircraft he wore a bullet-proof vest and rode in a black limousine. He was surrounded by three police motorcycles and eight cars. With flashing lights and wailing sirens, he was whisked from his public hearings in the U.S. District Court to the Fort Leslie J. McNair Army installation in Southwest Washington. There, under armed guard, he boarded a helicopter for Butner.

Hinckley, the 25-year-old son of a wealthy Denver oil executive who allegedly tried to kill the president Monday in a bid to impress teen-age movie actress Jodie Foster, was bound for psychological tests at Butner.

This followed a determination yesterday, in two separate hearings, that Hinckley is competent to stand trial — meaning only that he is able to understand the charges against him and participate in his own defense.

No judgment was made concerning Hinckley's sanity Monday afternoon when he allegedly shot and wounded Reagan and three others in front of the Hilton Hotel. Nor does the ruling bar Hinckley from pleading not guilty by virtue of insanity to the charges of attempted presidential assassination and assault on a federal Secret Service officer.

The question of sanity will be assessed during the psychological testing at Butner, which could take from 30 to 90 days.

Butner is a modern, medium-security psychiatric prison. Built five years ago, it sits on 42 acres, surrounded only by two tiers of chain-link fence, with no guard tower or bars.

It offers both group dormitories and private rooms. But one Justice Department source indicated Hinckley would continue to be segregated from the general prison population, as he had been in the brig at the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Va., where he had been detained since his arraignment Monday night. There he lived under 24-hour guard.

Butner was chosen by federal officials partly because of its reputation for advanced psychological research in areas involving crime — especially therapy for suicidal and psychotic inmates.

But one Justice Department source also suggested that Butner was chosen over Saint Elizabeths Hospital, a psychiatric facility run by the District government, because authorities feared security at Saint Elizabeths would be a problem.

The rulings yesterday that Hinckley was competent to stand trial were based largely on a report by court-appointed psychiatrist Dr. James L. Evans, who had examined Hinckley for three hours Wednesday.

Evans said in his report, released by the court, that Hinckley had "a rational and factual understanding of the charges and is able to participate with counsel in the preparation of his defense."

Vincent J. Fuller, one of Hinckley's three attorneys, objected vigorously to allowing government psychiatrists to examine his client before defense psychiatrists had finished doing so. But U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant ruled that unless Fuller appeals within 24 hours, both sides will be able to conduct psychological tests simultaneously.

While the tests are conducted, a federal grand jury will begin weighing the evidence against Hinckley, at Bryant's order.

Meanwhile, FBI agents tracked down leads yesterday from the Park Central Hotel in the District, where Hinckley spent the night before the attempted assassination, to Los Angeles, where he caught a Greyhound bus for Washington on March 26.

Authorities believe Hinckley may have gone to California from Denver, where he had been staying in a motel, to pick up a .22-caliber pistol. Shots from a .22 pistol hit Reagan and three others on Monday.

FBI agents in Los Angeles are investigating the possibility that Hinckley had pawned the pistol there earlier, or had stowed it with a friend.

FBI agents also continued to trace Hinckley's movements in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, where he allegedly followed actress Foster to Yale University in September and again in early March. The FBI confirmed it had received a kidnapping threat against Foster last November, which is now under investigation.

Roger Young, an FBI spokesman, dismissed an earlier lead connecting Hinckley and a woman originally believed to have telephoned him at his Washington hotel room.

Also contributing to this story was Washington Star Staff Writer Scot Paltrow.

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Hinckley's 'speedy trial' expected in 6 months

Washington (News Bureau)—According to law, John W. Hinckley Jr. is entitled to be tried on federal charges of attempting to assassinate President Reagan and assaulting a federal officer—Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy—within 90 days of the alleged offense.

The timetable probably will be set back at least 90 days for psychiatric testing. Hinckley was sent to Butner Federal Correctional Facility in Butner, N.C., for the psychiatric exams.

If Hinckley is found to have been sane at the time of the shooting last Monday, his case would be formally submitted to a federal grand jury in Washington, which would then have 60 days to decide

if he should be indicted.

The grand jury, after hearing a string of prosecution witnesses such as Secret Service agents, policemen and reporters who witnessed the shooting outside the Washington Hilton Hotel, will decide if there is sufficient evidence to charge Hinckley and hand up an indictment.

THERE WILL BE no preliminary hearing to decide whether there is probable cause to send the matter to the grand jury because Hinckley waived his right to such a hearing yesterday.

Ten days after the indictment is handed up, a formal arraignment will be held in federal district

court here. At that time, Hinckley could enter a plea, if his lawyers decide he should. If he were to plead guilty, sentencing would be delayed pending a presentence report by probation officers who would examine his background and make recommendations to the presiding judge.

If, as expected, Hinckley pleads not guilty, trial must be held within 30 days under terms of the federal speedy trial law. But defense lawyers frequently file motions that result in delay, and it sometimes takes many more months to begin a trial.

The best guess at the U.S. District Courthouse here is that Hinckley's trial will begin in about six months.

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PRISON IN CAROLINA A-FOCUS OF DISPUTE

Butner, Where Hinckley Is to Get
Tests, Was Originally Planned
as Experimental Center

Special to The New York Times

DURHAM, N.C., April 2 — The Federal prison where the accused assassin John W. Hinckley Jr. has been transferred for psychiatric diagnosis has a troubled history of its own.

The prison, a medium-security facility eight miles north of here off Interstate 95, is formally titled the Federal Correctional Center at Butner, N.C. It houses 250 prisoners, with 90 patients in the adjoining diagnostic and treatment center. Butner, as it is known, was supposed to be "the prison of the future." It opened in 1976 two and a half years behind schedule and it cost \$10 million more than initial estimates.

At the time it was dedicated, on May 14, 1976, the initial warden-designate, who was a psychiatrist, and the first warden had already been relieved or transferred by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in disputes over the purpose and administration of the prison.

Plans for Prison Protested

A protest campaign by civil rights, civil liberties, church and prison-reform organizations charged that the initial plans for the prison called for it to become an experimental center for behavior modification, psychosurgery and aversion therapy, involving sensory deprivation and extensive use of drugs. The critics made these statements on the basis of a booklet called "The Butner Plan," a publication of the Bureau of Prisons, other Prison Bureau documents and speeches by Dr. Martin Groder, the psychiatrist who was slated to become the first warden.

As the facility neared completion, the Bureau of Prisons decided that it would become simply a medium-security prison and diagnostic center, rather than an experimental center. Around this time, Dr. Groder resigned from the prison system. He is now in private practice in Durham.

Inmates in both sections of the 42-acre prison live in modern units housing 50 to 75 prisoners each. They are air-conditioned and carpeted, with recreation rooms with pool tables under skylight domes, and the rooms have wooden doors and windows of plastic, rather than bars. Each unit is named after a university in the Atlantic Coast Conference, two of which, Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, are within 30 minutes' drive of the prison.

Serves Entire East

The diagnostic center handles inmates from Federal prisons east of the Mississippi for routine examinations of 90 to 180 days.

As a medium-security prison, Butner has no walls or gun towers and the double chain link fence around the grounds is patrolled by automobiles that drive along an asphalt road outside the fence. A concrete guard station at the entrance to the parking lot remains empty to this day.

There have been several escapes from the prison, and in the spring of 1977 a gun was found outside the fence. In each case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation focused its attention on the possibility of accomplices on the prison staff, but there were never any indictments.

Apart from the escapes, staff dissatisfaction was high in the first few years of operation, with frequent turnovers and transfers and three complaints by employees to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

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Fly Hinckley to N.C. jail-hospital ^{ec'y -}

Butner, N.C. (Special)—John W. Hinckley Jr., charged with shooting President Reagan, arrived here last night by helicopter under heavy guard and was locked up in the Federal Correctional Institution.

The two helicopters carrying Hinckley and a guard force of marines and U.S. marshals landed on the spring-green lawn of the sprawling, medium security prison-hospital.

As soon as the choppers landed, Hinckley, surrounded by six marines and eight federal officers, was taken into one of the dormitory-like buildings in which prisoners are held.

The 25-year-old drifter was wearing the same blue suit, shirt open at the neck and white bulletproof vest he had on at court hearings in Washington earlier in the day.

Reporters and photographers, barred from the prison grounds, watched the arrival from a vantage point across the road.

Butner, near Durham, N.C., has a capacity of 320 prisoners and a staff of 200. It was completed in 1976 at a cost of \$20 million.

From 50 to 75 prisoners are housed in each of the one-story buildings. Rooms are carpeted and have TV sets, and many inmates live in single rooms with wooden doors and windows without bars.

Prison officials declined to give information on Hinckley's arrival or the conditions under which he will be held for mental tests. But a Justice Department source pointed out that when Hinckley was confined at the Marine brig at Quantico, Va., he was segregated and held under heavy guard.

There are facilities for overtly psychotic or suicidal inmates referred by the courts for study and observation.

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F.B.I. Notice on Hinckley Arrest at Issue

By **RICHARD D. LYONS**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 2 — Secret Service officials told Congressional investigating committees today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had not given them details of the arrest in Nashville last fall of John W. Hinckley Jr., who has been accused of shooting President Reagan.

H. Stuart Knight, the Secret Service director, said his agency would want to be told about anyone arrested on a charge of illegal possession of three pistols when a President was nearby.

"At a minimum we would have interviewed the gentlemen, and perhaps something more, I don't know," Mr. Knight told a Senate investigations panel.

Regan Says Service Was Unaware

Earlier, his superior, Donald T. Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, told a House panel that the Secret Service had been unaware of any incident at the Nashville airport last fall.

"On hindsight, it looks like this information should have been passed," Mr. Regan went on.

Yet in almost four hours of questions from subcommittees on both sides of Capitol Hill looking into the conduct of the security forces in the attack on the President, the officials of the Treasury Department and the Secret Service maintained that if such a shooting were to occur again they would not have any different protective procedures.

The Senators and Representatives received varying, or contradictory, answers to many questions.

Says He Would Not Change Actions

The gist of a question asked several times was: "Was there a press area outside the Washington Hilton Hotel, and if so how did Mr. Hinckley infiltrate it?"

At various times the answer was that there was a press area, that there was no official press area and that there was no press area at all. Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, was perplexed.

"Well, what would you have done differently?" Senator Laxalt asked.

"We would not have done anything differently," John Simpson, the Secret Service assistant director for protective operations, replied.

Representative Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of Queens, and Senator James Abdnor, Republican of South Dakota, asked questions about whether the security procedures on Monday had been correct.

The officials repeatedly asked if the Secret Service was having problems with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and police agencies that assist in protecting the President.

"Our relationship with the F.B.I. has never been better," Mr. Knight said, even after saying that Mr. Hinckley's arrest records had not been forwarded.

Secret Service officials said that before President Reagan's luncheon at the hotel, two meetings had been held with the local police, who were to help with Presidential protection, and the with the group holding the luncheon, the building trades unions.

Some members of the Metropolitan Police Department who were stationed near the hotel as part of their regular duties said that they had never been notified that the President was in the area.

Police Deny Knowledge

"The police department wasn't notified until 9 A.M. that the President was going to the hotel, and that was after our regular 8 A.M. briefing," said one officer. "When news of the shooting came over the car radio we had no idea that the President was in the area."

On other issues, Mr. Knight testified that the Secret Service considered 300 to 400 people in this country potential risks to the President or visiting heads of state.

Mr. Knight said there was no sure profile, but that agents tended to check a subject's previous history of threats, violence and mental disturbance and the subject's access to firearms.

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The Members of Congress praised the bravery of Timothy J. McCarthy, the agent who was seriously wounded. To underscore this, the Senate adopted a resolution commending Mr. McCarthy and Jerry S. Parr, the agent in charge of the detail, for their unselfish courage and patriotism during the shootings.

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Secret Service in dark on FBI's Hinckley data

By FRANK VAN RIPER

Washington (News Bureau)—Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight said yesterday that his agents would have interrogated the man accused of shooting President Reagan had the FBI reported his arrest last fall for carrying three pistols through the Nashville airport the day that President Carter campaigned in the Tennessee city.

Knight was questioned by a congressional panel on why John W. Hinckley Jr., 25, the drifter charged with shooting Reagan on Monday, was not on the Secret Service's list of potential threats to the President.

Meanwhile, an FBI spokesman, Roger Young, said that there was no connection between Hinckley and a woman who was believed to have telephoned Hinckley at the Washington hotel where he was staying.

Young said the woman was interviewed and was cleared of any connection with Hinckley. He said the woman, whom he did not identify, was trying to reach someone else at the hotel, and there was confusion by the person who took the call at the hotel desk.

YOUNG HAD SAID earlier yesterday that a woman called Hinckley and left several messages for him at the hotel. Young had said the woman was "one of the leads that are being pursued." At that time, FBI Director William H. Webster had nodded affirmatively as Young spoke.

Both Knight and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said the FBI was aware of Hinckley's arrest on Oct. 9, but that the information was not passed along to the Secret Service.

The Treasury Department, headed by Regan, includes the Secret Service. The FBI is an arm of the Justice Department.

In a related development yesterday, Jerry Parr, the head of the White House Secret Service detail who shoved Reagan into his limousine seconds after the gunman began firing, gave a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing a chilling account of the incident.

Parr said he realized in the then-speeding limo that the President had been shot when Reagan's shirt began showing "bright red blood."

"I KNEW FROM MY training it was oxygenated blood, coming from the lung," Parr said. "I told the driver immediately to head to GW (George Washington University Hospital) and he did."

Young told reporters yesterday that Hinckley's arrest in Nashville was handled in accordance with routine FBI procedures.

"With hindsight, you might come up with a different conclusion," Young said. "But without the benefit of hindsight, it did not fall within that group" that requires the FBI to relay the information to the Secret Service.

Young said that only in aggravated cases involving possible violent confrontation or a more serious threat of violence would the FBI routinely relay the information to the Secret Service.

He said that there are more than 1,000 such minor cases each year which are prosecuted locally and are not reported to the Secret Service. Young said that if in the future information on minor cases is turned over to the Secret Service, there is a question of what they would do with it to keep track of the additional suspects.

KNIGHT AND REGAN were questioned by separate congressional committees on events surrounding the attempted assassination of Reagan. Knight told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that Hinckley would have been interviewed by his agents as a possible threat to the President if the FBI had told the agency of the weapons arrest.

"At a minimum, we'd have interviewed the gentlemen," Knight testified. He emphasized that cooperation between the FBI and Secret Service was excellent. But it appeared that the failure of the FBI to transmit the information has become and will remain a sore point between the two agencies.

Regan told a House appropriations subcommittee that the FBI was aware for weeks of Hinckley's arrest in Nashville. He and other federal officials told Congress the information on the weapons charges against Hinckley should have been passed on to the Secret Service, which is directly responsible for protecting the President.

REGAN SAID: "I don't know why that information was not passed on. In view of hindsight, it looks as though it should have."

Hinckley was arrested in Nashville carrying three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition in his carry-on luggage as he attempted to board a New York-bound plane.

Call in Nashville that day for a public "town meeting." Reagan was to campaign the same day in Memphis, 300 miles away, but changed his schedule.

Airport authorities turned over Hinckley to the Nashville police and he was held on misdemeanor charges. He forfeited a \$62.50 bond and left the city. Nashville police reported the incident to the local FBI office.

The Federal Aviation Administration sent Hinckley a letter informing him that he was being fined \$1,000 for the weapons violations. Hinckley's name still did not make it into the Secret Service files of potential threats to the President.

KNIGHT AND OTHERS insisted that despite the tragic outcome of Monday, the service would not have changed anything in its routine procedures. At both House and Senate hearings, lawmakers asked how Hinckley was able to "infiltrate" the area where reporters and photographers had awaited the President.

R.T. McNamara, deputy treasury secretary, said: "There was not an established press area at the exit (of the Washington Hilton) when the President was leaving." He said that rarely in such cases was a formal cordoned-off area established only for the media.

Knight, testifying with Parr at his side, said he would prefer it if the President wore protective clothing at all times. He said that Reagan has worn such clothing—usually bulletproof mesh worn either as undergarment or in the lining of a coat—on several occasions when asked.

KNIGHT WAS ASKED if he should have worn it Monday. "In hindsight, he should have," he replied.

The Senate passed a resolution praising agents Parr and Timothy McCarthy and Washington Police Officer Thomas Delahanty, McCarthy and

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Delahanty were both wounded in Monday's incident along with Reagan and White House Press Secretary James Brady.

The star of the day was Parr, the craggy-faced, 50-year-old agent who has been with the Secret Service for 18 years.

Secret Service Cites Lack of Information On Hinckley's Record

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Secret Service would have tracked down and questioned John W. Hinckley Jr. last fall, and possibly put him under regular surveillance, if it had been informed of Hinckley's firearms arrest in Nashville last October, Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight said yesterday.

In a detailed testimony on security measures at the scene of Monday's attack on President Reagan, Knight told a Senate subcommittee that because the Secret Service had no sense of any particular danger that day, it did not advise the president to wear a bullet-proof vest for his trip to the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Knight said Reagan wears "protective attire" whenever the Service recommends it.

Knight also revealed that another potential assassin, "well-known" to the Secret Service as a possible threat, was in the crowd of onlookers Monday close to Hinckley, who is charged with attempted assassination of the president.

This other person, Knight said, was the one some witnesses saw acting in a "herky-jerky" manner just before the shots rang out.

Knight said agents trained to spot suspicious people saw this other person, questioned him and ascertained that he posed no threat to Reagan.

Both Knight and his boss, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who testified before a House subcommittee yesterday, stated emphatically that their initial reviews of the incident revealed no clear security mistakes.

"I am confident," Regan said, "... the Secret Service was doing everything that would normally be done to protect a president."

Both men went out of their way to emphasize that the Secret Service and FBI now have what Reagan called "an excellent professional relationship."

In the past, feuds between the two agencies have been reported, and the

animosity was reportedly strongest in the aftermath of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Accordingly, Knight and Regan declined to second-guess the FBI's failure to forward to the Secret Service a report of Hinckley's arrest at Nashville Airport last October — on a day when then-president Carter was in that city — on a charge of carrying three concealed handguns.

"In hindsight," Regan said, it would have been better if the FBI had done so. But Knight said he could understand why FBI officials might not have considered the arrest relevant to presidential protection.

The members of the Senate Appropriations Treasury subcommittee, who heard testimony from Knight and other Secret Service officials, praised the service's work at Monday's shooting. But several senators, particularly Paul D. Laxalt (R-Nev.), pressed for explanations of apparent security gaps.

Laxalt wanted to know why the president's limousine was not waiting directly outside when Reagan left the Washington Hilton Hotel. "It appeared to be parked maybe 8 or 10 feet further than it should have been," he said.

Knight replied that the car is always parked a distance from the exit at that hotel so it is positioned to drive straight out the driveway, at high speed if necessary.

Laxalt and Sen. James Abdnor (R-S.D.) asked several times why Hinckley and other onlookers were permitted to stand in a press area a few feet from Reagan's path to the car.

Knight and agent Jerry Farr, chief of the presidential protective detail, said there was no "designated press area" outside the Hilton that day.

They said a press area is not usually needed there because a president leaving that hotel generally goes straight to his car and leaves.

"Mr. Hinckley was behind a rope which was a public area, not a design-

nated press area," Knight said. He said cameramen who say they complained about interlopers among the working press must have talked to White House aides, because no Secret Service agents heard these complaints.

The senators' chief line of questioning concerned the Secret Service's intelligence on potential assassins and Hinckley's absence from any of the agency's lists of people to be watched.

Knight said four general criteria make the service "interested" in someone — threats against prominent persons, history of mental illness, access to weapons and propensity to violence.

If the Service had known of Hinckley's arrest, Knight said, "We would have as a minimum conducted an interview with the gentleman... and as a result, perhaps something more."

Knight declined to be specific about "something more" but said the term could include "observation." He said there are about 300 or 400 people "that we are interested in, on, say, a daily basis."

Knight said his employees would welcome the senators' praise for the service, "because whether it be an agent on duty or a clerk in a field office, they feel what happened Monday."

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Secret Service Chief Points to FBI Failure

Says Agents Needed Hinckley Arrest Data

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Star Staff Writer

The director of the Secret Service said yesterday that his agents would have questioned John W. Hinckley Jr. the man accused of shooting President Reagan, as early as six months ago if the FBI had notified him of Hinckley's previous arrest on gun charges.

H. Stuart Knight told a Senate subcommittee that the FBI failed to tell the Secret Service that Hinckley was arrested last October in Nashville, Tenn., when he tried to board a plane while carrying three guns and 50 rounds of ammunition.

Noting that then-president Jimmy Carter was in town the same day, Knight said he would have been concerned that "an unknown person... was in possession of weapons in the city of Nashville at the same time as the president of the United States. At a minimum, we would have interviewed the gentleman, and as a result of that interview, perhaps something more."

"If we were not satisfied with that interview and felt we needed more data, we would have done it."

When Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., asked whether he knew why the FBI did not pass on this information, which had been provided by the Nashville police, Knight said: "I do not, sir."

An FBI spokesman later declined to comment on the controversy.

Earlier in the day, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told a House subcommittee that he, too, thought the FBI should have notified the Secret Service of Hinckley's arrest. "I don't know why that information wasn't passed on," said Regan, whose department includes the Secret Service. "In view of hindsight, it looks as though it should have been. [But] the FBI didn't think it was warranted."

Attorney General William French Smith told reporters outside the White House that law-enforcement agencies get word of many events like Hinckley's arrest and that it would be unfair to single out the incident in retrospect.

During the hearing of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the Treasury, Knight acknowledged that his agency should have asked the president to wear a bulletproof vest, as Reagan did during part of last year's campaign.

"In hindsight, he should have been [wearing a vest]," Knight said. "Based on the [lack of] information we had about a potential danger, he was not wearing any."

Knight said his agents had surveyed the area around the Washington Hilton Hotel several days before the president's speech there Monday afternoon. When subcommittee chairman James Abdnor, R-S.D., asked why Hinckley was allowed to get so close to the president in an area reserved for the press, Knight said:

"There was not an established press area at the exit when the president was leaving the hotel. Mr. Hinckley was outside the hotel behind a rope that was not a designated press area."

Knight's deputy, John R. Simpson, said the Secret Service usually tries to keep unauthorized persons separated from the press corps, which has closer access to the president than ordinary bystanders. But, he said, "because the crowd was exiting at the same time, there was a little confusion as the [press] pool was exiting the hotel."

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., asked why the president's limousine was parked about 10 feet from the hotel exit. Simpson said the spot was intentionally selected to allow the president to make a quick exit from the area, which in fact became necessary after the shooting.

Asked whether he would change the security arrangements if he could do it all over again, Simpson said: "I don't think under the circumstances we'd do anything differently. It was handled properly and professionally."

Each of the senators lavished praise on the Secret Service for its quick response to Monday's shooting of Reagan, press secretary James Brady and two law-enforcement officials, but questioned whether its security arrangements could be improved to detect potential threats before they occur.

In response, Knight complained that his agency has been hampered by the attorney general's restrictions on the gathering of intelligence data. He said the Secret Service now gets only 60 percent of the intelligence data that it once received from the FBI.

"It's not that the FBI won't give us the information they have," Knight said. "My complaint is that they don't have the information they used to have." The result, he said, is that the Secret Service has been forced to rely more on time-consuming physical surveillance.

Knight also said that local police chiefs and other informants are now reluctant to pass on information about potentially violent groups or individuals because they fear it might become public under the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act.

Knight acknowledged that the Office of Management and Budget had forced him to reduce his budget requests in recent years, forcing a curtailment of some field activities. The Secret Service has asked for a budget of \$177 million in fiscal 1982, only a slight increase over this year's level.

Knight said that budget constraints had forced him to cut in half an important training program in Beltsville, Md. that teaches agents how to react to simulated attacks on the president.

Some congressional critics say the Secret Service has been stretched too thin by being assigned to protect a growing number of people. Knight said the service guards only 20 people round the clock, but also is responsible for the families of the president and vice president, former presidents and their wives or widows, their minor children under 16, and about 100 visiting heads of state each year, as well as presidential candidates during campaign years.

Knight said the Secret Service has a list of 300 to 400 people who are considered a potential threat to the president. Asked why Hinckley was not on the list, he said an individual would have to display several traits - a history of mental illness, access to weapons, a propensity for violence - to warrant such scrutiny.

Earlier, Treasury Secretary Regan said an internal investigation into how the Secret Service handled the attempted assassination would be completed within 60 days. He said some of the information would not be made public because of pending criminal proceedings, but that there would be no "cover-up."

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Regan said he doubted the administration would drop its opposition to gun control, but that his department is "taking a very careful look again at the whole question of guns," including "the registration procedures and methods we have used in the past."

Fears of Explosive Bullet Force Surgery on Officer

By Charles R. Babcock
and Pete Earley
Washington Post Staff Writers

District of Columbia police officer Thomas K. Delahanty underwent successful emergency surgery at Washington Hospital Center last night to remove a bullet lodged in his neck after the FBI concluded that alleged assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. may have been firing explosive "Devastator" bullets at President Reagan.

FBI spokesman Roger Young said the decision to operate on Delahanty — one of three men wounded with Reagan in Monday's attack — was made because it was possible that an explosive charge in the slug of the .22-caliber bullet was unstable and could detonate.

A Washington Hospital Center spokesman said last night that Delahanty agreed to the surgery and that two volunteer doctors, reportedly wearing flak jackets, operated on him in an isolated room.

Delahanty was in "serious but stable" condition early today after about three hours of surgery during which the bullet was removed, a hospital spokesman said.

The bullet was turned over to the FBI, but there was no immediate information as to whether it was a "Devastator." An FBI spokesman said the bullet would be examined this morning.

Authorities began considering the possibility that the rare bullets were used in Hinckley's alleged attack on the president when an empty cartridge box with the "Devastator" label was found in Hinckley's hotel room Monday afternoon.

Late yesterday afternoon, FBI agents found in the car fragments of the bullet that hit the president's limousine window. Delahanty's doctors were told of the increased possibility that he had been hit by an explosive bullet, and surgery was ordered, Young said.

Four fragments of a bullet had been removed Monday from the brain of presidential press secretary James S. Brady, Young said.

The bullet that hit Reagan in the chest ricocheted off his limousine but did not explode, and will be examined today to determine if it, too, is a "Devastator," Young said. He said it is possible that all six of the bullets fired were the exploding "Devastators."

It is not known why some of the bullets allegedly fired by Hinckley apparently exploded while others did not. For instance, the bullet that hit Brady may have exploded when it struck his skull, Young said. Others may have malfunctioned, he said.

The bullet is designed to explode and fragment on impact. It is made by Bingham Ltd., a firm in Norcross, Ga., by putting an aluminum cap filled with explosive into the nose of a normal .22-cal. long rifle cartridge. The cartridges cost \$7.12 for a box of 12, compared with a top retail price of about \$2.40 for a box of 50 standard cartridges.

Young said it is not known yet where Hinckley could have purchased the deadly cartridges or how many he bought. An official of the Bingham company told a Washington Post reporter recently that his firm has been making the "Devastators" since 1978 and sells them to about 3,000 customers nationwide.

They were originally made for use by police, he said, and because of the explosive power they have the impact of a much larger bullet, such as 9mm or .38 cal.

George Kass, a Michigan expert and police consultant on .22-cal. ammunition, called the "Devastator" a gimmick that never did well on the market. A District police firearms expert said he had never encountered one of the explosive bullets.

An advertisement for the "Devastator" shows a picture of a shattered Coke can with the printed claim that "our .22-cal. Devastator" inflicted the damage from a distance of 50 feet, Young said.

Richard M. Loughery, chief executive officer at Washington Hospital Center, briefed reporters about 10:20 last night, saying the FBI had told the hospital late in the afternoon that "there was a very good possibility" that the bullet lodged in Delahanty's

neck "could be an impact-sensitive explosive bullet. It was determined it should be removed as expeditiously as possible."

Delahanty and his wife were told about 5 p.m. that emergency surgery was necessary... Delahanty had expected to be sent home today but now is expected to be hospitalized for another week.

Dr. Michael Dennis performed the surgery, assisted by Dr. Norman Horowitz. Both are neurosurgeons.

"As long as we didn't hit it [the bullet] with a chisel or drop it on the floor or something radical like that, we were told we probably didn't have to worry," said Dr. Howard Champion, director of the hospital's shock-trauma unit who observed the operation.

The bullet was lodged near Delahanty's spinal column, and there had been no plan to remove it until news came that it might be explosive.

Delahanty had been listed in good condition and steadily improving earlier in the day.

JAMES S. Brady remained in critical condition in an intensive-care unit at George Washington University Hospital, but doctors said he was clearer mentally and able to move the upper part of his left arm and leg slightly in response to commands.

Asked how he felt, Brady gave a thumbs-up sign and said, "fine, fine," according to a White House statement last night. The response and movements encouraged his physicians, since they are concerned about whether his brain injuries will affect his speech or muscular control on the left side of his body.

"We are a long way from home on Mr. Brady," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, a hospital spokesman. Drainage tubes placed in Brady's head during surgery have been removed, he said, adding that Brady's eyes are still swollen shut, but that he had correctly counted fingers a doctor held up before him when his eyes were held open.

The White House reported that Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy was in good condition at George Washington University Hospital, but was experiencing some soreness from his operation. A doctor familiar with the case said McCarthy may be in the hospital longer than the president because he has tubes draining fluid from both his liver and right lung.

Staff writers Keith B. Richburg, Linda Wheeler, Susan Okie and Sandra G. Boodman contributed to this article.

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Bullets Explosive, FBI Says

Officer Hurt With Reagan Has Surgery

Delahanty Serious, Recovery Expected

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Star Staff Writer

The bullets that wounded President Reagan and three other men Monday were explosive-type bullets that could have detonated at any time, the FBI disclosed yesterday, and a District police officer is in serious condition after one such bullet was removed from his neck last night.

The dramatic disclosure by the FBI raised the possibility that the president was in far greater danger than previously believed — that the bullet lodged in Reagan's left lung could have exploded while he was on the operating table Monday evening.

Police Officer Thomas K. Delahanty, 45, underwent three hours of surgery at the Washington Hospital Center to remove the potentially explosive bullet in a procedure that one physician described as "intricate, complicated and difficult."

"If it had blown up inside him, it could have done significant damage," said Dr. Howard Champion, the chief of the hospital's trauma unit. "We treated the bullet with due respect."

An FBI spokesman, David Divan, said the FBI found that the bullets were explosive — more than three days after the shooting — by analyzing the bullets that were removed from the president and from wounded Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy at George Washington University Hospital.

He said the FBI notified Washington Hospital Center as soon as the bureau's lab technicians confirmed the finding, but it was not clear why this process took more than 72 hours.

FBI officials first became aware Monday evening of the possibility that the bullets were explosive when they searched the Park Central Hotel where John W. Hinckley Jr., accused in the shooting, had been staying. They recovered an empty cartridge box marked "Devastator" in Hinckley's room.

Some FBI officials believe that the bullet that wounded Reagan exploded after it ricocheted off his limousine but before it entered his chest. But Divan acknowledged that the FBI was not certain about this, and that if the bullet had exploded first it probably would have splintered into fragments. Doctors at GW hospital said the bullet removed from Reagan's lung was "angled" but intact.

"We just don't know if the bullet exploded before it hit the president," Divan said.

FBI officials also suggested that the bullet that struck White House press secretary James Brady in the brain may have exploded, which could account for the serious injury Brady sustained. If the bullets exploded upon impact, they tear larger than usual holes in the body.

The new revelation also raised the question of how Hinckley could have obtained so-called "devastator" bullets. FBI officials said these bullets, which have explosive chemicals in their hollow centers, are extremely difficult to purchase commercially. FBI sources said they believe the bullets from the box found in Hinckley's room were manufactured by Bingham, Ltd. of Norcross, Ga.

They can be detonated by heat, impact or some other stimulus, which Divan said would cause them to "explode into fragments like shrapnel."

"This gives us an indication that

(Hinckley) had some knowledge of firearms and where to buy them," Divan said. "You can't just walk into any gunshop and buy them."

Ammunition is much more difficult to trace than a gun," he said, adding that the FBI is continuing to investigate the origin of the bullets. The hospital gave the bullet to the D.C. police department, which has turned it over to an FBI crime lab for further analysis.

For Delahanty, the easy-going officer who was detailed from the canine patrol to guard Reagan at the Washington Hilton Monday, the sudden news clouded what had appeared to be a nearly complete recovery. Doctors at Washington Hospital Center had pronounced his condition as "good," and were not planning to surgically remove the bullet from his neck because it posed no danger to his health. In fact, the officer had been scheduled to be released as early as tomorrow.

Delahanty's wife, Jean, and more than a dozen police officers, including D.C. Police Chief Burtell M. Jefferson, came to the hospital last night when they received news of the surgery.

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Delahanty was taken into surgery at about 8 p.m., where he underwent anesthesia and a last-minute radiological test to determine the precise location of the bullet. The surgery began about 9 p.m. to remove the .22-caliber bullet, which was imbedded at the base of his neck

just to the left of his spine, and ended just before midnight.

Doctors made a six-inch incision and removed parts of two of the officer's ribs in order to extricate the bullet with a pair of surgical forceps.

Delahanty is now in an intensive care unit and Champion said that barring any complications, he expected the officer to make a full recovery with minimal, if any, nerve damage.

Richard M. Loughery, the hospital's chief executive officer, said that three surgeons and several other medical assistants had volunteered to perform the operation even after being warned that the bullet might explode during the surgery.

"As long as we didn't hit the bullets with a chisel or drop it, it probably had a relatively low chance of exploding," Champion said. "But if it did, the consequences would be rather dramatic."

Champion said he didn't know if the bullet would have exploded if it had remained in the officer's body, "but there were sufficient unknown elements about this projectile that heightened our concern."

Champion said the hospital was unable to determine the explosive nature of the bullet, before receiving a call from the FBI yesterday, because earlier X-rays did not detect anything unusual about the lead projectile.

Washington Star Staff Writer Jane Mayer contributed to this report.

President Continues Excellent Recovery

By Jeremiah O'Leary

Washington Star Staff Writer

President Reagan yesterday continued his rapid recovery from his bullet wound. He took four walks in his hospital suite and received a steady stream of visitors, briefings and phone calls.

The 70-year-old president was visited by Vice President George Bush, Edwin Meese III and Michael K. Deaver of the White House staff and by his wife, Nancy.

The White House press office said the discussions between Reagan and his aides dealt mainly with national security matters. Meese and Deaver left with Reagan a number of classified documents and briefing materials to read and some documents to sign in their brief, early afternoon visit.

Last evening's medical report, after surgical rounds had been made at George Washington University Hospital, said Reagan continues to make excellent progress. His condition is good, the report said, with respiration, heart rate and other vital signs well within normal limits. Dr. Dennis O'Leary, who has been chief spokesman for the hospital, said everyone should have the blood pressure and pulse rates of the wounded president.

Bush, in a conversation with visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, described his meeting with Reagan yesterday afternoon. "It's such a relief," Bush said. "I was over there today and he's signing stuff. The danger is doing too much. He's energetic. Mrs. Reagan would like to see him quieter."

One doctor familiar with Reagan's progress said that he had a "tendency to push himself a bit," but felt that there was a "pretty good balance" between rest and work.

Meese gave the president a giant get-well card, signed by members of the Capitol Hill Club.

The president had a lunch of chicken broth, carrot sticks, celery and radishes, crackers, banana ice cream, cookies and water. He took a brief walk in the hallway in the afternoon with Mrs. Reagan.

Reagan's doctors also said he is now receiving only Tylenol for pain and has had his first good night's sleep.

O'Leary said yesterday that Reagan's antibiotic therapy had been completed and that he was occasionally receiving some oxygen. Medical sources at GW indicated that because of the small risk of hepatitis from the blood transfusions he received Monday, Reagan had also received follow-up treatment with immunoglobulin as a "routine" preventive measure.

The expectation is, according to the press office, that Reagan will be able to leave the hospital in about a week.

The FBI said last night the .22-caliber slugs that hit Reagan and three others in Monday's assassination attempt probably were deadly "devastator bullets" designed to explode on impact.

An FBI spokesman said it was "not out of the question" that Reagan's life was spared only by a fluke — the bullet's ricochet off his limousine before entering his chest and lodging in his lung.

Advised of that finding, doctors at Washington Hospital Center last night removed a bullet from the neck of D.C. policeman Thomas Delahanty, who was wounded in the attack. Delahanty was reported in serious, but stable condition after the emergency operation.

The steady recovery of White House press secretary James S. Brady, whose brain was penetrated by a bullet Monday, also continues. Last evening, physicians said Brady's post-operative status continues to improve and that the 40-year-old aide is clearer mentally.

The White House reported that Brady held a restricted conversation with his physician yesterday. When asked how he was feeling, Brady responded with the thumbs-up sign and said, "Fine, fine."

Brady also is now performing breathing exercises and has gained some minimal voluntary movement of the muscles of his left arm and leg.

Brady was the most seriously wounded of the gunman's victims. He has begun playing a form of catch with his wife, using a ball of gauze, and has been counting orally when asked to do so.

The swelling that kept his eyes closed has begun to recede and Brady can now see again. When a physician held up three fingers and asked Brady how many there were, Brady said, "three."

At a White House briefing yesterday GW spokesman O'Leary said that this implies "good function of rather complex nerve passways." He cautioned, however, "We're a long ways from home on Mr. Brady."

He predicted that it could be "six to twelve months" before any definitive determination of his mental and physical impairment could be made. And in the meantime, he added, "possible complications" could change his survival outlook.

Late yesterday medical sources said that Brady was "definitely doing better" but they were "still cautious" about his outcome.

Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy also is in good condition and his vital signs are stable, doctors said. The chest tube has been removed and his injured lung has fully expanded. McCarthy is now getting some mild exercise by walking around his hospital room.

One of the documents Reagan signed yesterday was a statement commemorating a year of celebration in Turkey on the centennial of the birth of Mustafa Kamal Atatürk.

When Bush met with Turkmen as Reagan's representative, he noted with satisfaction Turkish efforts to improve bilateral relations with Greece and support for intercommunal talks on Cyprus. The White House said the Bush-Turkmen talks dwelt on the need for NATO allies to continue efforts to enhance their defense posture.

Standing in for Reagan again today, Bush is scheduled to preside over a Cabinet council meeting on natural resources and the environment. Bush today also was to receive Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of the Social Christian Party of Venezuela and will meet with Paul Lusaka, the U.N. ambassador from Zambia.

Yesterday, Bush presided over the White House meeting with Poland's deputy Prime Minister Mieczeslaw Jagielski.

Washington Star Staff Writer Christine Russell contributed to this report.

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Suspect Got Idea Some Time Ago, Investigators Say

By PHILIP TAUBMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 1 — John W. Hinckley Jr., accused of shooting President Reagan, underwent psychiatric examination today as Federal investigators collected more evidence that they said suggested he had been planning for some time to attack the President.

Investigators have found itineraries for Presidential trips in Mr. Hinckley's belongings, according to Federal officials familiar with the investigation. They have also recovered newspaper articles, photographs and other material about assassinations in his hotel room here and in his family's home outside Denver.

Monday afternoon, according to investigators, Mr. Hinckley drafted a letter to the actress Jodie Foster in which he discussed his plan to attack the President. It was recovered later, unmailed, in his hotel room here.

'I Would Abandon Idea'

The page-and-a-half letter, hand-written on lined paper, was dated 12:45 P.M., March 30, just an hour and 45 minutes before the President was shot. Beginning "Dear Jodie," Mr. Hinckley wrote, "There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan."

He added, "I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could only win your heart." Mr. Hinckley also wrote, "Give me the chance with this historical deed to gain your respect and love." And he signed the letter, "I love you forever."

Investigators believe that Mr. Hinckley developed a romantic fantasy about Miss Foster after seeing the movie "Taxi Driver" in which she played the role of a teen-age prostitute.

Miss Foster has said she never met Mr. Hinckley.

No evidence has been recovered, officials said, that would indicate that Mr. Hinckley stalked Mr. Reagan on any of the President's travels since he took office in January. Mr. Reagan has visited California and New York City and has made a state visit to Canada.

Investigators say they believe that, based on current evidence, that Mr. Hinckley traveled to Washington Sunday with general, relatively unformed plans to attack the President.

They say they believe that Mr. Hinckley first learned that Mr. Reagan would make a Monday afternoon appearance at the Washington Hilton Hotel, where the attack took place, when he read newspapers Monday morning.

In tracing Mr. Hinckley's recent movements, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation say that they have found evidence that suggests his planning for an attack moved into an active phase early last week.

At that time, Mr. Hinckley checked out of the motel in Denver where he had been staying and began the journey that brought him to Washington on Sunday.

On March 2, Mr. Hinckley traveled by air from Denver to Los Angeles. After staying overnight, he boarded a Greyhound bus for Washington. Investigators say they believe that Mr. Hinckley may have gone to Los Angeles, where he once

resided, to pick up the .22-caliber pistol he is accused of using to shoot the President.

Justice Department officials said that Mr. Hinckley's travels were apparently indirectly financed by his parents, who had been supporting him in recent months.

They said that there was still no evidence to suggest that Mr. Hinckley conspired with anyone to assassinate the President. "It still looks like a one-man job," one Justice Department official said.

The idea of attacking the President appears to have been in Mr. Hinckley's mind for at least several months, sources familiar with the investigation said. They said he might have first had the idea while Jimmy Carter was President.

Photographs of Oswald Found

Mr. Hinckley, they said, was collecting material on assassinations weeks before he left Denver on March 25. Included in his belongings in Denver were photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy, and newspaper and magazine articles about Mr. Kennedy's death.

Similar material was found in Mr. Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel here. He checked into the hotel on Sunday.

Officials did not disclose where Mr. Hinckley kept itineraries for President Reagan's travels. That evidence included schedules published in newspapers and published accounts of the President's visits outside Washington.

Investigators say they believe that Mr. Hinckley had developed a romantic fantasy for Miss Foster.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has collected several romantic letters and notes that he wrote and mailed to Miss Foster.

Mr. Hinckley, who was held in custody today at the Marine Corps prison at Quantico, Va., was interviewed for three hours by a court-appointed psychiatrist.

Dr. James L. Evans, a part-time forensic psychiatrist for the District of Columbia, interviewed the suspect to determine whether he was competent to stand trial.

Dr. Evans's findings will be submitted to the Federal District Court here. Federal Magistrate Arthur L. Barnett, at a brief hearing today, agreed with the Government's suggestion that the report be kept secret, for a while at least.

Knowledge of Charge a Factor

Although officials would not disclose the questions posed to Mr. Hinckley, they said that typically an examining psychiatrist asks whether the suspect knows what the charge is and, what the jury and the suspect's lawyers will expect. In addition, they said, a doctor seeks to determine if the suspect has the capacity to discuss the charges.

Mr. Hinckley is scheduled to appear tomorrow morning at the Federal courthouse here before Magistrate Lawrence S. Margolis, who will determine whether his continued detention is warranted.

For the last two days, F.B.I. agents in California have searching for traces of Mr. Hinckley in a seedy section of Hollywood, where he rented a small studio apartment on the third floor of Howard's

Weekly Apartments on El Centro Street in the spring or early summer of 1976.

Mr. Hinckley was last in California on March 26, four days before President Reagan was shot.

On March 25, he took Western Airlines Flight 45 from Denver to Salt Lake City, then changed to Western flight 257 and continued on Los Angeles.

On March 26, he boarded a Greyhound bus in Hollywood to begin the three-day trip to Washington. He changed to another bus in downtown Los Angeles that was headed for Pittsburgh, then changed to another bus for the final leg of the trip.

Federal investigators have surmised that Mr. Hinckley may have gone to California to pick up the weapons that were found in his possession in Washington and that he chose to travel to east by bus rather than plane so that he could avoid baggage inspection.

He had been arrested at the airport in Nashville in October for illegal possession of two .22-caliber revolvers and a .38 and, although he was released after posting a bond of \$50 and paying court costs of \$12.50, his weapons were confiscated.

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Clerks at the Sunset Palms Motel on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood said they were questioned by Federal agents yesterday about whether Mr. Hinckley might have stayed there. However, the clerks said that there was no evidence that he had.

'A Sort of Negative Attitude'

Only one of the people who live at Howard's Weekly Apartments, near the intersection of Sunset and Vine, had any memory of Mr. Hinckley. Carey Ehmthe, who has lived at the apartments for 10 years, said he did not know Mr. Hinckley well but had seen him and recalled that he had "sort of a negative attitude."

"I kept away from him," Mr. Ehmthe said.

The apartments are in an area that has a reputation for being popular with homosexuals and is considered by the police to be a high crime area.

The police say the apartments have been a source of police problems, including drug sales, assaults, and homosexual hustling.

Earlier in the year in Lakewood, Colo., a city of 113,000 on the western edge of Denver, Mr. Hinckley bought a Charter Arms .38-caliber revolver from a shop called Kawasaki West, which sells motorcycles and guns. According to clerks in

the store and Federal authorities, Mr. Hinckley purchased the gun on sale for \$148.35 in cash on Jan. 21.

On Oct. 13, 1980, Mr. Hinckley is said to have bought a pair of .22-caliber revolvers from Rocky's Pawn shop in Dallas. That was four days after his three guns were confiscated in Nashville.

With the purchase of the .38-caliber in Lakewood, Mr. Hinckley had duplicated the combination of weapons, two .22's and a .38, that were seized in Tennessee.

When he bought the .38-caliber, the authorities say, Mr. Hinckley identified

himself with a card issued by the Colorado Department of Motor Vehicles and indicated that he lived at 31340 Brookline Road in the fashionable suburban community of Evergreen, 25 miles west of Denver. That is where his parents live, in a \$250,000 home. They have refused to speak with reporters, but neighbors say that Mr. Hinckley only dropped by from time to time to visit.

During most of the time from 1973 to 1980, Mr. Hinckley gave an address in the West Texas panhandle town of Lubbock as his home.

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An assassin's route to destiny

Washington (News Bureau)—Here is a step-by-step account of the cross-country travels of John Warnock Hinckley Jr. in the final days before he allegedly shot President Reagan:

Wednesday, March 25—Hinckley drives away from the Denver motel, the Golden Hours, where he had been staying for two weeks, in his 1977 Plymouth Volare and leaves the car in Evergreen, Colo., near his parents' home. He boards a Western Airlines flight to Salt Lake City, changing to another Western flight to Los Angeles.

Thursday, March 26—He leaves Los Angeles shortly

after noon on a Greyhound bus, changing buses in Cleveland and Pittsburgh before arriving in Washington at noon Sunday, March 29. A few hours later he checks into the Park Central Hotel, two blocks from the White House.

Monday, March 30 (the day of the shooting)—Hinckley has breakfast about 9 a.m. at a coffee shop on G Street around the corner from the hotel. He is back in his hotel room at 1 p.m., about 90 minutes before the shooting at the Washington Hilton Hotel on Connecticut Ave.

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Hinckley Pursued Actress for Months,

By Ron Shaffer and Neil Henry
Washington Post Staff Writer

Letter Shows

John W. Hinckley Jr., President Reagan's accused assailant, had an obsession with actress Jodie Foster that went beyond infatuation to a long and ominous cross-country courtship, according to sources and the full text of a letter addressed to her.

"As you well know by now, I love you very much," reads the letter, found in Hinckley's hotel room and signed with his name. "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."

When that interest never developed, despite telephone calls and a stakeout of her college dormitory, sources said, Hinckley set out to impress the 18-year-old actress with what the letter termed a "historical deed," a deed that federal investigators have tentatively determined was the motive for Monday's shooting.

"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."

"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."

"Jodie," the letter ends, "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."

The letter, neatly written on lined paper, was dated 12:45 p.m. Monday. Hinckley allegedly shot Reagan and three others as the president left the Washington Hilton Hotel at about 2:25 p.m.

In a news conference yesterday on the campus of Yale University in New Haven, Conn., where she is a freshman, Foster said that she had never "met, spoke to or in any way associated" with Hinckley, a 25-year-old drifter and son of a wealthy western oilman.

She acknowledged that she had received several pieces of unsolicited correspondence signed, "John W. Hinckley or JWH" during the fall of last year.

"I threw them all away," Foster said in a prepared statement. "This was not uncommon as I received a great deal of similar unsolicited correspondence."

"At the beginning of March, I received three or four notes similarly signed. On March 6, I gave them to my college dean who gave them to campus police. These are now in the custody of the FBI."

The letter found at the Park Central Hotel here suggested that its writer had earlier mentioned the attack on Reagan to Foster. But, the actress said yesterday, "In none of these letters or notes I received was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the president ever mentioned."

When the FBI contacted her Monday night to inform her of a possible connection between the notes and the assassination attempt, Foster said, she felt shocked. "I felt very bad, frightened, distressed," she said. "I acted very badly. Cried, I guess."

Asked by a reporter why she cried, she answered, "I don't know."

Hinckley stayed at the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven for three days last September, and March 1 and 2, 1981, according to Wednesday editions of the New Haven Register.

Yesterday hotel officials there refused to confirm or deny the story, but a bartender at the Top of the Park restaurant recognized Hinckley from a photograph and said he had served him more than once last fall, according to the Yale Daily News.

On one occasion, according to the bartender, Hinckley spent close to three hours drinking beer there. He showed newspaper clippings of Foster to other patrons, the bartender said, and claimed he was her boyfriend.

Hinckley is scheduled to have a preliminary hearing today in U.S. District Court here on charges of attempted assassination of a president and assault on a federal employee — a Secret Service officer wounded in the attack. Other charges stemming from the wounding of a D.C. police officer and the president's press secretary, James S. Brady, are under consideration.

Hinckley is now being represented by lawyer Vincent J. Fuller of the firm of Williams & Connolly, who asked U.S. Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett yesterday that the preliminary hearing be waived and that a routine psychiatric examination of Hinckley be canceled. Burnett denied both requests.

Yesterday, a forensic psychiatrist spent about three hours interviewing Hinckley at the U.S. Marines Corps base at Quantico, where Hinckley is being held without bond.

The two-page letter, addressed but not mailed to Foster, sketched a portrait of lonely, shy and desperate man almost pleading for the affections of the young starlet.

"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. "Besides my shyness, I honestly did not wish to bother you with my constant presence."

"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 for you."

A source familiar with the investigation said yesterday that the discrepancy between the letter's claim of telephone conversations with Foster and the actress' statement that she had never spoken with Hinckley is understandable if the suspect made anonymous calls to Foster.

Sources said that Hinckley had apparently followed Foster to New Haven early last fall, when she began her studies at Yale, and the letter suggested that its writer had staked out Foster when she became a college coed.

"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 conversation, however full of ridicule it may be. At least you know that I'll always love you."

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was found in the room as well, but sources close to the investigation could not confirm this yesterday.

The FBI's inventory of these items, said to number more than a dozen pages, was returned with a search warrant, and has been sealed by court officials.

Law enforcement officials spent part of the day yesterday reviewing videotapes of the shootings. The tapes have been described as "extraordinary" by one law enforcement source.

"There are six sounds of shots on the tapes," the source said, and some film does show a person shooting.

Thomas Baker, a ranking special agent at the Washington field office of the FBI, said that investigators have taken special precautions because of past criticism of the probes of major assassinations and assassination attempts.

All of the items in Hinckley's hotel room were photographed, Baker said, and the entire room was dusted for fingerprints — even though fingerprints are not normally taken when a suspect is already under arrest.

Within hours of the assassination attempt, Baker said, FBI agents videotaped a reenactment of the shooting outside the hotel, with various agents playing the part of the participants and wearing large signs on their chests to indicate whom they were standing in for.

Baker said that FBI offices throughout the country are tracing Hinckley's past activities. "We want to know where he has been for the past year," Baker said. "We don't want to have anything like 1963 [after the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas] where people are still asking about whether there were two gunmen and whether there was a second or third shot."

The FBI has also seized items as a result of a search conducted at the home of Hinckley's parents outside Evergreen, Colo., a wealthy suburb of Denver.

Law enforcement officials investigating the case firmly believe that Hinckley acted alone Monday. "We've found no evidence whatsoever to indicate a conspiracy," said Thomas P. DeCair, a spokesman for the Justice Department.

Investigators are still trying to determine the identity of a woman who telephoned the hotel several times Monday and left messages for Hinckley while he was out, sources said yesterday.

Hinckley is the son of John W. Hinckley Sr., who is chairman of the board of Vanderbilt Energy Corp., a

Denver-based petroleum exploration company. Young Hinckley's family lived in a fashionable Dallas suburb while he was growing up.

In recent years, however, Hinckley seemed to have become estranged from the family, traveling about the country without their knowledge, and living in cheap motel rooms near the family home. At one point, Hinckley joined a neo-Nazi organization, but was expelled because the group's leaders considered him "extremist" and "too violent."

Hinckley's mother, Joanne, told a reporter immediately after the shooting that she was unaware that her son was in Washington, and broke down when informed he was charged with shooting the president. Later, the family disclosed that Hinckley had been under psychiatric care for five months and taking Valium, a tranquilizer.

In Denver, Baton Rouge, La., and Los Angeles yesterday, federal agents pursued possible clues to Hinckley's past in apartment houses and in official records.

Within an hour of the Monday shooting, six Secret Service agents appeared at an apartment house in a rundown section of Hollywood.

Doris Henson, resident manager of the building, told a reporter yesterday that Hinckley had lived there in a \$100-a-month single unit sometime in 1976, and that agents had taken away all records pertaining to his stay there. Agents also visited several other apartment buildings in Hollywood, and confiscated records.

Foster's most famous movie role was that of a runaway teenage hooker in the 1975 film "Taxi Driver," which some investigators feel has a plot with a bizarre parallel to the Hinckley case. In that film, the driver, a mentally troubled Vietnam veteran, stalks a political candidate and prepares to assassinate the politician before being scared off by a security agent.

It is not known if Hinckley ever saw the movie.

Law enforcement sources said yesterday that an anonymous letter describing a plot to kidnap Foster at Yale was sent to FBI headquarters here.

Agents are now trying to determine, one source said, if the abduction plan could be connected to the Hinckley case.

The source said Foster was informed of the abduction plan, which apparently was never attempted.

Washington Post staff writer Joe Pichirallo contributed to this story.

The letter indicates a recognition that an attack on the president could be suicidal. "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."

But, the writer concludes, "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."

The letter is signed, "I love you forever, John Hinckley."

The contents of the letter were pieced together through a series of interviews with sources familiar with it. The letter was the centerpiece of a whole catalogue of personal items that the FBI removed from Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel, 18th and G streets NW, according to knowledgeable sources.

Investigators also found in the room a receipt for purchase of a .38-caliber handgun [Reagan was shot with a .22], a newspaper clipping listing the president's schedule for the day of the shooting and another newspaper article that contained the lyrics of some John Lennon songs, the sources said.

There were some reports that a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy

Suspect in assassination attempt: gun-toting 'loner'

Hinckley may have wanted to 'impress' young actress

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

An obsessive infatuation with a teen-age actress may have been the motive behind John Warnock Hinckley Jr.'s alleged attempt to kill President Reagan.

Mr. Hinckley wrote to 18-year-old actress Jody Foster several times and even followed her to New Haven, Conn., last fall when she enrolled in Yale University, according to wire service reports.

FBI investigators discovered an unmailed letter to Miss Foster in Hinckley's Washington hotel room that indicated he would assassinate the President in order to "impress her," said one federal source.

"He did it for her," said one source closely familiar with the investigation of the wounding of Reagan and three others just blocks from the White House Monday. "She's the key."

A statement issued by Miss Foster late March 31 declared that she had "never met, spoken to, or associated with him [Hinckley]."

As more details about the background of Jack Hinckley Jr. continue to emerge, they are beginning to explain why the 25-year-old Coloradan would attempt such an act.

Chief FBI spokesman Roger Young said: "By definition, we're dealing with an

extremely troubled man."

According to a statement released by Mr. Hinckley's parents, the young man "had been under psychiatric care. However, the evaluations did not alert anyone to the seriousness of his condition."

Young Hinckley, blonde and husky, is the son of Denver oil executive John W. Hinckley Sr. The family lives in Evergreen, Colo., an exclusive Denver suburb. Recently, Jack Hinckley had been living at home, but, according to neighbors, he wasn't around much.

While Hinckley does not have any criminal record in Colorado, the FBI has turned up an arrest in California on drug charges. On March 11, he pawned a guitar and typewriter for \$50 at GI-Joe's Pawnshop in Denver and the clerk described him as "spaced out" and apparently desperate for money.

He also has been identified as the recent purchaser of two .22-caliber handguns in Dallas.

He was arrested Oct. 9, 1980, in Nashville, Tenn., while President Carter was holding a town meeting in the city, when he tried to board an airplane with three guns and ammunition in a suitcase. He was fined and released after the guns were confiscated. Authorities have since learned that Hinckley commented at the time on the fact that presidential candidate Reagan had canceled an appearance there two days earlier.

In Chicago, an official of the National Socialist Party of America said Hinckley had been expelled from that neo-Nazi group because he "wanted to shoot people and blow things up."

Michael C. Allen, president-elect of the party, described Hinckley as "a nut" and said Hinckley joined the party in 1978.

Hinckley attended Texas Tech University in Lubbock on and off from 1973 until 1980. Although few people at Texas Tech recalled Hinckley, those who remembered him described him as a lonely person.

However, in primary and secondary schools in Highland Park, Texas, an incorporated city of plush mansions and upper-class homes surrounded by Dallas, Hinckley apparently had a number of friends.

Hinckley was born May 9, 1955, in Ardmore, Okla., but moved two years later with his family to Highland Park.

The family later moved to Evergreen, but Hinckley remained in Dallas and enrolled in the school of business administration at Tech. He never received a degree.

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Hinckley undergoes psycho tests

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old drifter from a wealthy oil family, who is charged with the attempted assassination of President Reagan, was examined by a court-appointed psychiatrist yesterday in his isolation cell at the Quantico (Va.) Marine Base to determine if he is able to appear today at a bail hearing.

But even as the psychiatrist was questioning Hinckley on what forces motivated him, there were indications that the suspect may have been driven by his obsession with teenage movie star Jodie Foster. Hinckley's attorney, Vincent Fuller, sought to call off the psychiatric exam.

Fuller, a member of the Washington law firm of Edward Bennett Williams (Williams and Connally) told U.S. Magistrate Arthur Burnett that he had a two-hour interview with Hinckley on the day after the shooting and had determined that his client was able to understand the circumstances and to help in his defense.

LEGAL OBSERVERS speculated that Fuller was anxious to keep the Justice Department from obtaining any more detailed information about his client's mental state, possibly to reserve a defense of insanity if Hinckley is indicted by a federal grand jury and brought to trial on the attempted assassination charges.

Burnett declined to halt the psychiatric examination, but he agreed to keep the psychiatrist's report sealed for now. He ordered Fuller to produce Hinckley in U.S. District Court here this morning.

Hinckley is expected to waive any further preliminary hearing, which would pave the way for a federal grand jury to begin hearing evidence in the case.

Meanwhile, there were growing indications that Hinckley, who apparently never held a job for more than a week

or two, made at least one and possibly more trips to Washington in the last year. On one such trip, he may have toured the White House with other tourists. United Press International published a photo yesterday showing a solemn-faced Hinckley, in shirt-sleeves, seated by the fence in front of the executive mansion.

AMONG THE MATERIALS seized in Hinckley's hotel room was a Dec. 10 article in The Washington Post, quoting verses written by slain former Beatle John Lennon, who was shot dead on Dec. 8. Hinckley may have been in town to buy that edition of the paper.

Hinckley is faced with two federal charges—"knowingly and intentionally" attempting to kill Reagan, and "intentionally assaulting" a federal officer, Timothy McCarthy, the Secret Service agent who was wounded in the fusillade of bullets from Hinckley's six-shot .22-caliber revolver. Two others seriously injured were White House Press Secretary James Brady,

who was shot through the brain, and a Washington police officer, Thomas Delahanty. Local authorities are expected to charge Hinckley later in those cases.

One question yet to be resolved is: Where did Hinckley, admittedly unemployed, get the money to travel around the country in recent weeks? His father, John W. (Jack) Hinckley Sr. of Evergreen, Colo., is an oil company executive, but young Hinckley has had virtually no contact with him recently.

THE WILLIAMS and Connally law firm said in a statement released yesterday that Fuller "was contacted by a friend of the Hinckley family who is acquainted with Mr. Fuller" and asked to replace young Hinckley's court-appointed attorney. Indications were that the senior Hinckley, who heads Vanderbilt Energy Corp., an oil and gas exploration company in Denver, would be footing the legal bill.

Last March 25, Hinckley left the Golden Hours Motel in Denver where he had been paying \$74 a week for the two weeks he stayed there and began the trip which eventually led him to

the sidewalk outside the Washington Hilton Hotel at 2:30 p.m. Monday.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS also told congressmen yesterday that Hinckley did not violate any law when he purchased several guns during his wanderings over the last two years. According to published reports, Hinckley bought three guns in Dallas and two in Lubbock, Tex., (he was familiar with Lubbock because he had attended Texas Tech University there off and on for about seven years). Texas law and federal law does not forbid the purchase of the weapons, officials said.

Neither the FBI nor the Secret Service reported having anything in their Washington files on Hinckley before the assassination attempt. Although FBI agents interviewed actress Foster last fall after she received an anonymous threatening letter, the agents had not been able to identify the sender. FBI handwriting experts are now comparing the letter with letters known to be written by Hinckley to see if there is any similarity in the handwriting and style.

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Hinckley Undergoes Mental Test

Psychiatrist Checks His Fitness for Trial

By Jane Mayer
Washington Star Staff Writer

As federal agents began to piece together John W. Hinckley Jr.'s alleged plot to assassinate the president, a court-appointed psychiatrist spent three hours yesterday trying to determine if the suspect is mentally competent to stand trial.

Hinckley, the 25-year-old son of a wealthy Denver oil executive, is being held in an isolated cell under constant surveillance at the Marine Corps Base at Quantico. He is charged with having attempted to assassinate President Reagan Monday in what authorities describe as a bid to impress movie starlet Jodie Foster.

An unmailed letter to Foster, seized from the District hotel room where Hinckley spent the night before the assassination attempt, revealed Hinckley's desperate and self-destructive obsession with the 18-year-old movie actress.

"There is a definite possibility that I will be killed in my attempt to get Reagan," began the hand-written letter on one and one-half pages of lined paper. "It is for this very reason I am writing you this letter now."

"... 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 ..."

"I just cannot wait any longer to impress you ... Give me the chance with this historical deed to win your respect and love."

The unmailed letter was signed, "I love you forever, John Hinckley," and dated 12:45 p.m. March 30 — about two hours before Hinckley allegedly fired six shots from a .22-caliber handgun into Reagan, White House Press Secretary James M. Brady, a Secret Service officer and a D.C. policeman outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Also recovered from Hinckley's belongings in the Park Central Hotel and from his parent's home in Evergreen, Colo., which was searched yesterday, was literature on presidential assassinations, pictures of President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and itineraries charting Reagan's movements on recent trips to New York and California.

Inside the hotel room at 700 10th St. NW., law enforcement officials say, was a newspaper schedule of Reagan's plans for Monday.

Officials believe Hinckley acted alone and may have had general fantasies about assassination for months.

But they say the plan to shoot the president probably was not clear in his mind until early last week, when he travelled by plane from Denver

to Los Angeles, where sources believe he may have picked up a pistol from a former address, then caught a bus to Washington. He arrived here Sunday.

Hinckley, who has been described as a lonely, aimless drifter, underwent a battery of tests administered by Dr. James L. Evans, a part-time forensic psychiatrist with the D.C. mental health administration, yesterday.

The sealed psychological evaluation was not meant to determine Hinckley's sanity, said Thomas P. DeCair, a Justice Department spokesman. Rather, he said, it was designed to determine if Hinckley is capable of understanding his rights and participating in his own defense.

Hinckley, whose parents have been in touch with him by telephone, is described by authorities as being in a "subdued frame of mind." But DeCair said the suspect was hearty enough yesterday to eat all meals, to appreciate clean blue jeans and reading materials. He is said to read avidly.

DeCair would not say what Hinckley had asked to read, but noted that he is being shielded from news accounts of the assassination attempt.

While the psychological tests were being conducted, FBI and Secret Service agents fanned out across the country — from New Haven, Conn., where Foster gave a brief press conference, to Baton Rouge, La., where television evangelist Jerry Swaggart received a suspicious note. Swaggart received a hand-scrawled message, postmarked March 25 from Colorado, from someone vowing to kill the president.

Foster, an 18-year-old freshman at Yale University, denied yesterday that she had ever met or associated with Hinckley. But she and law enforcement officials confirmed that she had received several love letters signed John W. Hinckley and J.W.H., some of which were slipped under her dormitory door.

Hinckley, according to FBI sources, followed Foster to Yale last fall but may never have seen her in person. He stayed for several weeks in September at the Sheraton Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven, and returned again this past March 1 and 2.

Mark Targrove, a bartender at the hotel, remembers a man who looked like Hinckley drinking alone at the bar for three hours last fall, showing other guests photographs of Foster and boasting that he was her boyfriend.

"He was definitely a kook," Targrove said yesterday.

Foster held a brief press conference yesterday on the Yale campus. Flanked by her mother, Brandy, who had flown in from Los Angeles, Foster said she had been upset by the alleged assailant's obsession with her.

"I felt very shocked, very frightened ... very jumpy," Foster said about the news, which was conveyed to her by her roommate. "I sort of reacted badly," she said. "I guess I cried, or whatever."

She stressed that "in none of these letters and notes ... was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the president ever mentioned."

She said she threw away the earlier notes and, when they arrived more frequently in March, turned them over to her college dean.

Foster dismissed the notion that her role as a teen-age prostitute in the 1976 movie "Taxi Driver," about an assassination attempt, might have inspired the shooting.

"It's a piece of fiction," she said. "It's not meant to inspire people or tell them to do anything."

"In no way," she added, "have I ever been sorry for any of the films I've done."

"It disturbs me. Anything to do with an assassination attempt, especially with presidents ... but I know I'm not involved."

Yesterday's psychological tests of Hinckley were conducted over the objections of his attorney, Vincent Fuller, a partner in the prestigious Washington law firm of Williams and Connolly.

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FBI/DOJ

At a court hearing yesterday, Fuller sought to cancel the psychiatric tests. But U.S. Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett rejected the request, ordering the psychiatric evaluation.

Hinckley is scheduled to appear in U.S. District Court today for a preliminary hearing before U.S. Magistrate Lawrence S. Margolis, to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to proceed with the case.

Fuller told the magistrate that his client was willing to waive the preliminary hearing and have the case go directly to a federal grand jury.

Burnett, however, ruled that the hearing should be held as planned, with Hinckley present. But it is expected to be unusually brief, featuring what FBI sources termed "extraordinary footage" from subpoenaed video news tapes of the shootings.

Contributing to this story was John McQuaid, Yale Daily News reporter.

Hinckley eyed by 2 all the time

Washington (News Bureau)—John Hinckley Jr., who is accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan, is being watched round-the-clock by a minimum of two federal marshals in his isolation cell at the base brig at Quantico Marine Base in Virginia.

The base, a 60,000-acre facility along the Potomac River and Interstate 95, 40 miles southeast of Washington, houses the FBI Academy and Marine helicopter squadron HMX-1, which provides the helicopters (known as "Marine One") used by the White House.

The brig is a squat, one-story, brown concrete structure built in the early 1970s to house up to 150 navy and marine prisoners serving sentences for minor crimes. Most of the approximately 75 prisoners there serve sentences of six months or less.

Warrant Officer Dave Sims, the base public information officer at Quantico, said the brig is not especially isolated. It sits within sight of the Officers Candidate School and a Marine Corps Museum and is 1,000 yards from the marine helicopter air station grounds.

It has five cells to a block. Hinckley is the sole occupant of one block, segregated from the other prisoners, a spokesman for the marshals said. The suspect is being held in a 8-by-10-foot cell equipped only with a wall sink, a toilet and a bed.

Besides the regular complement of marine guards, marshals also are guarding the cellblock area and two are assigned specifically to watch Hinckley nonstop.

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Shop armed Hinckley, city gang

Guns used by a Chinatown gang were bought in 1978 at the Dallas pawnshop where John W. Hinckley Jr. purchased the pistol with which he allegedly shot President Reagan and three others, investigators disclosed yesterday.

City cops and agents of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms have traced 32 handguns bought by a member of the Flying Dragons gang in January and June 1978 to Rocky's Pawn Shop. Hinckley purchased two .22-caliber guns at the same shop last Oct. 13 for \$47 each. One of those pistols was used in Monday's assassination attempt.

The guns—all of them .22 or .38-caliber—bought for the Flying Dragons were linked to a gambling raid and shootout involving a rival gang, the Ghost Shadows, the officials said.

—Jerry Schmetterer

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U.P.I. Releases Photos Said to Show Hinckley Outside White House

By United Press International

The news agency United Press International yesterday released to its subscribers two photographs it had acquired, described as showing John W. Hinckley Jr. in front of the White House, apparently in the last year.

One picture shows the 25-year-old suspect in the shooting of President Reagan seated on the low wall supporting the iron fence that surrounds the White House, which is in the background.

In the other picture, he is standing across the street from the White House. In both pictures, Mr. Hinckley is wearing dark trousers and a light-colored shirt with an open collar and buttoned cuffs.

A spokesman for the news agency said that the photographs contained no markings to show the date they were made. However, trees and shrubbery indicated that it was spring or summer. The agency also said that, as a condition of obtaining the pictures, it would release no further details on them.

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Teen-Age Actress Says Notes Sent by Suspect Did Not Hint Violence

By MATTHEW L. WALD

Special to The New York Times

NEW HAVEN, April 1 — The actress Jodie Foster said today that she received "several pieces of unsolicited correspondence" last fall from the suspect in the shooting of President Reagan and that she had thrown them away. But when she received "three or four more notes" at the beginning of March, the 18-year-old Yale freshman said, she gave them to her dean.

"In none of these letters and notes I received was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the President ever mentioned," she said this afternoon, reading a statement to six reporters invited to meet with her.

"Because they came in more frequently," she added in response to a question about the letters, "I automatically didn't want to assume anything, and I gave them to the dean in order to be safe."

Miss Foster said that at one time last year a police officer was assigned to protect her because of a handwritten kidnapping threat but that she had not seen the threat and did not know if it was connected to John W. Hinckley Jr., who has been charged with attempting to kill Mr. Reagan. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is examining the handwritten letter to see if it can be linked to Mr. Hinckley, sources close to the investigation said. Miss Foster said that she had never met Mr. Hinckley.

Investigators have suggested that Mr. Hinckley may have been trying to impress Miss Foster when he allegedly shot the President on Monday, wounding three other people as well. After the shooting, investigators found an unmailed letter to Miss Foster in Mr. Hinckley's hotel room in Washington in which he had written, "I have killed the President," according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The letters received by Miss Foster last month were given to Eustace Theodore, dean of Calhoun College, on March 6, and he gave them to the campus police the following Monday. The campus police have not said when they were turned over to the F.B.I.

"I'm not allowed to reveal any of the contents, because I don't want to jeopardize the prosecution," Miss Foster said, noting, "The letters were assumed to have been love-type letters."

She said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had asked her not to say how the letters were delivered. Mr. Hinckley checked into the Colony Inn, adjacent to the Yale campus, for one night in October and another in February, according to the hotel manager. According to published accounts, the notes were slipped under the door of Miss Foster's dormitory room.

'Reacted Badly'

Seated in a lounge of Calhoun College, to which she is assigned, and accompanied by her mother, Brandy Foster, Miss Foster described how she had learned that the suspect in the attempted assassination had the same name as the man who had written to her. Knowing only that Mr. Reagan had been shot, she returned to her room at about 9 P.M. and was greeted by a roommate, who had previously heard her mention Mr. Hinckley's name.

"I walked in the door, and she said, 'Jodie! John Hinckley!'"

"I said, 'John Hinckley what?'" Miss Foster said.

"She said 'John Hinckley! John Hinckley!'" Miss Foster repeated, making a gesture as if shaking someone by the shoulders.

"I said, 'John Hinckley what?'" Miss Foster repeated. Then the roommate explained, Miss Foster said.

"I reacted badly. I guess I cried, and whatever," she said in a soft voice.

Did Not Know Suspect

A few minutes later, the F.B.I. telephoned, she said. Since then, Miss Foster said, she has been interviewed by the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the United States Attorney's office.

She emphasized that she had "never met, spoken to, or in any way associated with one John W. Hinckley."

"I know it's not myself that's involved," she said. "I'm in no way involved in any of this, really." She added that the assassination attempt had upset her because "violence is very disturbing."

Asked about reports that Mr. Hinckley may have been acting out the role of an assassin in the movie "Taxi Driver," in which she played the part of a 12-year-old prostitute, Miss Foster said that she did not know the suspect and had no insight into his motives.

She added that she did not regret having made the film. "It's one of the finest films I've ever been in," she said. She described the movie, in which Robert De Niro plays a crazed taxi driver who stalks a politician and finally kills a pimp and a number of other men, as "a piece of art," saying, "It's not meant to inspire people or tell them to do anything."

Miss Foster indicated that it was possible that Mr. Hinckley had written to her before last fall. "Due to my profession as an actress, I have often been contacted by strangers," she said in her statement, adding, "I discourage all strangers from calling or visiting me. I receive a great deal of unsolicited mail, but I seldom read it."

Gets 3,000 Letters a Month

Miss Foster's mother, who arrived in New Haven today to see her daughter in a student dramatic stage production, "Getting Out," said that Miss Foster receives about 3,000 letters a month.

Michael D. Targrove, a bartender at the "Top of the Park" bar at the Park Plaza hotel, said that a man fitting Mr. Hinckley's description spent about three hours in the bar one day last year, bragging that he was Miss Foster's boyfriend and trying to show bartenders newspaper clippings about her. But, said Mr. Targrove, the bartenders did not pay much attention. "We see something like this, we take it with a grain of salt," he said.

Another bartender, who did not wish to be quoted by name, said the man "wasn't too clean."

"He was the type of guy you couldn't really forget, because he was just really weird," said the bartender. "He was saying, Jodie Foster this, Jodie Foster that. He said he was going out with her and he loved her."

Both bartenders said that the man was not unruly, and neither recalled any indication that the man intended any violence.

The manager of the hotel, Val W. Ringler, said he would not say whether Mr. Hinckley had registered there. However, Harry Gilbert, manager of the Colony Inn, said that when Mr. Hinckley stayed there, "he came in, signed in, used his correct name, and paid cash."

"Nobody remembers him at all," said Mr. Gilbert.

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Jodie: Not 'involved' with alleged assassin

New Haven (AP)—Movie star Jodie Foster said yesterday that she did not consider herself "involved" with John W. Hinckley Jr. and that the love letters she received from him did not mention President Reagan or "violent acts against anyone."

Foster, 18, said at a press conference that her chief link to the case was the amount of publicity that has surrounded the letters from Hinckley, who is accused of trying to assassinate Reagan on Monday.

She is widely known for her role five years ago as a 13-year-old prostitute in the movie "Taxi Driver," which included a plot to assassinate a political candidate.

Investigative sources said that Hinckley was infatuated with Foster and was out to prove his love.

Earlier reports said that Hinckley, 25, a drifter and son of wealthy parents, had written her that he would kill Reagan because the President was somehow obstructing her movie career.

FOSTER, A FRESHMAN literature major at Yale University, dismissed

those reports. She told reporters that she had been "shocked" and "frightened" to learn that the letters were written by the alleged assassin.

She said she had received a number of letters and notes signed either "JWH" or "John Hinckley" last fall and again last month. She described them as "several pieces of unsolicited correspondence" received after she entered Yale. She said she "threw them all away" along with other fan mail.

"This is not uncommon as I receive a great deal of similar unsolicited correspondence," she said. "At the beginning of March, I received three or four more notes similarly signed (by Hinckley). On March 6, I gave them to my college dean, who in turn gave them to the Yale police. These are now in the custody of the FBI."

"IN NONE OF THESE letters and notes I received was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the President ever mentioned," Foster said in a prepared statement.

The Justice Department reportedly found an unmailed letter addressed to

Foster in Hinckley's Washington hotel room after his arrest. It also indicated he wanted to impress her by killing Reagan, according to reports.

The actress attended the conference with two attorneys, her mother and Eustis Theodore, dean of her residential hall.

Foster said she learned of the possible connection between the notes and the assassination attempt after her roommate mentioned the name John Hinckley. The FBI agents called a few minutes later.

"I FELT VERY shocked ... frightened, distressed... cried, I guess," she said.

In the 30-minute conference, Foster said she hoped the furor over the incidents would end so that she "might resume my normal life" on campus.

Since starting her studies, Foster had avoided interviews, but answered some questions at her stage debut last week in a student production of "Getting Out," in which she played a prostitute imprisoned for killing a cabdriver.

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Text of Letter to Foster

The following is the text of an unmailed letter to actress Jodie Foster recovered by law enforcement authorities from Room 312 in the Park Central Hotel here, where John W. Hinckley Jr. stayed, as obtained by The Washington Post from various sources. The two-page letter was neatly written on lined paper, the sources said. The date, "3-30-81," and the time, "12:45 p.m.," were written at the top of the 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 with my constant presence. 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 conversation, 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

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Experts Say Films Can Prod The Disturbed

By JERRY BISHOP

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Could a movie trigger a person to attempt such a violent act as assassinating a President?

Given a person with the right—or rather wrong—type of personality, this very likely could happen, say psychiatrists and psychologists who have studied the matter.

John W. Hinckley Jr., the young man charged with the attempted slaying of President Reagan, is said to have been "inspired" by the movie "Taxi Driver." The film concerns a mentally disturbed cab driver who plots to kill a U.S. Senator and who at one point tells his teen-aged prostitute paramour, "If you don't love me I'm going to kill the President."

The Unmailed Letter

Investigators reportedly found a letter in Mr. Hinckley's hotel room addressed to the actress who portrayed the prostitute in "Taxi Driver," Jodie Foster. In the unmailed letter, according to Washington sources, Mr. Hinckley says he killed the President. This has led to speculation that if Mr. Hinckley is the one who attempted to kill Mr. Reagan, he might have been acting out a fantasy inspired by the movie.

Psychiatrists and psychologists who have studied the effects of violent movies, television

and general publicity about violent acts on people are reluctant to make "armchair" diagnoses of Mr. Hinckley or the effect on him of "Taxi Driver." But they say that in general, movies, television and publicity could be the catalysts for certain types of aggressive or mentally disturbed persons to carry out violent acts.

Eager Viewers

"Everyone watching a film tends to get involved in it at the time," says Dr. Harvey Greenberg, associate clinical professor of psychiatry at New York's Albert Einstein College of Medicine and author of the book, "Movies on Your Mind," a psychological study of motion pictures.

For most people, Dr. Greenberg says, the involvement ends shortly after the movie is over. But for others it is longer lasting. "I've seen people who become very involved, and they're not crazy people," he says. Some people even mold their lives around the personalities of such stars as Humphrey Bogart or Bette Davis.

"For more troubled people, this involvement with the movies can merge into reality and it becomes real life," he says.

Dr. Greenberg declines to speculate about Mr. Hinckley. To gauge the effect of a movie on anyone, a psychiatrist would have to be familiar with the person's entire life, he explains.

A Kind of Hero

"Taxi Driver," the psychiatrist notes, was a curious movie in that the main character obviously is mentally disturbed. In the end, he rescues the prostitute in a violent orgy of killings. The character ends up as a sort of hero. "In some strange way he is sort of all right, as though he were rehabilitated," Dr. Greenberg says.

"It isn't impossible to erect a scenario in which a disturbed person would reinvent the movie and live it out as a kind of attempt at rehabilitation," he theorizes.

To social psychologist Leonard Berkowitz at the University of Wisconsin, any kind of publicity about violent acts can stimulate aggressive behavior, even in normal people. For a few people who already have aggressive tendencies, he suggests, the publicity, whether it be a movie or news stories, can implant violent notions.

"If you have a suitably aggressive personality, then the idea can be translated into action," he explains. Prof. Berkowitz and his colleague, Jacqueline Macaulay, have found that in the month following such highly publicized violent acts as the assassination of President Kennedy, the murders of student nurses in Chicago by Richard Speck, and the sniper killings at the University of Texas, there was a significant increase in violent crimes across the country, particularly assault and homicide.

"Our study shows that it isn't only just the bizarre people who are stimulated. Most people become a little more aggressive than they ordinarily would," Prof. Berkowitz explains. But, he says, it is the "oddballs who show the violent or extreme reaction." He recalls that shortly after the Speck murders in Chicago, a young man walked into an Arizona beauty parlor and killed several people. He told police he got the idea from publicity about the Speck murders. Apparently, Prof. Berkowitz recalls, the young man had spent a month fantasizing about the murders while target shooting with a rifle.

To certain personalities, "A movie can act as an instigator or a model for certain behavior," says clinical psychologist Leonard Eron at the University of Illinois in Chicago. Prof. Eron has studied children who watch violent television programs, and has found that they have an increased tendency to violence or aggression that appears to last into at least the teen-age years.

Psychiatrists who have studied the assas-

sins of the four U.S. Presidents killed while in office say the assassins tended to be mentally disturbed, socially isolated individuals. They seem to have internal conflicts, usually with some parental figure. The assassination is an "externalizing" or re-enactment of this childhood conflict, with the President serving as a kind of symbolic figure or "stand-in" for the parental figure.

Such a personality "often will be stimulated" by a violent movie, agrees Dr. Irving Schneider, associate professor of clinical psychiatry at Georgetown University in Washington. "The aimless, defeated, withdrawn, schizoid drifter is prone to all kinds of fantasy," he adds.

But, he and others emphasize, it isn't the movie per se that triggers the violence, but rather the personality of the movie viewer. "A movie can be seen by millions, but only one guy acts it out," Dr. Schneider says.

Exactly what goes on in a person's mind to translate a movie into violent reality isn't known, Dr. Schneider says. "We psychiatrists aren't very good at predicting violence," he concedes.

To New York's Dr. Greenberg, who has just completed a study of the current genre of horror movies, the movies are more a reflection of what is going on in the society's collective mind than a cause of behavior.

"Movies are like an extreme Rorschach test," he says. "The movies pick up on our preoccupations and broadcast them back to us." For this reason, he explains, he is concerned about the new horror movies. "In the last 10 years, the horror movies have become more explicit, more traumatizing," he observes.

The speculation connecting a movie with an attempted Presidential assassination, if such is the case, is "fascinating but scary," Dr. Greenberg says.

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Increased Threats Usually Follow Assassin Attacks

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Staff Writer

As the nation looks back with relief at President Reagan's narrow escape from more serious injury in Monday's shooting, security officials are looking ahead to the immediate future with concern as they recall a chilling aspect of the last attack on a president. Just 17 days after one assailant pointed a gun at Gerald Ford in 1975, another disturbed person made another attempt on the president's life.

And those attempts by Lynette Fromme and Sara Jane Moore immediately prompted a rush of further spoken and written threats on the president's life. Then-Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon said just after the second Ford incident that the number of threats against the president was triple the normal rate in the days following the two incidents. Publicity about assassination attempts "tends to invite ... deranged human beings to come out," Simon said.

Security officials and psychiatrists say the increase in threats following an assassination attempt is a fairly common pattern; people who have had the idea of attacking a president somewhere in the backs of their minds tend to become more serious about it.

This poses a problem for Reagan and his advisers as they contemplate the conduct of the presidency when Reagan returns to the White House. Should the president purposely restrict his exposure to crowds — one member of Congress, Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S. D.) proposed yesterday that Reagan limit future appearances outside Washington to military installations — or should he make a point of emphasizing that his style in office will not be changed because of possible attacks?

Publicly, at least, Ford chose the latter course. Hours after a shot from Sara Jane Moore's pistol had sailed over his head, Ford vowed not to "cower" or "capitulate" to deranged persons. "If we can't have the opportunity of talking with one another, seeing one another, shaking hands with one another, something has gone wrong in our society."

Reagan's chief of staff, James A. Baker III, said yesterday the administration is thinking about the possibility of reducing Reagan's exposure to large crowds in the future. But he noted that Reagan is an outgoing individual who enjoys contact with the people.

White House aides said it is possible that Reagan will wear a bulletproof vest in future public appearances — such as he occasionally did during the 1980 presidential campaign. Ford began wearing a bulletproof vest after the attempts to shoot him.

Meanwhile, official Washington is considering the larger questions of how protection can be balanced against the interests of an open society.

Two congressional subcommittees have scheduled hearings today focusing on Secret Service procedures and the general problem of protecting a president. The Senate Appropriations Committee chaired by James Abdnor (R-S. D.) will question Secret Service Director H. Stuart Knight about protective measures in general and Monday's incident in particular.

Also today, a House subcommittee will question Treasury Secretary Donald Regan — who has jurisdiction over the Secret Service — about the same points. Another House subcommittee plans a private session with Secret Service officials to discuss details of Monday's shooting.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the younger brother of two men murdered by assassins, said yesterday that the attack on Reagan demonstrates anew the need for legal controls on handguns.

But congressional sources said there didn't appear to be much likelihood that the broad handgun restrictions Kennedy favors could be approved.

Reagan's closest aide, White House counselor Edwin Meese III, said in a television interview that he opposes gun-control laws. Where such laws are on the books, "so far, they don't indicate they really make much difference."

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Secret Service Going to Hill in Security Probe

Star Wire Services

Chairmen of two congressional subcommittees said they would begin investigations today on whether there was a breakdown in security when President Reagan and three members of his entourage were shot Monday outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Sen. James S. Abdnor, R-S.D., said his Senate Appropriations subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over the Secret Service budget because it is under the Treasury Department, today will question Secret Service officials, including Director H. Stuart Knight.

"We want to find out what happened and why," said an aide to the senator. "That's our primary concern. Budget matters are secondary at this point."

Rep. Edward R. Roybal, D-Calif., chairman of the parallel House subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and general government, said he also will hold hearings today to find out whether, in his opinion, "there was a breakdown in security" Monday.

As for the shooting itself, sources who declined to be identified say investigators now believe that Reagan was hit by a ricochet from one of the six bullets fired instead of being struck directly.

Two bullets hit Reagan's limousine. The investigators say the president probably was hit by the bullet which struck the rear door. The investigators found microscopic traces of paint on the bullet removed from Reagan's left lung and the entry wound was more ragged than it would have been had he been struck directly, the sources explained.

A White House spokesman declined comment on the ricochet report.

al said yesterday that the president should wear a bullet-proof vest whenever he appears in public. "If he had one this time, nothing would have happened," he said.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, meeting with Pentagon reporters at a breakfast, also voiced his surprise yesterday that Reagan had not been wearing the nylon vest designed to stop low velocity bullets.

"I'm surprised he wasn't wearing one because I was under the impression that he used one whenever he got in a crowd situation," Tower said, adding that even the thinnest version of the customary close-woven nylon vest "would have deflected that bullet."

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told Abdnor's panel yesterday that his initial impression was that the Secret Service "functioned in a very professional and expert manner."

But Regan said he was ordering a department-wide investigation "of what happened on Monday and what the reaction of the various Treasury units were." In addition to the Secret Service, Treasury has jurisdiction over the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which enforces gun laws.

Roybal said in an interview that coordination between the Secret Service, which is under Treasury's aegis, and the FBI, under the Justice Department, "appears not to be at the highest."

"The FBI had information about this [suspect John W.] Hinckley having been arrested before, but our information is it did not reach the Secret Service. My question is, why not?" he said.

Counselor to the president Edwin Meese said in a television interview Tuesday that Reagan wore a bullet-proof vest on some occasions during the 1980 campaign. He said it "would be up to the Secret Service" whether Reagan began wearing the vest again.

The Secret Service, checking its actions before and after Reagan and the others were shot, included a look at why Reagan's armored car was parked some distance from the door he used to leave the Washington Hilton Hotel and whether it should have been closer.

Reagan was shot as he walked a curved path to the car. Had the car been right by the door, as Secret Service practice usually requires in many situations, his path to the car would have been a few steps straight out the door.

But, said the agency, it appeared the car was parked in its usual location for a presidential visit to the hotel.

The Senate appropriations subcommittee will hear today from Secret Service Director Knight while Regan testifies before the House subcommittee.

W focusing on Monday's event, an aide to Abdnor. "It's just going to be the obvious questions." sc AD Adm. ____
sc AD Inv. ____
sc AD LES ____

But a third look at the Secret Service and the assassination attempt might come from the House Government Operations subcommittee, which has oversight responsibility for the Treasury. sc AD Dir. ____
sc AD Inv. ____
sc AD LES ____

A spokesman for Chairman Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said he wanted a private briefing for members before deciding if a more detailed investigation was in order. sc AD Dir. ____
sc AD Inv. ____
sc AD LES ____

Reagan confidant Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., said the hearings had been set for some time "but we will get into it. I think they're probably ready for it." sc AD Dir. ____
sc AD Inv. ____
sc AD LES ____

Secret Service official Laurie Davis said every aspect of the agency's actions Monday was under review, including the placement of the presidential limousine. sc AD Dir. ____
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Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., suggested yesterday that both Reagan and Vice President George Bush limit Washington appearances at places with potential security problems, that out-of-town public appearances be on military bases and that they wear flak jackets in public.

White House aides Meese and James Baker said Reagan is the one who must decide about his public exposure. And, said Meese in an NBC "Today" show interview, "Anyone would have a hard time restricting Ronald Reagan from the people."

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Los Angeles Times

DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

The New York Times

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The Washington Star
Founded in 1852

Published Daily and Sunday by The Evening Star Newspaper Co.

The Washington Post

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



SPECIAL

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ATTEMPTED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION

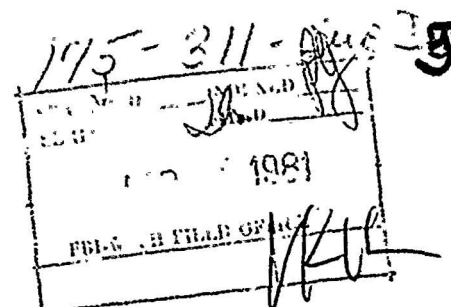
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April 1, 1981

DAILY PRESS SUMMARY FOR THE DIRECTOR

PREPARED BY
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FBI/DOJ

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES OF ATTEMPTED
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THE SUSPECT

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THE SUSPECT

Letters Hint Suspect Acted Out Fantasy

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Federal investigators have found evidence that they believe suggests that John W. Hinckley Jr., accused of the attack on President Reagan yesterday, was seeking to impress Jodie Foster, a teen-age actress whom he had apparently never met.

"I have killed the President," Mr. Hinckley wrote to Miss Foster in an unmailed letter investigators found in his Washington hotel room yesterday, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

According to another account, Mr. Hinckley wrote, "If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the President."

Imagined Insult Cited

Mr. Hinckley apparently imagined that Mr. Reagan had somehow insulted Miss Foster, officials said. This suggestion was contained in another letter to the actress that Mr. Hinckley sent in recent weeks, they said. The nature of the imagined insult was not disclosed.

Investigators believe that Mr. Hinckley developed a romantic fantasy about Miss Foster after seeing the movie "Taxi Driver," in which she portrayed a teen-age prostitute.

In the movie, the protagonist, played by the actor Robert De Niro, is a taxi driver who stalks a United States Senator after his romantic overtures toward one of the Senator's aides are rejected and later goes on a murderous rampage in a seedy Manhattan hotel.

Federal investigators believe that Mr. Hinckley may have been living out the role of the taxi driver.

The behavior of Mr. Hinckley, whose life began full of promise, had shifted in recent years to increasing reclusiveness and aggressiveness, according to many people interviewed around the country since his arrest. [Page A19.]

Miss Foster, now a freshman at Yale College, issued a statement today that said:

"The F.B.I. and the U.S. Attorney's office have asked me to say nothing about

John W. Hinckley, but I do wish to say that I have never met, spoken to or associated with him."

The police and F.B.I. agents are investigating whether Mr. Hinckley went to New Haven and stayed at a hotel for several days last October. They are also seeking to ascertain whether he sent notes to Miss Foster while he was there.

Actress Received Letters

Officials at the Justice Department said that Miss Foster had received several letters from Mr. Hinckley in recent months. They would not discuss the contents.

The unmailed letter found in Mr. Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel here, officials said, indicated that he was in a despondent, fatalistic mood and might take some action that would result in his death.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation questioned Miss Foster in New Haven today, according to sources close to the investigation.

Mr. Hinckley was being held today at the Marine base in Quantico, Va., as F.B.I. agents in Washington, Nashville, Denver, Dallas, Los Angeles and Lubbock, Tex., investigated his background. Mr. Hinckley lived in or visited all those cities in the last several years, officials said.

Mr. Hinckley was moved before dawn to a small prison cell at the Marine Correctional Facility in Quantico after the

formal filing of charges against him at a court session here shortly after midnight.

In his appearance before Federal Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett in the United States Courthouse, Mr. Hinckley was charged with attempting to kill Mr. Reagan by shooting him with a pistol and with assaulting a Secret Service agent.

Mr. Reagan was shot in the chest yesterday as he emerged from the Washington Hilton Hotel. James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, was shot in the head, and a Secret Service agent and a District of Columbia policeman were also wounded.

Mr. Hinckley was overpowered at the scene, and the police recovered a .22-caliber pistol from him, the authorities said.

Early this morning, Magistrate Burnett ordered Mr. Hinckley held without bail. He set a bail hearing for Thursday morning.

Suspect Had 'Irregular Habits'

At one point, when the Magistrate asked Mr. Hinckley if he was familiar with his legal rights not to enter a plea and not to give testimony against himself, Mr. Hinckley rose from his chair and answered, "Yes, sir."

Mr. Hinckley was represented by two court-appointed lawyers, Edward Wilhite and Stuart F. Johnson. He was dressed in heavy cotton blue coveralls cut off at the sleeves.

Charles F. C. Ruff, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, argued against setting bail for Mr. Hinckley. He said investigators had developed information indicating that the defendant was "a wanderer and irresponsible." He added that Mr. Hinckley had "irregular habits."

The Magistrate informed Mr. Hinckley that he could face a maximum penalty on the assault charge of 10 years' imprisonment and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for attempted assassination of a President.

The courthouse and courtroom were heavily guarded for Mr. Hinckley's appearance.

After the session ended, Mr. Hinckley was driven to the Marine base at Quantico, where he was placed in a cell 6 feet by 10 feet in a block containing five other unoccupied cells. He was given a sedative after an examination by a prison physician.

Psychiatric tests, which were scheduled to be administered to Mr. Hinckley today, were postponed until tomorrow. The tests, officials said, would help determine whether Mr. Hinckley can aid in his defense and attend the bail hearing set for Thursday.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hinckley sought legal counsel at the Washington firm of Williams and Connolly. Two lawyers from the firm, Vincent J. Fuller and Gregory B. Craig, talked with Mr. Hinckley today. Mr. Craig later said that Mr. Hinckley had asked them to represent him.

It was not known whether Mr. Hinckley or a member of his family made the initial call to the law firm headed by Edward Bennett Williams, a leading criminal defense attorney.

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As investigators checked Mr. Hinckley's recent movements, little information was made public about their findings. According to officials, Mr. Hinckley appears to have arrived in Washington on Sunday by bus, possibly from the Denver area, where his parents live.

They said he checked into the Park Central Hotel, situated two blocks from the White House, where he obtained a room at \$42 a night. Investigators searched the room last night, discovering the unmailed letter to Miss Foster and other undisclosed possessions.

Life That Started Out With Promise Took Increasingly Reclusive and Aggressive Path

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

For John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the youngest of the three children of a prosperous oilman, life had begun full of promise. He had grown up in a luxurious home and attended perhaps the most elite public high school in Dallas. He was a quiet boy, many friends recall, not particularly memorable, perhaps, but certainly not unfriendly or hostile.

As he moved through his late teens and into early manhood, however, Mr. Hinckley's passive shyness began, by the accounts of many people interviewed around the country since Mr. Hinckley was arrested Monday, to shift to increasingly reclusive and aggressive behavior. By 1978 he had joined the American Nazi Party as a "storm trooper." In the fall of 1980 he was arrested in Nashville for illegal possession of three handguns on a day when President Carter was to make a political appearance there. From time to time, he received psychiatric care.

Last Oct. 13, four days after the Nashville authorities confiscated his guns, Mr. Hinckley bought a pair of .22-caliber revolvers in a Dallas pawn shop for \$47 each. On Monday, Federal authorities say, he used one of the pistols to shoot President Reagan.

Today Federal investigators were sifting through the recent years of Mr. Hinckley's life to determine how he might have come to attack the President and whether he might have attempted to harm any other political leaders.

'Aimlessly Wandering' for Months

In recent months, Mr. Hinckley's parents reportedly told the investigators, the 25-year-old man had been "aimlessly wandering" the country. They had provided psychiatric care, they said in a statement, but they said medical evaluations had "alerted no one to the seriousness of his condition."

Mr. Hinckley's life apparently began to disintegrate about the time he graduated from Highland Park High School in 1973. He enrolled that fall at Texas Tech University in the West Texas panhandle town of Lubbock, studying business administration.

For the next seven years, Mr. Hinckley studied off and on in red-tile roofed Spanish Renaissance-style buildings of the Lubbock campus, last attending classes in the spring/semester of 1980 as a senior majoring in English.

Mark Swafford, a former manager of

the Westernaire Apartments in Lubbock, where Mr. Hinckley lived in a \$175-a-month apartment from January to May 1979, said the young man had kept to himself and seemed to subsist on fast food.

'He Hit Me as Kind of Strange'

"I only saw him with another human being one time," Mr. Swafford said, "He and another guy were going up to his apartment. They weren't saying anything. I'd say something to him, but he'd never say anything back. He always hit me as kind of strange."

Once, Mr. Swafford said, he went into Mr. Hinckley's apartment to clear a clogged drain.

"Everywhere, there were bags from hamburger joints and cartons of ice cream," he said, "Dozens of cartons of ice cream and junk food bags. The place was a real trash heap."

Mr. Hinckley did not speak to him, he said. "He just sat there the whole time, staring at the TV," Mr. Swafford recalled, "That TV and a guitar were the only personal things he had."

In Denver, a friend of Mr. Hinckley's father, John W. Hinckley, who is the president and chairman of the Vanderbilt

Energy Corporation, an oil and gas prospecting company with annual revenues of more than \$4 million, said the young man had shown an early interest in writing and music.

Last fall, he applied to The Denver Post and The Rocky Mountain News for "any writing job," executives of the newspapers said.

The newspaper said that Mr. Hinckley's application said he had worked previously as a salesman at a photography business in Hollywood, Calif., as an assistant in a Dallas book publishing company and as a bartender at a supper club in Lakewood, just outside Denver.

The Denver Post said that it had been unable to confirm any of the professed employment record and said that the Hollywood photographer had reported that a man fitting Mr. Hinckley's description had applied for a job but that he "knew nothing about photography" and was not hired.

'A Follower, Not a Leader'

In his high school years in Dallas, Gregg Kalina, now an unemployed writer, had been a friend of Mr. Hinckley.

"He was a follower, not a leader, and he was basically fairly lazy," Mr. Kalina said. "He didn't have too many opinions at time in life. He was really just a bland personality, not peculiar in any way. He just wasn't a great personality, a jock or intellectual or anything that distinguishing."

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Early in 1978 Mr. Hinckley went to the Chicago headquarters of the National Socialist Party of America, often referred to as the Nazi Party of America, and was accepted as a member, according to Michael C. Allen, the president-elect of the organization.

The following year, however, the organization refused to renew Mr. Hinckley's membership, Mr. Allen said, because of his "violent nature."

'Talking About Shooting People'

"He kept talking about going out and shooting people and blowing things up," Mr. Allen said. "When a guy comes to us advocating that, we make the assumption that he is either a nut or a Federal agent trying to entrap us. Either way, we don't want them."

Mr. Hinckley returned to Texas, from Chicago, Mr. Allen said. But on March 12, 1978, he traveled to St. Louis to participate in a march to commemorate the 60th

anniversary of the birth of George Lincoln Rockwell, the founder of the American Nazi Party. He was assigned as a "storm trooper," Mr. Allen said, with responsibility for helping protect the Nazi speakers.

The marchers were attacked with snowballs, rocks and bottles, Mr. Allen said, and Mr. Hinckley became "flustered." The response, he felt, should be violence, Mr. Allen said.

"It seemed clear that if we were ever going to let him participate in other protests, we'd have to keep him in safer demonstrations or cut him loose," Mr. Allen said.

Finally, Mr. Allen said, the party decided "he was just uncontrollable," adding, "He had an unstable attitude."

The Dallas Times Herald reported yesterday that at one point as a student at Texas Tech, Mr. Hinckley had done an extra credit book report on Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" for a class in the history of modern Germany.

The only arrest that has so far emerged in Mr. Hinckley's record came on Nov. 9, 1980, at the Metropolitan Airport in Nashville.

As he was preparing to board an American Airlines flight for New York, security agents, using a standard luggage X-ray machine, discovered three

handguns and some loose ammunition in his carry-on bag.

The guns were confiscated and Mr. Hinckley was taken to the Nashville Davidson County jail. He was booked at 3:13 P.M., the records show, and was released at 3:47 P.M. after paying a fine of \$50 plus \$12.50 in court costs.

Law-enforcement officials said the arrest was not reported to the Secret Service until Monday when Rubin G. Utley, the chief of security at the Nashville airport, recognized Mr. Hinckley as the accused assailant of the President and telephoned Washington.

*data
recorded
on card
w/ Nashville
Davidson County
Jail*

Gun Traced in 16 Minutes To Pawn Shop in Dallas

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — The revolver used to shoot President Reagan was traced to Rocky's Pawn Shop in Dallas within 16 minutes of the time the gun's serial number was given to agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms yesterday afternoon, an official of the firearms agency said today.

It was a "fast trace," in the words of a spokesman for the agency, an arm of the Treasury Department, which got the serial number from agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, similar cases are routinely handled within a few hours.

Spokesmen for the Treasury Department and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that the weapon taken from John W. Hinckley Jr., the suspect arrested at the scene of the attack, was a Roehm Model RG14, a six-shot, double-action revolver designed to fire .22-caliber, rimfire ammunition. This is the type of pistol sometimes called a "Saturday night special." (A spokesman for the Secret Service yesterday erroneously identified the pistol as another weapon.)

Rimfire ammunition is less powerful than many other larger, so-called center-fire bullets of larger caliber, but it can be lethal. The pistol wrested from Mr. Hinckley also had a very short barrel, only 1.4 inches long, according to law-enforcement agents.

Wound-Limiting Factors

Because the entire powder charge cannot effectively be burned in barrels so short, the bullet does not attain the velocity it could in a longer barrel, and it thus develops less energy or power. The relatively low power of the ammunition and the extreme shortness of the barrel may both have contributed to limiting the severity of the President's chest wound, firearms experts say.

Federal law-enforcement sources here also confirmed that the revolver was assembled at RG Industries in Miami from parts manufactured by the Roehm Firearms Company in West Germany. The pistol has a suggested retail price of \$47.50, making it one of the cheapest that can be purchased in the United States.

A telephone operator at RG Industries said today that all managerial personnel

of the company — "everybody," in her words — had gone home.

The Federal Firearms Act of 1968, enacted after the slayings of Robert F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., provides for new and somewhat more stringent licensing procedures for firearms dealers, of which there are now approximately 177,000 nationwide.

Such federally licensed arms dealers must keep permanent records of the serial numbers and of the names and addresses of the purchasers of firearms. It is therefore relatively easy for the firearms agency to trace a weapon found at the scene of a crime if it is a so-called "first buy," that is, one that has been sold only once at retail.

Steps in Tracing Weapon

Yesterday, the agents telephoned RG Industries with the serial number of the revolver and ascertained the wholesaler to whom it had been sold last year. The wholesaler then said that the revolver had been sold to Randy's Pawn Shop in Dallas. The pawn shop owner, Isaac Goldstein, said his records showed he had sold the pistol and another of the same type to a man listed as John Hinckley on Oct. 13, 1980.

The 1968 law also prohibits the mail-order sale of firearms and limits sales to residents of the state in which the dealer is located, except where two contiguous states have worked out legally acceptable arrangements for sales between themselves.

A purchaser must fill out and sign a form in which he affirms that he has not been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than a year, that he is not a fugitive from justice, that he has not been committed to a mental institution and that he is not otherwise unsuited to bear arms.

He must also furnish what is called "positive identification" such as a driver's license or something bearing a photograph and a signature. A Social Security card is not acceptable.

Some states require that the Federal form be submitted to local law enforcement agencies for a brief review period before the weapon can be given to the purchaser. But this is not a part of Federal law and does not apply in Dallas.

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Love Letter Offers Clue To Motive in Shooting

By Athelia Knight and Neil Henry
Washington Post Staff Writers

The young loner charged with shooting President Reagan had a fixation for teen-age movie star Jodie Foster and attempted to assassinate the president in a grotesque attempt to get her attention, according to a letter found in his Washington hotel room.

John W. Hinckley Jr., an aimless, unemployed, mentally troubled drifter who in his 25 years made few friends, had sent several affectionate letters to the actress he had never met, according to law enforcement sources. An unmailed letter was found in his hotel room here on the day he allegedly shot and wounded Reagan.

"I will prove my love for you... through a historic act," Hinckley reportedly wrote to Foster. The hand-scrawled, two-page letter indicated that Hinckley was going to shoot Reagan and that Hinckley himself might also be killed, according to sources. The letter also said that Hinckley had seen Foster's photographs many times and that he admired and loved her.

Foster, 18, left Hollywood last fall to begin studies as a freshman at Yale University. Officials at the university issued a statement by Foster late yesterday in which she said that "I have never met, spoken to, or associated with him [Hinckley]." In that statement, Foster said the FBI had asked her to say nothing more about Hinckley, who has been charged with attempted assassination of a president and assault with intent to kill a federal employee. Other sources said she had received several of Hinckley's letters. David Napier, a master at the school's Calhoun College, told a reporter that Foster had received "a lot of strange letters from a lot of people."

Aside from his obsession with Jodie Foster, Hinckley, the son of a wealthy, conservative western oil executive, was a man of few aims or causes. He had been a member of the National Socialist Party of America for one year, but was expelled from that neo-Nazi organization in 1979, according to leaders of the Chicago-based group, because he was too extremist and violent and they feared he was an undercover agent.

There are several events, some mundane and one chilling, that may have drawn the nondescript wanderer to the budding actress. Hinckley was a voracious reader of newspapers and magazines and might have seen Foster's picture in a recent Newsweek and read her short first-person account of her venture to Yale in last October's Esquire Magazine.

Although Hinckley had no known relationships with women in recent years, he seemed to be attracted to young girls. It was learned yesterday that in the two weeks before he came to Washington, Hinckley spent much of his time hanging around Evergreen High School in suburban Denver, where he attempted to befriend several teen-aged girls.

There is also a certain parallel between Hinckley and a character in a movie in which Foster appeared in 1975. In that movie, "Taxi Driver," Foster played a young runaway who ended up as a streetwalker in New York and made friends with a lonely, mentally unstable cabbie played by Robert De Niro. For much of the movie, the De Niro character, Travis Bickle, stalked a political candidate and was prepared to assassinate the politician before being scared off by a security agent. What is known of Hinckley's letters to Foster does not make it clear whether Hinckley ever saw that movie.

Paul Schrader, who wrote the screenplay for "Taxi Driver," said the film was inspired by the life of Arthur Bremer, the Milwaukee busboy who attempted to assassinate presidential candidate George C. Wallace in 1972. "The pathology of the movie is very accurate," Schrader said yesterday. "I would get letters and visits from people. One man just walked in once and said, 'I just wanted to find out how you found out about me'... I was frightened."

Travis Bickle struggled with loneliness, desperation and disillusionment,

and so, too, John Hinckley in recent years. He dropped in and out of college, roamed from Texas to Nashville to Denver, applied for jobs but never got them, constantly lied about his background, bought guns and grew increasingly bitter and nihilistic about American life and politics.

He was under psychiatric care near his parent's home in Denver earlier this year and was being treated with Valium. In the final days before his fateful trip across the country from Los Angeles to Washington on a Greyhound bus, Hinckley seemed to be separating himself more and more from his family and his past. The acquaintances he made when he stayed at a Denver motel for two weeks earlier this month said they had no idea he was the son of a prosperous and influential local businessman.

Hinckley was repeatedly described by childhood friends and by strangers whose paths he crossed during his aimless travels, as a loner, a quiet man, a man "so normal that he appeared to fade into the woodwork," as his Dallas high school classmate, Beverly McBeath, put it.

It was only when Hinckley acted or said the extraordinary that observers — hotel maids, janitors, acquaintances — took notice of the chubby, sandy-haired young man, clad usually in jeans and button-down shirts, who sometimes grew so animated during brief conversations that his eye lids and shoulders would fidget. A maid at the Golden Hours Motel in Denver, where Hinckley stayed before coming to Washington, said he had one peculiar habit that indicated to her that he was a strange fellow. The maid said she told FBI agents about that habit and was directed by agents not to reveal what it was.

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Calvin Wynne, a maintenance worker at an apartment complex in Lubbock, Tex., where Hinckley lived last fall while attending Texas Tech, said he remembered, after seeing Hinckley's face flash on the television Monday, speaking to him twice. Wynne said Hinckley showed "great hostility" toward the government, and felt "there were some political leaders, he thought should be eliminated."

"He just basically had no allegiance to any authoritarian control," Wynne said, according to the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal.

Wynne said Hinckley's attitude and personality were "strained," and it seemed as though he "had something on his mind."

"There was a nervousness about him," Wynne said. "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."

Texas Tech University history professor Joseph King recalled Hinckley only because he was the most quiet, the most unobtrusive student he had lectured to in the fall of 1979, when Hinckley was enrolled in King's U.S. Economic History course.

"I recall him mainly because he was so quiet and attentive," King said. "While everyone else in the class exhibited a kind of camaraderie, he always sat alone on the left side of the room, surrounded by empty chairs. Even during humorous moments in class, he would continue to gaze at me attentively, taking notes." Hinckley, King said, wrote an "excellent" review for the course of a book on American slavery.

Texas Tech records show several mysterious breaks in Hinckley's university career. He started in the fall of 1973 and attended in the spring of 1974, but there are no records for him during the summer and fall of 1974. He returned to the university in the spring of 1975, came back the following fall and attended in the spring of 1976. But he was not at the university during either the fall semester of 1976 or the following spring semester. He came back in the summer of 1977 and distinguished himself by maintaining a B average and making the Dean's List.

Then there was Hinckley's apparent fascination with guns, which seemed to grow in proportion to his increasingly lonely spiritual sojourn. In 1979 and 1980 he purchased a total of six guns, three in Dallas, two in Lubbock and one elsewhere, all from pawnshops that buy and resell an assortment of musical instruments, jewelry, guns and encyclopedias.

All of the handguns were made by RG Industries in Miami, a small company that assembles cheap handguns from parts manufactured by Roehm Industries, a West German firm. The first handgun was .38-caliber revolver, purchased by Hinckley from Pappa Daddy's Galaxy Pawn Shop in Lubbock. A year later, he purchased two .22-caliber revolvers from Snidely Whiplash Pawn Shop also in Lubbock.

On Oct. 9, roughly a month after Hinckley bought the two pistols, he was arrested at the Nashville airport after an officer there noticed what he believed was a gun barrel while Hinckley was going through an electric metal detector. When officer John Lynch opened the suitcase he found two revolvers in their original boxes. "The plastic was still wrapped around the boxes," Lynch said. "He told me they were good guns. He said he was going north to sell them or give them to some friends."

After posting \$62.50 bond, Hinckley vanished from Nashville, never showing up for his trial. Instead, he apparently returned to Texas, to Dallas, where four days later he bought two more guns. Yesterday in Dallas, Isaac (Rocky) Goldstein, owner of Rocky's pawnshop from which Hinckley bought the .22-caliber weapon allegedly used in Monday's shooting, took his phone off the hook and reportedly hired a bodyguard after anonymous callers threatened him and his business.

Hinckley purchased two guns from Rocky's and the salesman who sold them to him quit yesterday when the shop received an avalanche of phone calls. Both Goldstein and his son David said they did not remember Hinckley, and the only records they have of the suspect's visits to the pawnshop were quickly confiscated by federal authorities.

Hinckley lived in Lubbock over a seven-year period, but left little impression on the memories of people he came in contact with, except for the trail of paper and records of apartments rented and guns bought.

Only occasionally, as in his conversations with the Lubbock maintenance man, were aspects of his life and his problems remembered. It was in Texas that Hinckley first met members of the National Socialist Party of America, who took him with them on an automobile journey in March 1978 to St. Louis, where he participated in an NSPA march to commemorate the birthday of George Lincoln Rockwell, founder of the American Nazi Party.

- 2 -
"He seemed committed to our cause; he was a little understated," said Michael C. Allen, acting director of the group, recalling the St. Louis march. "He wore uniforms like the rest of us — he was a stormtrooper. Black boots, the swastika, khakis and the black helmet. But he was too militant. He wanted to destroy our enemies — blacks, Jews, Communists."

"It got to the point," said party stormtrooper John Gaynor, "that we suspected him of being a federal agent. He was just too far out. He wanted to destroy people."

Hinckley, according to Allen, lasted only a year in the party. The same semester at Texas Tech during which he studied German concentration camps and Hitler's "Mein Kampf" he was expelled from the party.

If it wasn't Hinckley's sometime bizarre behavior that people remembered, it was the deceptions, the occasional lies and half-truths. Two weeks after he was released by police in Nashville, he was in Denver, looking for work.

In noncursive, undramatic, understated handwriting on a job application to the Rocky Mountain News, Hinckley lied about job references and his academic standing. He desired, he wrote, a writing or circulation job paying in excess of \$4 an hour, and wrote that he had previously worked as a bookkeeper at a Dallas publishing house, a photographer in Los Angeles, and a salesman in Hollywood. He wrote that he had graduated from Texas Tech with a degree in English and journalism, and expressed an interest in politics and reading.

The News, and the Denver Post, to which he also applied for a job, checked his credentials and found them false.

But it was at the Golden Hours Motel in Denver, where Hinckley lived for 16 days before leaving town eight days ago, that the mysterious wanderer left the most mundane, yet memorable, impressions.

The hotel, located on a noisy thoroughfare across the street from a Ford dealership and a McDonald's, is owned by the Chon Lee family. Hinckley lived in room 30 on the second floor. On March 8, Hinckley drifted into the hotel requesting a "cheap place to stay," according to the daughter of the owner.

He said he would pay by either day or week, and when the girl told him the weekly rate was \$74.25, he paid the amount in cash. He was driving a white Plymouth Volare bearing Texas license plates which had expired last year.

Auto mobile

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"He was just a clean-cut, good-living kid. He didn't seem to drink or smoke and never had any women in the room," said Ginger Aucourt, who, with her daughter Stacey, works as a maid at the hotel and lives in the room next door to the one Hinckley stayed in.

He looked like a young man who was simply down on his luck, a poor waif who drifted in from the city, the Aucourts recalled. Each night he went to bed before 9 p.m., and awoke before 9, and immediately in the morning he would go downstairs to the front desk to peruse the Rocky Mountain News.

He always wore tennis shoes, jeans and a beige jacket, and each day, when he was asked where he was off to so early in the morning, he replied "to work."

"I talked to him maybe two, three times a day," Ginger Aucourt said. "We talked about Texas, country and western music, things we had in common. He didn't talk much about himself, his family, politics or religion."

And though he appeared impoverished, and walked about the hotel with head bowed down and hands shoved into his pockets, he never admitted to these people that his family was prosperous and only 20 miles away. During his stay at the hotel, he made 34 phone calls, none of them long distance.

The Aucourts said Hinckley spent most of his time in his hotel room with the shades tightly drawn. He bought food at the nearby McDonald's and ate in his room. Each morning, when the Aucourts tidied his room, they found McDonald's wrappers in the trash bin, a tape recorder on the night table next to his bed, several record albums and a few tapes featuring music by John Lennon and the Eagles rock group.

"All day long, the shades were drawn. He never talked about his past or his family. He always pulled the coverlet over his bed, and the room was always orderly and clean," said Stacey Aucourt.

He said he didn't have much money, so last Sunday Aucourt invited him over for a spaghetti dinner. Saying he had been tied up at work. Hinckley, who told them he worked for a local record shop, arrived for the dinner two hours late.

On Monday morning Ginger Aucourt saw Hinckley get into his white Plymouth. He waved to her. She thought the lonely stranger was going to work as usual. Instead, he began the long journey to Washington.

Also contributing to this article were Washington Post staff writers Jonathan Neumann, Ted Gup, Dan Balz, Martha Hamilton and Jay Matthews.

A Drifter Without Purpose

Reagan Shooting Suspect Crossed Country on Bus

By Mike Sager and Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Staff Writers

John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of shooting President Reagan, arrived in Washington shortly after noon last Sunday, stepping down from the 5:30 a.m. Greyhound express bus from Pittsburgh into a seedy terminal on New York Avenue NW.

That trip had taken seven hours, the last leg of a cross-country journey that began four days earlier in Los Angeles and ended at this side-door entrance to the nation's capital, where Hinckley disembarked — a chubby, glassy-eyed drifter in need of a shave, according to those who say they saw him.

Over the next 27 hours, as best as can be reconstructed, Hinckley, 25, lunched on a cheeseburger at the terminal's restaurant, found a room in an unobtrusive downtown hotel a few blocks away and ate breakfast quietly near the window of the ground-floor coffee shop as the Monday morning rush-hour traffic moved by outside.

He watched silently but with some curiosity as the hotel maid placed fresh towels and pillow slips in his room at about 1:15 that afternoon. And just over an hour later, using a schedule published in the newspaper as a guide, Hinckley tried to gun down the president outside a hotel about a mile from his own, according to law-enforcement sources.

"He seemed like he had a chip on his shoulder against the whole world," recalled Linda Ross, a waitress at the bus terminal's Burger King restaurant, who said she served Hinckley a cheese Whopper, without onions, and an order of fried onion rings shortly after his arrival Sunday noon.

"He was real nasty about the way he ordered," she said yesterday. When she asked the man in the short beige jacket and blue jeans if he wanted to eat his food in the restaurant, she said, he replied brusquely, "I told you it's to eat here," pulled a \$5 bill from his pocket and threw it on the counter.

The woman who cleaned the small room Hinckley stayed in at the Park Central Hotel — Room 312 — said that the man who answered simply, "What?" when she knocked on his door, in no way seemed extraordinary. "There was nothing special about him," she said yesterday.

Hinckley's journey east actually began with a flight west. On Wednesday, March 25, he abandoned his 1973 white Plymouth Volare near his parents' home in a Denver suburb and flew to Los Angeles. Law enforcement authorities there subsequently recovered the car.

He took Western Airlines Flight 45 from Denver to Salt Lake City, then changed to Western Flight 257 for the final leg of the trip to Los Angeles. He was traveling under his own name, with the flight coupon made out for "J. Hinckley," according to airline officials.

The following day, March 26, Hinckley boarded a Greyhound bus in Hollywood and then changed buses in downtown Los Angeles, pulling out of the station at 1:15 p. m. for the ride across the country.

There are two Greyhound routes eastward — one going south through El Paso and requiring no change of buses, the other, northerly with a transfer in Pittsburgh. Hinckley chose the northern route, the first leg of which retraced his journey of the day before and took him across the Sierra Nevada back to Salt Lake City.

In the Utah capital, a young man boarded the bus, sat next to Hinckley and rode with him the rest of the way to Washington. The man gave a statement to federal authorities after watching the shootings on television. He is now being held in protective custody by the FBI, which has declined to release his name, law enforcement officials said.

Rocking and swaying, the bus took Hinckley over the Rockies to Cheyenne, across the plains to Chicago and to the industrial heartland of Cleveland, where he changed buses. He changed again in Pittsburgh, and rolled on to Washington.

The trip costs \$117.80, one way. There is no indication, Greyhound representatives say, that there was anything unusual about the behavior of Hinckley or the young man he rode with during the three days they spent on the road.

Hinckley's bus was scheduled to pull into the Greyhound station at 12:15 p.m., a well-worn terminal situated on New York Avenue between the skeleton of steel that will eventually become the new D. C. Convention Center and a clump of bars and storefronts housing two-bit peep shows and musty striptease houses.

The bus apparently was on time. Hinckley lived in the bus station, leaning on the wall for a while and then sitting down on a blue plastic seat, recalled a security guard at the terminal who said yesterday that he recognized the man pictured in the newspapers.

Sometime between 1 and 1:30 p.m., Hinckley walked across the terminal to the restaurant, ordered his food and ate it sitting alone in the back, Ross, the waitress remembered. He "looked like one of the D.C. street people," she said.

Sometime later that day, Hinckley checked into the Park Central Hotel at 18th and G streets NW, an 11-story brick building constructed in 1929 as an apartment house and converted into a hotel five years ago.

The Park Central — small rooms, narrow hallways and a facade dotted with air conditioners in every window — is moderately priced by Washington standards. Single rooms like the one Hinckley stayed in rent for between \$42 and \$52 a night.

Ironically, the hotel is located just across the busy intersection from the headquarters of the Secret Service at 1800 G St. NW, and only a block away from the Secret Service's Washington field office at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

The hotel's advertisement on page 998 of the D.C. yellow pages trumpets its location as, "Just off Penna. Ave. 2 Blocks from the White House. AAA Approved. Hotel Rooms. Suites. Television. Air Conditioned."

Hotel officials have declined to say what time Hinckley checked in or to describe his movements in any other way.

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An unremarkable man who blended easily into a crowd, he went unnoticed by several Australian tourists who were staying down the hall from him.

At around 8:30 Monday morning, the day of the assassination attempt, he apparently had breakfast in Kay's Sandwich Shoppe, which is in the same building as the hotel but entered only by first going outside the hotel lobby.

Kay's owner Barry Stein recalls see-

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FBI DOJ

ing a man who met Hinckley's description eating breakfast at a crowded section of counter space near the G Street window of his restaurant. Though Stein could not remember what the man ordered, he described him as "quiet, nondistinguishable."

A maid who regularly cleans third floor rooms at the hotel said she entered the room in which Hinckley was staying about 10 a.m.

He was not in the room, she said. But a large, two-suiter suitcase was open, filled with clothes. On the night table next to the bed sat a small alarm clock. Nearby was a telephone book and a copy of TV Guide. In the bathroom, said the maid, who asked not to be identified, toiletries were spread out on the counter.

She came back to the room after her lunch-break at 1:15 p.m. to bring additional towels and pillow slips, she said. This time, Hinckley was in and responded when she knocked.

As she entered the room, she said, Hinckley took up a position by the bathroom door. "He just stood there . . . and watched me," she said. He was impassive, expressionless, dressed in his light jacket, a sport shirt and casual pants. The television set was not on.

The maid said she didn't see Hinckley leave. The desk clerk on

duty yesterday refused to talk to reporters. But sometime during the next 75 minutes, Hinckley made his way to the Washington Hilton Hotel and, stepping from behind a planter as the president's entourage came into view, emptied his six-shot revolver at close range, according to police.

Shortly after the shooting, FBI agents rushed to the hotel and questioned the maid. They sealed off the room and searched through what was there.

Among the things they found, sources said, were an affectionate, two-page unmailed letter addressed to actress Jodie Foster, a receipt for the purchase of a .38-caliber handgun and a newspaper clipping listing President Reagan's schedule for March 30.

Also found, the sources said, was a copy of an article from the Dec. 10 edition of The Washington Post quoting verses from some of the favorite songs written by former Beatle John Lennon, who was gunned down by a mentally troubled one-time security guard Dec. 8 outside Lennon's New York co-op apartment.

Also contributing to this article were Washington Post staff writers Judith Valente and Thomas W Lippman.

The Obsession of John Hinckley Jr.

The Accused Assailant's Infatuation With Jodie Foster

By Christian Williams

Jodie Foster was 12 when she made "Taxi Driver." She was nominated for an Academy Award in 1976 for her portrayal of a pre-teen-aged prostitute who excited the protective instincts of a psychotic Vietnam veteran. At the bloody conclusion, Robert De Niro, as Travis Bickle, rescues her from her lot by brutally assassinating three men. The film ends with Bickle hailed as an avenging hero.

It was revealed yesterday that John Warnock Hinckley Jr., 25, accused of wounding President Reagan and three others in Monday's attempted assassination, had written Foster a two-page letter shortly before going to the Washington Hilton Hotel.

In the letter Hinckley wrote that "I will prove my love for you through a historic act." Several photographs of the actress, who is now 18, were found in Hinckley's wallet. The two had never met, but it was reported that Hinckley believed that the president had somehow snubbed Foster in the past.

It was not known yesterday whether Hinckley had seen the film "Taxi Driver," but it is Foster's best known role. She has since made 11 other films, among them "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," in which she played a loose-limbed juvenile delinquent, "Foxes," a story of sex and drugs in the suburbs, and "Carny," an R-rated 1980 film which aired five times last month on Home Box Office television.

Foster has shelved her movie career for the moment to attend Yale University, a choice that put her on the cover of People magazine. At Yale, she made her stage debut last week in a college drama production titled "Getting Out." Her role is that of a teen-aged prostitute who has murdered a taxi driver.

John Hinckley is reported to have been obsessed with Jodie Foster, the movie star — so much so that he may have dedicated an assassination attempt to her.

While most other children were in grammar school, Foster found herself

repeatedly cast as a discomfitingly young-old subject, hard and vulnerable simultaneously. She was part of a growing list of alienated characters that reached younger and younger, so that movie screens presented a steady stream of lost children — whether Foster in "Taxi Driver" or Tatum O'Neal as the beer-drinking pitcher in "The Bad News Bears," or youthful but incorrigible actresses such as Sondra Locke in "The Gauntlet."

Submarine crews in World War II had Betty Grable to pat on the fanny and troops in Korea named a twin-peaked hill after Jane Russell, but today's audiences have much less well-defined images to turn to in times of stress. It is unlikely that a movie star

See FOSTER, B3, Col. 1.



Jodie Foster in "Taxi Driver"

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John Hinckley's Obsession

FOSTER, From B1

of the 1940s would elicit sympathetic brutality. But in many contemporary scripts there seems to be no other way to get the subject's attention.

Today, a psychotic personality may see himself as stepping onto a set ready made for his performance. The character who rescues Jodie Foster in "Taxi Driver" is a gun nut, an avenger, a lonely figure who longs for a "clean rain" to sweep the skies of his city and wash away the filth.

Psychological profiles of assassins drawn by law enforcement agencies show common characteristics. They are most often single males, intelligent but afflicted with delusions of grandeur and classic symptoms of paranoia, and obsessed with a cause. They also do not generally plan an escape route.

If assassins seek a form of immortality, we are now a society better equipped for immortalizing than ever before. The number of cameras in use by television organizations, for example, has increased greatly in recent years, as has the use of videotape.

The result was apparent on Monday, when the shootings outside the Washington Hilton were recorded by the networks with the clarity and effect of a movie. A skillful assassin, by placing himself in a situation well-covered by cameramen, can insure that his act will be viewed and viewed again by an enormous audience.

But the reality — the videotape of a wounded president thrust into a



Robert De Niro in "Taxi Driver"

limousine and the pathetic, enraged commands of his protectors and the lingering views of three men bleeding on a sidewalk — is utterly uncine-

matic, finally. It is devoid of catharsis, and inspires only nausea.

This we know after the fact, but not after the movie. "Taxi Driver" was an exceedingly powerful and disturbing film, and it won first prize at the Cannes Film Festival that year.

Whatever the link between John Hinckley and Jodie Foster, it cannot be explained away with an attack on a single movie or on any offending art form. The Manson Clan was said to be inspired by the song "Helter Skelter." Books have often been accused of inspiring persons — and nations — to evil deeds, and there were riots when the ballet "The Rite of Spring" made its debut many years ago in Paris.

We all have a tenuous relation with our stars. Teen-agers choose manners of dress and behavior according to their idols. The rest of us buy tickets and watch television and marvel, too, at the Redfords and Fondas and Taylors and Astaires. Usually, it is benign and harmless and it makes life a little less serious, this belief that there are stars that we love.

But occasionally, the equation goes bad. Jodie Foster, by all accounts, is a well-adjusted woman in her first year at college. Before she was permitted to portray the craven child in "Taxi Driver," she underwent psychological testing to make sure she was up to it.

In a flippancy off-to-college piece for Esquire magazine, she wrote:

"Well, you may not be able to rreally rrelate to this, pal, but I'm trading in my life-guard shades for a taste of that good ol' New Haven grime. See, here's the scoop: college depression is in the cards for me! Yale actually invited me — little smog ridden me — to sink my blond teeth into its dusty brick and ivy. Just coat me with some eastern *tsuris*, grease up my hair for luck, and watch me dive into the depths of academia."

In the gulf between life and art lies madness; when it rears up, both are endangered.

To Eyewitness, Hinckley Stuck Out in Crowd

By Joan Lowy
Washington Star Staff Writer

John M. Dodson saw it coming. While the people in the crowd had their eyes on President Reagan, Dodson was watching John W. Hinckley Jr., the man now charged with the shooting Monday of the president.

"He stood out like a sore thumb," Dodson, 30, said yesterday as he sat in his office across the street from the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Dodson, a computer programmer who had a clear view of the scene from his window, said he first noticed Hinckley about five minutes before Reagan left the hotel.

"He was very fidgety," Dodson said. "Maybe it was just me, but I thought he didn't look right."

Hinckley, wearing a tan jacket with his hands in the pockets, was "pacing back and forth . . . looking around3 like he was real nervous," Dodson said.

"Tourists can get excited because they're going to see the president, but they don't look nervous, and the press just acts casual because it's just another job to them," Dodson said.

"But he (Hinckley) wasn't either way. He didn't look like he belonged in that crowd, that's all there is to it."

Dodson said that because Hinckley looked "strange," he began watching him.

When he first saw him, Hinckley was standing more than 20 feet from the VIP exit, Dodson said. But a few minutes later "the press came crushing out" the main entrance, pushing Hinckley forward.

"He (Hinckley) was about one deep into the crowd of press and everybody was pushing forward," Dodson said.

Dodson said Hinckley was pushed toward the VIP exit and "up against the wall."

At that moment, about 12 Secret Service agents came through the exit and Dodson said he lost track of Hinckley. The agents were followed by Reagan, press secretary James S. Brady, D.C. police officer Thomas Delahanty and two other Secret Service agents.

Reagan walked toward the crowd, waving. When the president was about six feet from the car door, Dodson said, "I looked down there and saw a hand with a gun. Bang, bang, bang. People began dropping like flies. I could see the muzzle flashes."

Before half of the six shots were fired, the crowd had begun to move wildly, jostling the suspect and causing the bullets to spray, Dodson said.

"It was like slow motion, something in the movies," Dodson added. "Not like anything I've ever experienced before. I can hear it and see it very poignantly right now."

Looking out the same window yesterday, Dodson said he felt guilt and sorrow over the incident.

"I've been going over and over it in my mind," Dodson said. "Maybe I should have made a phone call, but I saw all the cops out there and figured they had it under control."

"I sit here and think I could have prevented it if I had thought and acted fast enough," Dodson said. "He looked like a kook but then I thought, 'hey, there's enough cops down there to take care of him.'"

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FBI DOJ

Crush on Actress Eyed as Motive

Hinckley Letters To Movie Idol Seized by FBI

By Jane Mayer
and Charles McCollum
Washington Star Staff Writers

Federal investigators have uncovered evidence that an infatuation with teen-age movie starlet Jodie Foster may have moved John W. Hinckley Jr. to try to take President Reagan's life on Monday.

Law enforcement authorities who interrogated the 25-year-old Hinckley yesterday said he had been obsessed with Foster for months. According to investigators, the man accused of wounding Reagan and three others wrote her letters, followed her to New Haven when she began her freshman year at Yale University and even imagined he had developed a full-fledged relationship with the 18-year-old actress.

Hinckley, who had been under psychiatric care earlier this year, apparently imagined that Reagan had somehow threatened or insulted Foster, law enforcement officials familiar with the investigation said. But no one could say exactly what role Reagan played in Hinckley's mind.

Yesterday, Hinckley was being held in isolation at a modern, two-floor correctional facility on the southeastern edge of the 95-acre Quantico Marine Base in Quantico, Va.

"I have killed the president," Hinckley wrote in an unmailed letter to Foster which investigators seized on Monday, said sources familiar with the investigation.

Along with the unmailed letter, law enforcement officials also seized from Hinckley's hotel room a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin who killed President Kennedy. The photograph, one law enforcement source said, pictured Oswald standing with a gun. There was also other "assassination-related material" in the room, a law enforcement official indicated, refusing to elaborate.

In addition, police searching Hinckley's pockets following his arrest found a newspaper clipping containing poetic material about recently slain John Lennon, and a large metal button displaying Lennon's face.

And in Hinckley's wallet, police said, were photographs of a young blond girl. "I guess it was Jodie Foster," said one officer, "but I don't know one actress from another."

Investigators who searched the suspect's room at the Park Central Hotel at 708 18th Street NW said they recovered "at least one letter" which was addressed to Foster but had not been mailed.

Another letter to Foster, also possibly seized in the hotel, was written in a despondent, careless tone, as if Hinckley were resigned to dying, sources said. It contained the words, "If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the president."

The line was a close paraphrase of the script from the 1976 film "Taxi Driver," in which Foster played a pre-teen prostitute and Robert DeNiro played a taxi driver who sought revenge for his romantic failures by plotting the assassination of a U.S. Senator.

Foster apparently had received "several" other letters from Hinckley this year, some of which were described as "love letters" and others as "extortion attempts."

"It's weird stuff," a Justice Department source said. The letters were not generally political in content, one Justice Department source said, and these earlier letters did not contain threats to the president.

Foster, according to law enforcement sources, reported the bizarre letters to the FBI. But an FBI source said the bureau would not have notified the Secret Service of the letters because they contained no presidential threats.

"If they were letters threatening the president, he (Hinckley) would have been in our files. He is not in our files," a Secret Service spokesman said. He said any letter that raises a presidential threat should be passed on to them and that officials there would be "concerned" if the FBI held back such information.

Hinckley, the son of a wealthy Denver oil executive, apparently was so infatuated with Foster that he checked into New Haven's Park Lane Hotel near the Yale campus for three weeks this past September, FBI sources said. And Hinckley had falsely represented himself as a Yale student in a job application to the Rocky Mountain News in Denver last October.

Foster, who just finished her first stage debut at Yale last week, playing yet another prostitute, released a statement through the Yale public information office denying she had ever met Hinckley.

"The FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office have asked me to say nothing about John W. Hinckley, but I do wish to say I have never met, spoken to or associated with him," the statement said.

Hinckley, according to informed officials, came to Washington by Greyhound bus on Sunday and checked into the \$42-per-night hotel room located two blocks from the White House.

At the hotel on Monday while Hinckley was out, he was phoned "several times" by a young woman who told phone operators "he was supposed to call me when he got into town." Law enforcement officials said yesterday they were mystified by the calls and were looking into them.

Yesterday, federal and local authorities were scouring Washington, Dallas, New Haven, Denver, Nashville, Los Angeles, Lubbock, Tex., and Utah in an attempt to track Hinckley's movements prior to the shootings.

U.S. Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett, at the request of Hinckley's court-appointed attorneys, signed an order yesterday requiring a psychiatrist to examine him this morning to determine his mental competency. The examination was to be made by a psychiatrist from the Forensic Psychiatry Division of the District of Columbia Mental Health Administration.

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A report of the examination will be made at a preliminary hearing tomorrow in U.S. District Court before U.S. Magistrate Lawrence S. Margolis.

The two criminal complaints filed against Hinckley on Monday accused him only of the attempted assassination of Reagan and assault on a federal official for the shooting of Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy.

Prosecutors, however, are expected to present evidence to a grand jury within the next few days or weeks and seek an indictment that also will include charges related to the shootings of White House Press Secretary James Brady and D.C. police officer Thomas Delahanty.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Hinckley's wealthy oilman father, John W. Hinckley Sr., said the family had retained a Washington law firm to defend their son. In Washington, it was revealed that Vincent J. Fuller, a partner in the firm of Williams and Connolly, entered the case and interviewed Hinckley at Quantico.

There were several bizarre twists to the Hinckley story yesterday, including revelations of a scheduled dinner date between his brother and the brother of Vice President George Bush, a videotape of a Hinckley look-alike shaking hands with Reagan in Lubbock and claims that he was a former member of the American Nazi Party.

In what the White House called "a bizarre happenstance," Vice President Bush's son Neil had planned to have dinner last night with Hinckley's brother, Scott.

The dinner with 30-year-old Scott Hinckley was scheduled to be in Neil Bush's home in Denver, but was cancelled after the shootings, according to Shirley Green, deputy press secretary for the vice president.

Neil Bush, a land man with Standard Oil Co of Indiana in Denver, was "not a close friend of Scott Hinckley's," according to Green, who described them as "at best casual acquaintances."

A Texas television station yesterday reported it had videotaped a man strongly resembling John Hinckley shaking hands with then-candidate Reagan during a campaign appearance in Lubbock on April 9, 1980.

Federal agents who viewed the tape at KAMC-TV in Lubbock agreed the man looked like Hinckley and heard the man say, "Hello, my name is John," according to Cliff Avery, the station news director. But after airing the tape on the station's 6 p.m. news program yesterday, Avery became "99 percent convinced" that the man on the tape was not Hinckley after all.

"A viewer called in and said he recognized the face of the man in the tape," Avery said. "Since then, we've seen still photographs of the man we thought was Hinckley. . . and we're convinced."

Michael C. Allen, the new national leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party of America, said Hinckley was ejected from the party because he was thought to be too violent.

"We didn't want him as a member because he was into killing people and bombing things," said Allen. "We're not a terrorist organization, we're a political organization."

Allen said that although he met and talked to Hinckley for only about 10 minutes in March, 1978, "You remember a guy when he starts talking like that." He added that at the time Hinckley was a probationary member of the now defunct Houston, Tex., unit of the party.

One of those who finds it hard to believe that Hinckley was ever a member of the Nazi party is Otto Nelson, an associate professor of history at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Tex., which Hinckley attended off-and-on for seven years.

Nelson remembered Hinckley from a German history course he taught in the summer of 1979. And, even though Hinckley received an A-minus on a lengthy essay on Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," Nelson said yesterday that he believes Hinckley "to be too intelligent to be an American Nazi."

The instructor said the report was not a political diatribe nor did it endorse the views that Hitler espoused.

While living in Lubbock, Hinckley stayed at several of the spartan low-cost student apartments that surround the university's front gate. His last home there was a \$175-a-month one-bedroom apartment on the second floor of a declining garden apartment development two blocks from the Texas Tech campus.

Kevin Crowley, who lived in the Westernair apartment complex for three years and now manages it, said he thought Hinckley was shy.

"He just didn't participate. Everyone would be sitting on one side of the pool and he would come down and choose a spot on the other side where no one was," Crowley said. "If you went over to talk to him he would answer your questions - he wasn't stuck up, he was just shy."

Crowley said Hinckley used to buy his food at the nearby hamburger joints along the strip in front of the university and would bring the food back in bags to his apartment to eat.

The only one around the campus who recalls engaging Hinckley in any political discussion is Calvin Wynne, maintenance man at the University Arms apartments where Hinckley lived briefly. "He said he was unhappy with the candidates and said they should be eliminated," Wynne said yesterday.

In the fall of 1980, Hinckley purchased two .22-caliber pistols from the Sneidley Whiplash pawnshop near the campus. Store owner Bill Brockett said yesterday that he did not recall Hinckley and "his name wasn't even familiar to me until the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms people called me yesterday and told me to go through my records to find the purchase."

At about the same time, Hinckley bought a .38-caliber handgun from the nearby Galaxy Pawnshop. The owner of that shop also said he had been contacted by federal authorities and confirmed the sale but could not remember Hinckley.

The three handguns were confiscated on Oct. 9, 1980 when Hinckley tried to carry them onto an American Airlines flight from Nashville to New York City. Reagan, then campaigning for the presidency, had scheduled a stop in Nashville two days before the incident but had cancelled it at the last minute. President Jimmy Carter had been in Nashville that day.

Hinckley continued his solitary existence after returning to the Denver area following the Nashville incident.

In March, he moved into the Golden Hours Motel on a strip highway west of Denver and a world away from his parents' \$250,000 home in posh suburb Evergreen. Hinckley spent two weeks at the modest motel with other pay-by-the-week guests. Those who knew him at the motel never imagined he had friends or family in Colorado.

While staying at the motel, Hinckley reportedly waited for and received a telephone call at a pay phone across the street most days at noon, although he had a telephone in his room. Once police in the suburban community of Lakewood visited Hinckley after they thought he had been acting suspiciously - he seemed nervous and would not make eye contact, one officer said - but no charges were filed and the investigation was not pursued.

Last October, he applied for jobs at two Denver newspapers, saying he would take any job that paid \$4 an hour or more and citing work experience that no one has been able to confirm.

More recently, he sought a job at a record store in a west Denver shopping center, again citing experience, which the store manager did not believe. The application was tossed according to store employees, but Hinckley nonetheless told acquaintances he had won a part-time job at the store.

(Also contributing to this story were Washington Star staff writers: Lynn Dunson, Lance Gay, Fred Howie Kurtz, Laurie McGinley and Scot Paltrow.)

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Psychiatrists Say Delusions Over Stars Common

By Steve Stecklow
 Washington Star Staff Writer

Two psychiatrists who have treated patients suffering from delusions said yesterday an individual may become so fixated on a celebrity that he is driven to kill, thinking he is protecting that person.

Dr. Philip Mechanick, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and Dr. Leon Salzman, a professor of clinical psychiatry at Georgetown Medical School, both emphasized that they have not examined John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the man charged with attempting to assassinate Ronald Reagan. But the psychiatrists offered some general comments on the nature of delusions.

Police sources say Hinckley was infatuated with 18-year-old actress Jodie Foster and apparently was upset over a slight by Reagan — real or imagined — of her.

Foster, a freshman at Yale University, issued a statement yesterday that she has "never met, spoken to or associated with" Hinckley.

Mechanick said it is not uncommon for an individual to develop delusions over a prominent person, such as an actress, and imagine having a personal relationship with that person.

The most typical kind of delusion, he said, is known as a "paranoid delusional persecutorial system" in which the subject either imagines that he or she is being stalked by the celebrity or that the prominent person is in danger.

While such cases vary in degree, an individual may even be driven to kill to "protect" the celebrity, Mechanick said.

"Remember, the individual is reacting to what seems real," the psychiatrist said. "That's his reality as best he knows."

Mechanick said there are no known successful treatments for such disorders, including drugs. "There's not much we really have to offer such individuals," he said.

He added that the cause of such psychiatric problems is unknown, although some medical authorities suspect they are the result of "abnormalities in brain functions" and may be subject to environmental influences.

Salzman speculated that a disorder in Hinckley may be much more serious than a simple obsession. "He may have been obsessed with this girl, but he must have been more severely ill," he said. "He might be schizophrenic with paranoid delusions."

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Fantasized Love Affair With Actress May Have Led Suspect to President

By Donia Mills
Washington Star Staff Writer

In an ironic twist that would be dismissed as too incredulous for a Hollywood script, actress Jodie Foster and the movie "Taxi Driver," in which she played a teen-age prostitute, may have been the inspiration for the attempted assassination of President Reagan.

Foster, 18, five years ago portrayed a teen-age hooker who is befriended by a psychopathic taxi driver and ends up being the motivation behind a bloody shooting spree in the prize-winning Martin Scorsese movie.

Justice Department sources yesterday said John W. Hinckley Jr., who is charged in the shootings of White House Press Secretary James S. Brady, a Secret Service agent and a D.C. police officer as well as Reagan, apparently became infatuated with Foster after he saw the movie. They said he tried to kill Reagan because of some affront — real or imagined — by the former movie star against the actress.

Foster, now a freshman at Yale University, was always precocious during her 10-year career as a child actress, with roles that sawed crazily between visions of girlish innocence and portraits of Lolita-like teen-age temptresses.

But her most stunning role was that of the teen-age hooker in "Taxi Driver," in which she establishes a platonic relationship with a 26-year-old misfit whose secret ambition is to purge the world of politicians and pervers.

In the movie, the protagonist, played by actor Robert DeNiro, is a taxi driver who plots the assassination of a presidential candidate after his romantic overtures toward one of the candidate's aides are rejected.

In a statement from Yale yesterday, Foster said she had never seen nor heard of Hinckley.

The suspect's lifestyle and recent actions are dramatically foreshadowed in the plot of "Taxi Driver," in which the psychopathic character, a lonely Vietnam veteran named Travis Bickle, becomes obsessed with the notion of assassinating a presidential candidate during a campaign swing through New York.

Bickle drives a taxi to pay the rent at his fleabag hotel as he quietly and methodically arms himself, practices fast draws in front of a hotel mirror and plots his ambush.

But in his travels through the more squalid side streets of Manhattan, the taxi driver crosses paths with Foster — a fascinating blend of innocence and decadence clad in short-shorts, platform heels and enough eye shadow to add at least five years to the 12 she was at the time the film was made.

When Bickle's assassination attempt is thwarted by accident, he transfers his obsession to Foster's character, casting himself as her protector against the men he sees as her exploiters.

In the film's sickeningly violent climax — Scorsese had to tone down some of the bloodier scenes to qualify for an R instead of an X rating — he blasts Foster's pimp and a couple of customers in order to rescue Foster from her depraved lifestyle.

In an ambiguously twisted ending, Bickle ends up a hero for this deed and drives off in his taxi into the film's murky sunset, an atmospheric cloud made up of Manhattan's exhaust fumes and sewer steam.

Critics argued over the film's meaning — some condemning it as a merely sensational celebration of senseless violence.

Others insisted it made a powerful statement about the causes and effects of violence in American society, about the drifters like Travis Bickle bred by our Watergates and Vietnams, people who could only gain recognition through acts of violence.

"I look for a thematic idea running through my movies, and I see that it's the outsider struggling for recognition," Scorsese once told an interviewer. "Above all, Travis Bickle, the taxi driver, is an outsider. And I realize that all my life I've been an outsider and, above all, being lonely but never realizing it."

And in a 1976 interview about "Taxi Driver," Foster had some chillingly prescient observations about the prototypical loner who is transformed from a seemingly ordinary young man into a self-styled assassin out of a sense of impotence and alienation.

"I think the taxi driver represents those people who are left anonymous in the crowds, the loneliness," the young actress told a reporter.

"I guess there's a part of him in everybody," she reflected. "That part that is waiting to go out and do something to be recognized, rather than sitting home in a nothing apartment and poverty."

Hinckley told FBI investigators, Justice Department sources said, that he had been in love with Foster ever since he saw the film, which was one of the big hits of 1976 and won the top prize at the prestigious Cannes Film Festival that year.

Foster had to undergo a four-hour interview with a Los Angeles psychiatrist before it was decided that she was mentally mature enough to handle the role. And the Los Angeles welfare board, which is charged with the protection of young performers' morals, sent a child welfare worker to the set every day she was before the cameras to look after her interests.

"I'm no method actor," she said, explaining how she created her remarkably authentic portrait of the youthful prostitute. "If anything, what I do is by instinct. And I've never observed or talked to a teen-age prostitute. But listen, kids aren't stupid anymore, like they used to be. Everybody knows what hookers are. You see them in movies and on TV, you see them on Hollywood Boulevard. All the kids know how they act."

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Assassins—A torment of mind is the matter

By **EDWARD EDELSON**
Science Editor

The psychology behind attempts to assassinate a President hasn't changed since a house painter named Richard Lawrence tried to shoot Andrew Jackson in 1835.

Lawrence had no political motive and was suffering from a serious mental imbalance. He explained the assassination attempt by charging that President Jackson had tried to kill his father.

The pattern of a nonpolitical attempt by a disturbed person continues to this day, experts say.

"There have been 11 assassination attempts since 1835, and all of the assassins but one were overtly and grossly psychotic," says Dr. Emanuel Tanay, a forensic psychiatrist at Wayne State University in Detroit.

A LETTER WRITTEN by John Warnock Hinckley Jr., who has been charged with the shooting of President Reagan, raised the possibility that a violence-filled film might also have played a role in his action.

In the letter, addressed to actress Jodie Foster but never mailed, Hinckley said that he was going to do something that might get him killed and that he did not care what happened to him.

Among other roles, Foster appeared as a 13-year-old prostitute in the Robert De Niro film "Taxi Driver." DeNiro played a New York cabby who plotted an attempt on the life of a political candidate and killed several persons.

Authorities have said that television and movie depictions of violence could trigger violent acts in some unbalanced individuals.

"TELEVISION intoxication" was used as an unsuccessful defense in the trial of a youth, Ronny Zamora, who was found guilty in a Florida case of beating an elderly neighbor to death. Love of TV police shows was cited as a defense in the recent case of "Robert," the 9-year-old bank robbery suspect.

The pattern of assassination has been different in other countries, where most assassinations have political motivations, Tanay says. "Only psychotics in this country attack Presidents," he says.

The one exception was the attempt by Puerto Rican nationalists on the life of President Truman at Blair House in Washington in 1950. Their announced motive was to gain independence for Puerto Rico.

Aside from that attempt, Tanay says, "these are not political activities. There is a need for the assassin to find a symbolic figure to attack."

AMERICAN ASSASSINS have been remarkably similar. Dr. David N. Daniels, a psychiatrist at Stanford University, describes the pattern in a book, "Violence and the Struggle for Existence":

*They have been white, smaller than average size,

falling in life or on a downhill course, unable to relate to women, obscure or unknown, and had near or actual delusions of persecution and/or grandeur. In all except one instance a handgun was used."

Only two women have attempted presidential assassinations—Sarah Jane Moore and Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, both of whom tried to shoot President Ford within a 17-day period in 1975. Both are serving life sentences in the same prison.

Another characteristic of assassins is that they often shift from one target to another, Tanay said. Joseph Zangara, who tried to shoot President-elect

Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, first planned to kill President Hoover.

ARTHUR BREMER, who shot presidential candidate George Wallace, initially stalked President Nixon. Lee Harvey Oswald shot at Gen. Edwin C. Walker before he assassinated President Kennedy.

Tanay noted that Hinckley was arrested last Oct. 9 in Nashville when he tried to board a plane with three pistols and ammunition. President Carter was in Nashville that day and Reagan had just canceled a planned campaign stop.

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By JOSEPH VOLZ

Federal law enforcement sources said Foster had received several letters

In one film, for example, she plays "The Little Girl Who Lives Down the Lane," who kills her family and neighbors. She currently is starring in an off-campus production in New Haven of a play, "Getting Out." Her role: a prostitute.

Attorney General William French Smith told congressional leaders yesterday that Foster was much on Hinckley's mind.

Hinckley is to appear before U.S. Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett tomorrow morning at 10 to determine if he should be released on bail.

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A 'nobody' becomes a 'somebody'

By ALTON SLAGLE

John Warnock Hinckley Jr. was nothing special. He was just one of those quiet individuals who goes through life unnoticed. Perhaps that was his trouble.

His older brother was a "somebody"; he had joined their dad in a multi-million dollar oil business. His younger sister was a "somebody," too; she had acquired a husband and a fancy home. John, meanwhile, just drifted.

In 1974, Hinckley was a handsome, blond youth, quiet, well-mannered, a graduate from a high school in the exclusive Dallas suburb of Highland Park. He had just turned 19, and his life was one of mansions, backyard swimming pools, home Coke machines and school activities. Not particularly scholarly or athletic, he was, said a teacher, "quiet, very reserved," and "didn't give anyone any trouble."

Three weeks ago, John Hinckley, his body now pudgy, his face florid, his clothing shabby, walked into G.I. Joe's Pawn Shop in Denver to hock a six-string electric guitar and a Smith-Corona typewriter for \$50. A clerk said he looked "like a man down on his luck," a man, it is now charged, who was to end a cross-country bus trip by attacking the life of the President of the United States.

SOMEWHERE IN THOSE SEVEN years, he took a bizarre turn. As he drifted aimlessly about the country, in and out of college and occasional odd jobs, apart from his family, the quiet boy of 1974 apparently became a psychologically tormented 25-year-old loner, who was ejected from the American Nazi Party as a troublemaker, who lived with virtually no belongings in filthy, garbage-strewn rooms, who rejected his father's money and his mother's smothering love and who turned his back on his strict Christian heritage.

Hinckley had been given every advantage. What went wrong?

In high school, Hinckley belonged to the Rodeo Club, the Spanish Club, the Student Government Club. "He was not a rowdy," said Rodeo Club-sponsor Bill Lieberman. Principal A.E. Sigler recalled "nothing special" about the boy.

A FRIEND NAMED GREGG KALINA called John "mellow... a follower, not

a leader, and basically fairly lazy... not a guy to pick a fight," a boy with a protective mother who "babied him."

"He just wasn't a great personality, a jock or intellectual or anything that distinguishing," said Craig McDaniels, another classmate.

Perhaps that was the problem.

Hinckley, the middle of three children, had no place—he simply didn't belong in his family's life or, perhaps, he didn't allow himself to. He drifted around the country, and he drifted into radical right-wing politics. He also became enamored of guns.

After he finished high school, his father moved the family to the wealthy Denver suburb of Evergreen, about 20 miles from the downtown headquarters of his Vanderbilt Energy Corp., a successful oil and gas exploration firm. John decided, instead, to migrate to Lubbock, Tex., a quiet, dusty, cotton and cattle town of 160,000 people on the tabletop-flat west Texas plains. He enrolled in Texas Tech University, planning to study business administration, later switching to liberal arts. But his favorite seemed to be history—Nazi history.

IN THE SECOND SUMMER session of 1978, Dr. Otto Nelson taught him a course in modern Germany. Nelson said Hinckley was particularly attentive and diligent when the subject turned to Hitler and the Auschwitz death camp. And he avidly read Hitler's "Mein Kampf"—not "the kind of book a student would pick up to get a historical view of Germany," Nelson said. Last Spring, Hinckley reportedly signed up for a course in modern European social movements entitled "Socialism, Communism, Anarchism and Fascism." But he never appeared in class.

Dr. Joseph King taught him U.S. economic history in the fall of 1979 and recalls that John was attentive, above average. "I remember him distinctly," King said. "I remember he didn't look like his new pictures; he looked like his early photos." King said his student took careful notes, always sat alone and "never really laughed at my jokes."

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ANOTHER LUBBOCK RESIDENT, Calvin Wynne, maintenance manager of the University Arms, where Hinckley once lived, remembers the suspect in the attempted assassination of the President. Wynne recalls a conversation during last year's political campaign in which Hinckley showed hostility toward government and had no allegiance to authority.

"We were talking about Reagan," Wynne said. "He was trying to defend Ed Clark, the National Libertarian candidate. He said, 'If I had to make a choice, I would pick Clark, but none of them know what they're doing. They're all too old.'"

Wynne said the youth's attitude was strained, as if he had something on his mind and wanted to tell his problem to someone. Hinckley was nervous and hyperactive, he said.

Mark Swoffard, who helped manage one Lubbock apartment complex where Hinckley lived in 1979, recalls him as "so damn strange," a man who was always alone and never talked to anyone. He said the \$175-a-month apartment was "a mess," with "garbage piled up all over the cabinets and even in the bookshelves." Other than garbage, he said, "it looked like no one lived there."

HINCKLEY'S PHOTO IN LA VENTANA, the Tech yearbook, listed no club memberships or activities. But he was active in one area. Last September, at Lubbock Pawnshop, he bought a .22-caliber pistol.

As Hinckley drifted in and out of university life, he alternated classes with odd jobs—a salesman in Hollywood, a bookkeeper in Dallas, a bartender in Denver. He decided to be a reporter. Last October, in Denver, he applied for work at both the Denver Post and The Rocky Mountain News, citing a college degree he lacked—Texas Tech, '80, English and journalism, with some time at Yale—and job experience he may or may not have had. Under "hobbies" on his job applications, he listed "reading, sports, politics." He was not hired.

Indeed, he had a stint with politics. In 1978, he met Michael C. Allen, president-elect of the Nazi-style National Socialist Party of America, during a neo-Nazi march in St. Louis. The next year, he joined the party.

BUT IN THAT, TOO, there was disappointment. "He felt the party was not sufficiently militant for him," said Harold A. Covington, the president. "He felt we should be waging armed struggle against the government." And, said Allen, Hinckley "wanted to shoot people and blow things up." He was, in a word, "a nut." The party expelled him, and the roaming continued.

Last Oct. 9, Hinckley showed up in Nashville on the day President Carter was holding a "town hall" meeting at the Grand Ole Opry. Ronald Reagan had just canceled a campaign stop there. Hinckley tried to leave aboard an American Airlines jet with three handguns—two .22-caliber R.G. Model 14s and a .38-caliber pistol, along with 50 rounds of ammunition. The metal detector used by airport security caught him, and he was arrested.

An airline spokesman, people frequently are caught trying to smuggle guns aboard planes. He was merely fined \$50 plus \$12.50 in court costs and was released. His name was not added to the list of 400 people that the Secret Service considers potential assassins or even to the list of 25,000 believed to be likely assassins.

IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN, say experts—in retrospect. The signs were there. "John had been under psychiatric care," said a spokesman for his heartbroken family. "However, the evaluations did not alert anyone to the seriousness of his condition."

Dr. Stuart Berger, a New York forensic psychiatrist, said Hinckley "seems severely disturbed." Berger described the would-be assassin as "isolated and withdrawn from his pastor and his friends," a young man who "didn't fall into the mold . . . a mid-child with no place in the family (who) seems to have become increasingly psychologically disorganized over the past few years. His parents were very conservative, supporters of Reagan. John was ostracized from his family. To compensate for his failure, he became fanatically right-wing and perceived the Reagan administration as going to the left . . . as a threat to national security."

His family, on the other hand, continued as staunch Republicans, contributing heavily to George Bush's unsuccessful presidential campaign, then avidly supporting Reagan. John Hinckley's brother, Scott, was to have visited Neil Bush, who is Vice President Bush's son, and his wife, Sharon, for dinner last night at their Denver home. Neil Bush works in Denver for Standard Oil of Indiana.

IN FURTHER IRONY, NEIL served in his older brother George's unsuccessful campaign for Congress from Texas and throughout much of 1978 lived in Lubbock. Both Bush brothers say, however, that if they ever met the elusive John Hinckley, they weren't aware of it.

'Taxi Driver' Plot May Have Inspired Man Accused of Shooting the President

The man accused of shooting President Reagan, law-enforcement officials believe, may have been inspired by the plot of a movie.

Officials found a letter in John W. Hinckley Jr.'s Washington hotel room after he was apprehended following the assassination attempt. It was written to Jodie Foster, an actress who played an important role in a movie a few years ago entitled, "Taxi Driver."

Attorney General William French Smith told White House and congressional officials the letter says the writer killed the President.

Mr. Smith also disclosed that this scenario paralleled the movie, in which Rob-

This story is based on reports from Albert R. Hunt and Robert E. Taylor in Washington and Dale D. Buss and Neil Marvell in Dallas.

ert De Niro plays a cab driver who plots to kill a public official; in the movie, this cab driver is attracted to a teenage prostitute played by Miss Foster.

The Attorney General told officials there was reason to believe Mr. Hinckley had a crush on Miss Foster and that he had written to her at least twice before. Federal law officials are said to have contacted the actress—who isn't implicated in the case in any way—and may have the other letters.

Mr. Smith, other officials say, believes the movie and Mr. Hinckley's infatuation with Miss Foster were the catalyst for his actions, rather than any political motive.

In the film, the character played by Mr. De Niro undergoes a long psychological deterioration in which he becomes increasingly isolated from the world around him. This fits several descriptions of Mr. Hinckley as a loner, a drifter, who seemed down on his luck.

As a taxi driver, the De Niro character is exposed to the seamiest side of the big city where he works, where drugs, prostitution and crime are common. Determined to do something, he shaves his head, adopts paramilitary dress and arms himself with several guns and knives. He plots to kill a presidential candidate at a speech. But he is noticed by one of the politician's guards and flees the scene.

The movie initially was released in 1976, then ran on ABC-TV on Jan. 28, 1979, and has been on subscription television. In the movie, according to United Press International, at one point Mr. De Niro says to a woman companion: "If you don't love me I'm going to kill the President." But a copy of the director's script at the Univer-

sity of Southern California doesn't include any such reference. Sources said, however, that one of the letters Mr. Hinckley wrote Miss Foster also said, "If you don't love me, I'm going to kill the President."

The film includes a sequence in which the De Niro character storms into the house of prostitution where the girl played by Jodie Foster works, killing several persons in a blood-soaked orgy of violence. He is seriously wounded. The girl's parents and newspapers treat him as a hero.

Federal officials wouldn't discuss the letter, but did confirm that they found one indicating he "might go out and do something to get himself killed."

There were unconfirmed reports that Miss Foster, currently a student at Yale University, contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation earlier about the letters. Late yesterday, Miss Foster issued a statement through the university that said: "The FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office have asked me to say nothing about John W. Hinckley. But I do wish to say that I have never met, spoken to or associated with him. I will have no further comment at this time. Inquiries should be addressed to the FBI."

It also was learned yesterday that Mr. Hinckley may have hung around the Reagan headquarters in Arlington, Va., during the fall election campaign. At least one staffer apparently remembered seeing him asking for brochures, bumper stickers and the like, and has passed this information on to the FBI. Also, there were reports that federal officials found a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated President John F. Kennedy, in Mr. Hinckley's hotel room as well as some written material on other assassinations.

A Justice Department spokesman said Mr. Hinckley is being held in a six-by-ten foot cell at the marine base at Quantico, Va. He is isolated from other prisoners and guarded by 25 U.S. marshals, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said he was visited yesterday by two attorneys from the law firm of Williams and Connolly—the firm of the famed defense lawyer Edward Bennett Williams—but neither the spokesman nor the law firm could identify the lawyers.

A psychologist is due to evaluate Mr. Hinckley today, in preparation for a hearing here tomorrow on his mental competence.

Chasing leads to Mr. Hinckley's recent past can be an elusive task, as shown by the information on his applications for jobs

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Plot of 'Taxi Driver' May Have Been Used As Basis for Attack

Continued From Page Two

in October at The Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News.

Neither newspaper considered him enough of a prospect to pursue his Oct. 20 applications.

"We have searched our memories trying to recall him, and can't. There are no notations on his application," says a personnel executive at the Post. "He was a faceless, nameless one of about 1,500 a year who walk in. He was just one of those great masses; the application was never processed."

If it had been, untruths would have appeared quickly. At The News, he lied in saying he was a spring, 1980, graduate of Texas Tech, although at The Post, he told the truth and said he only attended the Lubbock university.

He told The News he attended Yale for a month last fall, but the director of Yale's news bureau says, "We have spent 12 hours going through records, and we can find no such name."

For job experience, he listed Taylor Publishing Co. in Dallas, where he says he worked in the summer of 1978. But a spokesman says he never heard of him or the Mr. Atkins that John Hinckley Jr. listed as his supervisor. Mr. Hinckley also listed Ellis Photography in Los Angeles as a former employer, but Mrs. Richard Lawrence Ellis, whose husband operated that business in 1976, says, "He never worked for us." It's possible, however, he might have applied. "We remember a young man coming up and looking for a job, and it kind of looked like him, but I can't be positive."

Mr. Hinckley's other past job was listed as bartender at Taylor Supper Club in Lakewood, a Denver suburb, now a country-western club. Bo Cottrell, operator of the club at the time (October 1976 to February 1977), says, "At first I was sure he didn't work here, but now I've seen his picture, I can't be positive. I know he wasn't a bartender, though."

The job applications add little to the record of what kind of person he is. He noted at The Rocky Mountain News that he had no physical defects and no driving violations, that his hobbies were sports and reading and that he wanted "any writing job" that would pay \$1 an hour.

At The Post, where the job he sought was "writing, proofreading or circulation," he listed his special skills and abilities as "writing, proofreading and circulation."

Mr. Hinckley's final days in Denver were spent at the Golden Hours Motel in a \$74.20-a-week room and he ate, the help says, three meals a day at a nearby McDonald's. He was there 16 days, ending March 23, when he left, owing \$50. It was the same amount he received March 11 when he went to G.I. Joe's Pawn Shop and hooked a typewriter and guitar.

While not much is known about his personal likes, he did have a reputation in Denver for liking rock 'n roll music, and had recently been a fan of and attended a concert by his current favorites, a punk

rock group called the Kamikaze Klones, who had such songs as "Death Can Be Fun" and "Psycho Killer."

And John Hinckley Jr. had a fondness for fast food, according to D'Lynn Swafford, who with her husband managed the Westernaire apartments in Lubbock, where Mr. Hinckley lived from May 1978, through May 1979.

"One time we went into the apartment to fix a drain, and he had fast-food packages and ice-cream cartons all over the floor. He must have never cooked, because his stove and icebox were sparkling clean," says Mrs. Swafford, who added that Mr. Hinckley always paid his rent on time.

From talks with the Swaffords and other acquaintances of Mr. Hinckley from Texas Tech University in Lubbock, it's apparent that above all, the young man liked being alone.

"You had to initiate conversation with him every time," says Kevin Crowley, who lived six doors down from Mr. Hinckley on the second floor of the 24-unit Westernaire building. "He liked to sit by the pool, alone. He didn't have any parties, as I remember, and attended only a few. If he did

come, he'd grab a beer and go back to his room."

Teresa Early, copy chief for the Texas Tech student newspaper, The University Daily, says Mr. Hinckley never graduated from the school, though on a university form last spring he said he expected to graduate in May 1980; when he enrolled in a class at Texas Tech again last summer, Mr. Hinckley listed an expected graduation date of last December.

During the summer session at Texas Tech in 1978, Mr. Hinckley wrote a paper on Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" for Associate Professor Otto Nelson's class on modern German history. The effort marked Mr. Hinckley in Mr. Nelson's mind because very few students manage to struggle through the volume, much less write about it.

Mr. Hinckley apparently took a liking to political extremism during his years at Texas Tech. In March 1978, he joined the National Socialist Party of America, a Chicago-based white-supremacy group splintered from the National Socialist White People's Party. That month, Mr. Hinckley joined NASP members in St. Louis for a motorcade honoring the anniversary of the

birth of the party's founder, George Lincoln Rockwell, according to Kevin Gately, a sergeant in the party's paramilitary wing.

The new recruit kept in touch with the NASP chapter in Houston while attending Texas Tech, Mr. Gately said. But Mr. Hinckley was expelled from the group in November 1979, "because we thought he was either deranged or could become an agent provocateur of violence," explained Mr. Gately. "He continually talked about shooting people or blowing up things, and tried to get people to join him in these things."

Mr. Hinckley attended Texas Tech's spring and summer sessions last year, according to Miss Early at the university daily. Mr. Hinckley didn't register for classes in the fall.

But he was around Lubbock long enough to buy two .22-caliber revolvers in September from Snidley Whiplash's pawn shop. Owner William Brockett said he doesn't remember Mr. Hinckley, but confirms that the purchase was made. "I didn't even place the face when I saw (Mr. Hinckley) on TV," he said.

Calm World of Hinckley Family and Firm Shattered by Allegation Son Shot Reagan

By GEORGE GETSCHOW
And BRENTON R. SCHLENDER
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In 1974, John W. Hinckley Sr. moved his family and the tiny oil and gas concern he founded from Dallas to Denver in search of the peace and quiet of the Colorado Rockies.

The move proved propitious. According to friends and business associates, the Hinckley family grew to enjoy its new home in Evergreen, Colo., an affluent and picturesque town of more than 2,000 people about 30 miles west of Denver. And after struggling for a few years, Mr. Hinckley's company, Vanderbilt Energy Corp., began to flourish.

As Mr. Hinckley declared in the company's 1980 annual report, "We are beginning to gain momentum now." He closed his letter to shareholders with a verse from Proverbs 16:3, "Commit to the Lord whatever you do, and your plans will succeed."

But the serenity and good fortune that Mr. Hinckley and his company had discovered was shattered Monday by news that John Warnock Hinckley Jr., was accused of shooting President Reagan. The tragedy sent shock waves through the little-known oil and gas company, the full consequences of which may not be known for years.

Already, major changes are in the works. Yesterday, Mr. Hinckley Sr. temporarily relinquished his post as Vanderbilt's chairman, president and chief executive officer. Clarence M. Netherland, the 62-year-old vice chairman, was named acting chairman, and Rike E. Wooten, a 48-year-old director, was named acting president. A company spokesman said the length of their new assignments is "indefinite."

In a separate area, Vanderbilt Energy is under investigation by the Energy Department for about \$2 million of alleged overcharges, federal officials said.

Barely a few hours before the attempted assassination Monday, Energy Department auditors were meeting in Denver with several officials of Vanderbilt Energy, including Scott Hinckley, the brother of the accused assailant, according to federal officials. John Hinckley Sr. didn't attend the meeting, these sources said.

Energy Department officials said they were told by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other sources investigating the shooting that there apparently wasn't any connection between the overcharge allegations and the assassination attempt. The overcharge investigation is continuing, according to agency officials.

Meanwhile, the senior Mr. Hinckley's departure has created an atmosphere of uncertainty around Vanderbilt, an impression the company is anxious to dispell. In a prepared statement yesterday afternoon, Vanderbilt declared that Messrs. Netherland and Wooten "will be actively involved in management of the company," and will continue the company's "aggressive exploration program." In addition, Scott Hinckley, Vanderbilt's vice president, operations, will remain "very active" in managing the company, according to a company spokesman.

departure from the company and management reshuffling could prove crucial to Vanderbilt's business. "Nobody likes uncertainty," acknowledges Mr. Netherland. "Prospects can be lost, deals can pass you up, word can get around and then everything drifts the other direction. We don't want that at all."

For example, a group of British investors who had scheduled a meeting with Mr. Hinckley to discuss a new drilling venture, were told yesterday they'd have to deal with other company officials. A company lawyer acknowledged that Mr. Hinckley's absence "might delay the deal" and said disclosure might jeopardize it.

A Vanderbilt executive acknowledged that a "routine audit" by the Energy Department is under way but said the \$2 million "is just not a realistic figure."

Arnold Bjord, comptroller and treasurer, said, "The story is greatly exaggerated. It's a routine audit and by the time it's all over, we don't think we'll have any violations. These are six stripper wells, and that means they produce less than 10 barrels a day, so figure how many days it would take to reach \$2 million. Our total oil and gas revenues last year were only \$3,578,000."

The last time the company had a similar audit five years ago it had to pay a \$650 adjustment, Mr. Bjord said. "The auditors were here yesterday morning and they met with myself and with Scotty and said they would be back in a week. I called them this morning and they said we'll wait another two or three weeks."

Although the same lawyer asserted that it was "business as usual" at company headquarters in Denver, others described it as a business under heavy siege. Six armed guards patrolled the lobby of the 26-story building in which Vanderbilt has its headquarters, stopping strangers and searching briefcases. Vanderbilt's corporate name and address were stricken from the lobby's directory and the company's name also was removed from the door of the company's 17th floor main entrance. Other building occupants say that Vanderbilt received several menacing phone calls and bomb threats yesterday morning. Federal agents are understood to be investigating.

Company officials declined to comment, but Ivonne Ellison, assistant secretary and administrative manager at the company, acknowledged that the situation was "stressful."

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Vanderbilt's sudden emergence into the spotlight is an abrupt change for a small company that is little known even in Denver. According to the company's annual report, Mr. Hinckley Sr. and a half dozen "nervous friends and acquaintances (most of whom are still shareholders)," founded the company in 1970 with assets of only \$120,000. Sources say the company, traded on the national over-the-counter market since 1976, was named in honor of Vanderbilt University, Scott Hinckley's alma mater. The name also was chosen to gain attention among Eastern investors.

Last year, Vanderbilt's shares ranked in the top 10% of the 2,990 issues included in the National Association of Securities Dealers monthly dollar-volume summary. Yesterday, the company's shares were quoted at \$12.75 bid, off 87½ cents from Monday.

In its year ended Sept. 30, profit rose to \$805,000, or 35 cents a share, from \$503,000, or 24 cents a share, the year before. Revenue rose to \$4.9 million from \$3.7 million.

The company has operations in eight states and one Canadian province. Its total proven reserves are 520,368 barrels of oil and 12.9 trillion cubic feet of gas.


Until the management changes yesterday, most analysts, traders and investors seemed confident that Vanderbilt would be able to weather the tragedy relatively unscathed. The company's strong cash position, rising earnings and reserves of oil and gas buoyed confidence in the company's immediate prospects.

"It's a company with tremendous potential," said John Kalmbach, senior oil analyst for Prescott, Ball & Turben in New York. "They've got the acreage and the working capital and there's no reason for them to fall to the floor."

Such enthusiasm was dampened somewhat by Mr. Hinckley's departure yesterday. But not everyone has lost faith in the company's previously bright future.

As Robert Isbell, a Vanderbilt investor and drilling partner put it: "It's an unfortunate situation. But Mr. Hinckley isn't responsible for his son's actions. And as an investor, I have no qualms about continuing my relationship with the company."

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M E D I C A L A S P E C T S

Right After Shooting, Reagan Was in 'Acute Distress'

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By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Contrary to earlier impressions of his condition, when President Reagan walked into the emergency room of George Washington University Hospital yesterday, minutes after being shot, he was having serious breathing problems and was experiencing chest pain, his blood pressure was low and falling, and he had been spitting up blood from the wound in his lung.

"He was definitely in acute distress," Dr. William O'Neill, a surgical intern who treated Mr. Reagan in the emergency room, said in an interview. "He was uncomfortable."

Dr. Neill said that the President's life was in serious danger until a team of doctors gave him fluids intravenously, administered blood transfusions and did chest surgery to stop the life-threatening bleeding caused by the bullet wound in the left lung.

Dr. Daniel Ruge, the President's personal physician, said late this afternoon that Mr. Reagan "is doing extremely well." The President was awake much of the night, but then slept in the morning, read newspapers and began eating soup and gelatin. He is receiving intravenous fluids and antibiotic drugs.

Tube Kept as a Precaution

Other physicians attending the the President said he was in "exceptionally good condition." They gave him a favorable prognosis after he passed a critical stage in his recovery from emergency surgery to stop the bleeding in his lung.

That stage was the removal of a tube that had been placed in Mr. Reagan's windpipe during surgery. It was routinely kept there afterward largely as a precautionary measure in case he required mechanical assistance in breathing.

The President's breathing is painful because the bullet cracked his seventh rib and because surgeons made a six-inch incision in his chest. In addition, two other tubes connected to suction devices are draining air and fluid from his lungs. Both tubes were inserted through the skin.

Even so, Mr. Reagan was "requiring almost no pain medication at all," according to Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, dean for clinical affairs at the hospital, where Mr. Reagan is in the intensive-care unit according to standard procedure for his kind of wound and treatment.

On Mr. Reagan's arrival at the hospital yesterday, Dr. O'Neill said. "The first thing the President mentioned to me was that he had been coughing up blood since the event. He had complained of chest pain and shortness of breath. He denied having lost consciousness."

Dr. O'Neill said Mr. Reagan was not

spitting up a lot of blood. "There was blood staining of his lips and teeth and there was blood in the back of his throat," he said.

Dr. O'Neill said that when he examined Mr. Reagan in the emergency room, the President's breathing rate was "in the high 30's," or about twice the usual rate. Mr. Reagan's pulse was recorded at 88, or slightly increased. "His blood pressure was 78 by palpation," or lower than usual, Dr. O'Neill said.

Mr. Reagan's blood pressure became normal shortly after "he rested on a stretcher for a minute or two," Dr. O'Neill said, adding that the temporary drop in blood pressure might have been "the result of the fact that he had walked in and had a significant amount of blood loss in his chest at that time."

Lack of Oxygen and Nutrients

Although Mr. Reagan had low blood pressure for a few minutes, Dr. O'Neill said, he was never in shock. Shock is a potentially fatal condition in which the blood pressure falls to such a low level that the body cannot get enough oxygen and other nourishment.

Doctors monitor for shock by measuring the urine that the body produces. The President's urine production was good, Dr. O'Neill said.

Doctors also do tests called "blood gases" to determine the amounts of gases, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, in the blood. The measurements help doctors determine the adequacy of a patient's blood circulation and respiration.

According to Dr. O'Neill, Mr. Reagan's blood gases were "adequate," but, because of the chest wound, the President "was working very hard" to maintain that level.

As a standard part of treating chest injuries, emergency room physicians often insert a tube into the chest cavity to suck out air if a condition called a pneumothorax, the presence of air in the chest cavity, has developed, as well as to suck out blood and other body fluids that might have accumulated. Often, two tubes are put into the chest: one toward the top, the other toward the bottom of the rib cage. Usually both are inserted without the use of anesthesia.

Needle the Size of a Finger

The chest tube consists of a needle about the size of an index finger that is covered by flexible plastic. The plastic tubing is about a foot long and is pushed into the chest cavity. The other end of the tube is attached to a suction device.

When the tube was inserted into Mr. Reagan's chest, Dr. O'Neill said, a little less than two pints of blood "came out spontaneously."

The doctors immediately began giving Mr. Reagan blood transfusions. Five units — about 2½ quarts — were transfused before the operation began.

About 10 to 12 units of blood circulate in the average adult male, which meant that Mr. Reagan lost almost half his total blood volume from the bullet wound.

Mr. Reagan's blood loss was apparently rather vigorous but not rapid enough to cause shock or sudden death.

The George Washington University doctors used the amount of blood drained from the chest cavity as a measure of how many units to transfuse into the President.

"There was concern," among the doctors, Dr. O'Neill said. "He definitely was in a life-threatening situation. But he was very rapidly stabilized. Throughout the President was able to communicate to us his distress as well as his discomfort and shortness of breath. But he also was able to communicate that he was alert, oriented to time, place and person, and at times he was able to make a wisecrack or two. But he was someone in acute distress."

Treating Events as We Saw Them

Asked whether he had thought Mr. Reagan might die, Dr. O'Neill said: "I can't answer that. We were treating events as we saw them and responding to his distress. Certainly when you're involved in the care of the President of the United States the thought is there automatically in that setting. But there was nothing specific to indicate that."

Now that Mr. Reagan is in the intensive-care unit, doctors and nurses are encouraging him to exercise the lung through deep-breathing, to cough, and to bring up any sputum. Those steps are considered critical in helping to prevent such complications as atelectasis — the collapse of the lung — and pneumonia.

Mr. Reagan is expected to remain at the hospital for at least three more days, according to his surgeon, Dr. Benjamin L. Aaron. Also in private rooms in the fourth-floor intensive-care unit are James S. Brady, the President's press secretary, and Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent, who were wounded by the same gunman. There are nine other patients being treated in the unit, a hospital official said.

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Reagan, in Good Spirits, Making a Fast Recovery

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan, cracking jokes through his first day of exercising authority from a hospital bed, was making an excellent recovery yesterday from a bullet fired into his chest, apparently by a former neo-Nazi who pulled the trigger in an attempt to impress a movie actress.

"He is in excellent spirits. All of his vital signs are entirely normal. He's on almost no medication," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, the dean for clinical affairs at George Washington University.

O'Leary estimated that the president will be hospitalized for another week or two and that it will probably be "a couple of months before he is totally back to riding horses." He said he did not think Reagan required "any intensive level of medical care."

The only somber moment in the president's cheerful day of recovery from a wound and an operation that he withstood like a much younger man came at 12:16 p.m., when White House doctor Daniel Ruge told him that press secretary James S. Brady and two other men also had been shot.

"Oh, damn. Oh, damn," Reagan responded, and his eyes filled with tears, White House chief of staff James A. Baker III told reporters.

"That means four bullets hit. Good Lord," said the president, who had only seen one man fall to the sidewalk before he was knocked into his limousine by a Secret Service agent and rushed away.

White House counsellor Edwin Meese III said that as he was being wheeled into surgery Monday Reagan asked about the man he had seen fall, and aides had not wanted to distress him by giving a complete report on the casualties.

Brady, whose life appeared to hang in the balance as he underwent extensive brain surgery Monday, appeared to be making an extraordinary recovery. Brady would live, but had sustained "fairly extensive damage of the right hemisphere of the brain," O'Leary said in the morning.

Reports from the hospital grew more optimistic throughout the day, as Brady showed ability to wiggle his toes and follow other commands. O'Leary was cautious in predicting Brady's chances for recovery, however.

"In cases like this the spectrum of possible outcomes is very wide," he said. "We are cautiously optimistic. You can keep his lungs and heart going, but you don't know what he has left in his head."

Brady's 74-year-old mother rushed to Washington from her home in Centralia, Ill., in a plane provided by Gov. James R. Thompson. She joined Brady's wife, Sarah, at his bedside. His 85-year-old father, Harold, a retired railroad worker who recently suffered a stroke, remained at home.

Timothy J. McCarthy, the Secret Service agent who was gunned down with a bullet in the abdomen, was reported as doing "extremely well." D.C. police officer Thomas Delehanty, who was shot in the neck, improved yesterday from "serious" to "fair."

Meanwhile, at the White House, Meese and Baker worked with Vice President Bush to convey the impression that the crisis had passed and that it was business as usual.

"The president is running the country," Baker said. At a Cabinet meeting called to report on the president's condition and discuss the continuing business of government, the president's chair was empty. Bush presided, but he sat in the vice president's chair.

"It's pretty much business as usual with the vice president pinch-hitting for the president," said Bush's spokesman, Pete Teeley.

Bush will act in the president's place, but Reagan remains the president. To demonstrate his authority, he signed a bill canceling an increase in dairy price-support payments.

He signed it on his hospital breakfast tray about 7:15 a.m. after, Baker said, the president opened the first George Washington University Hospital senior staff meeting with the joke: "Hi fellas. I knew it would be too much to hope that we could skip a staff meeting."

New details of the lonely, directionless life of John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of attempting to kill Reagan with a .22-cal. revolver, came from a letter seized by D.C. police from the hotel room where he was staying in Washington and from leaders of the neo-Nazi National Socialist Party in Chicago.

The letter reportedly revealed that Hinckley had a fantasy relationship

with actress Jodie Foster, 18, who played a youthful prostitute in the movie "Taxi Driver," and wanted to impress her. Sources also said it indicated that he might be seeking to commit a crime that would "get himself killed."

Foster is a freshman at Yale University, where she made her stage debut last week in a student prison drama entitled, "Getting Out."

The president-elect of the National Socialist Party said Hinckley was expelled in 1979 because he "wanted to shoot people and blow things up." Michael C. Allen said Hinckley had joined sometime after March 12, 1978, and was dropped from the membership rolls on Nov. 9, 1979.

Hinckley was a "storm trooper" for the party, one of the men who protected its leaders, but Allen said the troubled son of a wealthy Colorado oil executive "was just uncontrollable."

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In Lubbock, Tex., an apartment maintenance man who spoke twice with Hinckley recalled a conversation during last year's presidential campaign in which the suspect said all the presidential candidates should be "eliminated" except Libertarian Party candidate Ed Clark, whom he supported.

Hinckley was being held yesterday under extraordinary security at the brig on the Quantico, Va., Marine training base. He has been charged only in the shooting of Reagan and McCarthy, but other charges are pending.

In an intensive-care room described by Reagan's deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, as barren, Reagan was performing like the master of ceremonies assigned to keep other people's spirits high in a time of trouble.

As if he were not the wounded 70-year-old victim of an attempted assassination, Reagan was bantering with aides, doctors and nurses, first in written notes and, after 3 a.m., when the tubes were removed from his nose and mouth, by voice.

"I always heal fast," he told a nurse.

"Keep up the good work," she responded.

"You mean this may happen several more times?" he joked.

In the busy recovery room after he came out of the anesthetic following his three-hour-long chest surgery to remove the bullet that punctured his left lung, Reagan remarked:

"If I got this much attention in Hollywood, I'd never have left."

The president's jokes, relayed by O'Leary and White House aides, helped bolster the impression of a leader in command, relaxed and as full of the Reagan optimism as he was before the bullet struck him.

His remarkably rapid recovery, which left O'Leary saying "I am really stunned by how alert and with it he is," was attributed to his extremely strong health despite his age. But Reagan apparently planned to exceed his doctors' predictions.

When they told him that it would be two or more months before he could ride horses again, the president held up one finger in silent disagreement, Deaver said.

"The president is requiring almost no pain medication at all. He is tough in a good sense," O'Leary said.

"He's obviously able to function right now in terms of his thought process, capacity to make decisions and so forth," O'Leary said in the morning.

"What a constitution that Irishman has," Sen. Paul D. Laxalt (R-Nev.), one of Reagan's close friends, said in admiration.

Reagan didn't know he had been hospitalized until he was examined at the hospital, and Secret Service agent Jerry Parr originally ordered the limousine to take the president back to the White House. En route, however, Reagan complained of a soreness in his rib cage and a bit of difficulty breathing, and Parr ordered him taken to the hospital.

"He had walked into the hospital on his own, under his own power, and fallen, sort of passed out there in the emergency room," Baker told reporters. Reagan was given blood transfusions, and his condition was restored to stable.

Down the hall from Reagan's hospital room a White house command center was equipped with all of the communications equipment that goes with the president on all his travels. Baker said the secure White house communications were operating within 45 minutes of the president's arrival at the hospital.

Dave Fisher and Helene von Damm, two personal aides to the president, were in the command center, as was a military aide with the secret codes the president would need in the event of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Baker said that any question needing

a decision would be telephoned to the president. The top White House advisers also will visit the president once a day or more often as they shake down the new logistics of government.

Baker held a mid-afternoon news briefing in an attempt to deflate reports of new tension between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and senior White House advisers as a result of Haig's role during the tense hours before it was known that the president would come through his ordeal so well.

Responding to reports that Reagan's closest aides were once again angry at a grab for power by the secretary, Baker said, "The White House staff is not displeased at all with the secretary's performance yesterday [Monday]. We think the entire government functioned well yesterday. We particularly think he functioned well yesterday here as the contact in the situation room."

Baker acknowledged that there had been a disagreement between Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger during the hours that the president was undergoing surgery, but he refused to say what it had been about.

David Gergen, a deputy to Baker, said: "Al Haig did one hell of a job down there, and we really thoroughly appreciate what he did."

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Gergen said the Haig-Weinberger dispute was not over who was in charge. "That's very clear," he added. Gergen said there were no shouted exchanges, and sought to play down the dispute. Other sources said Weinberger was upset by Haig's emotional claim Monday to have authority in the line of executive power and by the nature of increased readiness ordered for U.S. forces around the world.

Haig and a majority of the Cabinet had assembled in the Situation Room to await word of Reagan and the return from Texas of Bush. Under terms of the 25th Amendment, if the president is not in condition to declare his own disability and transfer power to the vice president, the transfer can be accomplished by a majority of Cabinet members and the vice president.

Baker said he and Meese discussed the possibility that the president

should transfer power when they met at the hospital minutes after Reagan had entered the emergency room.

He said it was the view of all concerned that if the only time period during which the president was incapacitated was while he was under anesthesia or recuperating from anesthesia, "There would not be any even preliminary steps taken toward the 25th Amendment, that the best approach as far as the country and the American people were concerned would be business as usual, to the extent that that could happen."

To that end, Bush invited the Senate leaders of both parties to the White House yesterday morning for a briefing on the president's condition and the procedures that the White House aides would follow while the president remained hospitalized.

Minority Whip Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) said the meeting was called "to assure us that things were normal and if we wanted to reach people down here, we should call the regular people, they'll be here." He said he thinks that the planning triggered by the attempted assassination has "gone very smoothly and very effectively."

The senators were assured, as Majority leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) said, that there had been no Monday interruption "in the chain of lawful command."

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Baker told reporters that the somewhat confusing report Monday of a command authority that would pass in succession from president to vice president to defense secretary would only be implemented in a dire military situation. It "only applies in a narrow set of circumstances, range of circumstances. It's classified," Baker said. He said that an emergency system is established at the outset of an administration and can be changed at the president's direction.

Despite their joy that Reagan had come through his operation so well, White House officials remained grave about Brady, 40, who was reported by doctors to have lost a good deal of the right hemisphere of his brain. His left hemisphere is dominant, however, O'Leary said.

The doctor who acted as a spokesman for the hospital said: "In patients like this the spectrum of possible outcomes is very, very wide."

0-19 Brady Improves Dramatically

By Susan Okie and Victor Cohn
Washington Post Staff Writers

Presidential press secretary James S. Brady regained consciousness but remained in critical condition in the intensive care unit at George Washington University Hospital yesterday, after undergoing a 6½-hour operation in which doctors removed a large portion of the right frontal lobe of his brain.

Despite extensive destruction of tissue on the right side of his brain and some damage to the left frontal lobe, Brady's condition improved dramatically in the hours after surgery. He was awake, able to see, and able to move his right arm and leg when asked to, according to doctors at the hospital.

Considering the severity of Brady's brain injuries, one of the doctors called his progress "extraordinary."

"Everybody's very encouraged," said Brady's old boss, Sen. William Roth (R-Del.), after speaking with Brady's wife and one of his doctors at the hospital. "Things are going better than we had hoped for or were prepared for."

However, one of the doctors involved in the case said it was too early to be certain whether his improvement would continue. "We're very guardedly, cautiously optimistic," he said, "but the problem is that within the first 24 to 36 hours after this kind of ordeal things can change. By tomorrow or the next day, if they haven't changed, I'd feel a little more comfortable . . ."

The bullet that struck Brady entered his head above the left eye, passing through the tip of the left frontal lobe of his brain. It then crossed to the right side of the brain, where it did far greater damage — causing severe bleeding in the right frontal lobe, according to doctors at the hospital.

One doctor said the initial CAT-scan — a cross-sectional X-ray of the brain done Monday as soon as Brady reached the emergency room — looked like "a disaster." He also said that before surgery Brady's doctors feared that expansion of the right half

of the brain from blood and swelling might cause fatal pressure on the brain stem, which maintains breathing and awareness.

A doctor involved in the case said that the team of neurosurgeons, headed by Dr. Arthur I. Kobrine, removed "a lot of brain tissue" from the right frontal lobe. They also took out the bullet, which had lodged in the back

portion of the right side of the brain. A much smaller amount of tissue destroyed by the bullet at the tip of the left frontal lobe was also removed, the doctor said.

Doctors do not operate in every case to remove damaged brain tissue. In this case, however, emergency surgery was done to remove blood and to decrease the pressure on undamaged portions of the brain.

The long-term effects on Brady of the loss of brain tissue from the frontal lobes are not yet known.

"We believe he is going to live," Dr. Dennis O'Leary, dean for clinical affairs at George Washington University Medical School, said in a statement yesterday morning. But he added, "In patients like this, the spectrum of possible outcomes is very, very wide . . . We have no idea where he is going to end up."

The major function of the frontal lobes of the brain is the control of voluntary muscular movement of the body, with the left frontal lobe affecting movement of the right half of the body, and the right frontal lobe controlling movement of the left half of the body.

In addition, a portion of one of the frontal lobes — most often the left — contains the brain's speech center. In Brady, who is right-handed, the speech center would be located on the left side, and thus may have been unaffected by his wound, according to Dr. Harvey Ammerman, a clinical professor of neurosurgery at George Washington University Medical School.

A doctor at the hospital said it was impossible to test Brady's ability to speak until a breathing tube is removed. The tube has been passed through his mouth into the windpipe.

The frontal lobes also contain areas that subtly influence personality. Patients whose lobes on both sides have been largely destroyed — such as mental patients who have undergone prefrontal lobotomies — show permanent personality changes, including apathy and loss of drive, according to Dr. Alfred J. Luessenhop, chief of neurosurgery at Georgetown University Medical School.

However, permanent changes may not occur in Brady, who apparently

suffered little destruction of the left frontal lobe, Luessenhop said.

Initially, he said, patients who have lost most of one frontal lobe often show profound apathy or indifference. "They're inappropriate in moods, and they're not spontaneous," he said. "They'll answer questions with whole sentences but not volunteer anything."

Within six to 12 months, however, the personality functions of the lost frontal lobe can be taken over by the one on the opposite side — "really

remarkably completely in some people," he said. The amount of recovery varies from patient to patient, and in Brady will depend on how much damage was done to the left frontal lobe, he said.

Doctors said Brady received two intravenous medications, mannitol and a drug related to the hormone hydrocortisone, to reduce swelling of the brain. Ammerman said it would also be routine procedure to administer

antibiotics to prevent a brain infection, one possible complication of his surgery.

Luessenhop said the fact that Brady was reportedly awake and responsive yesterday, and that his pupils were small, equal and reacting to light, were very hopeful signs. "He'll be a little worse probably for a few days," because temporary swelling may develop from the surgery, he said.

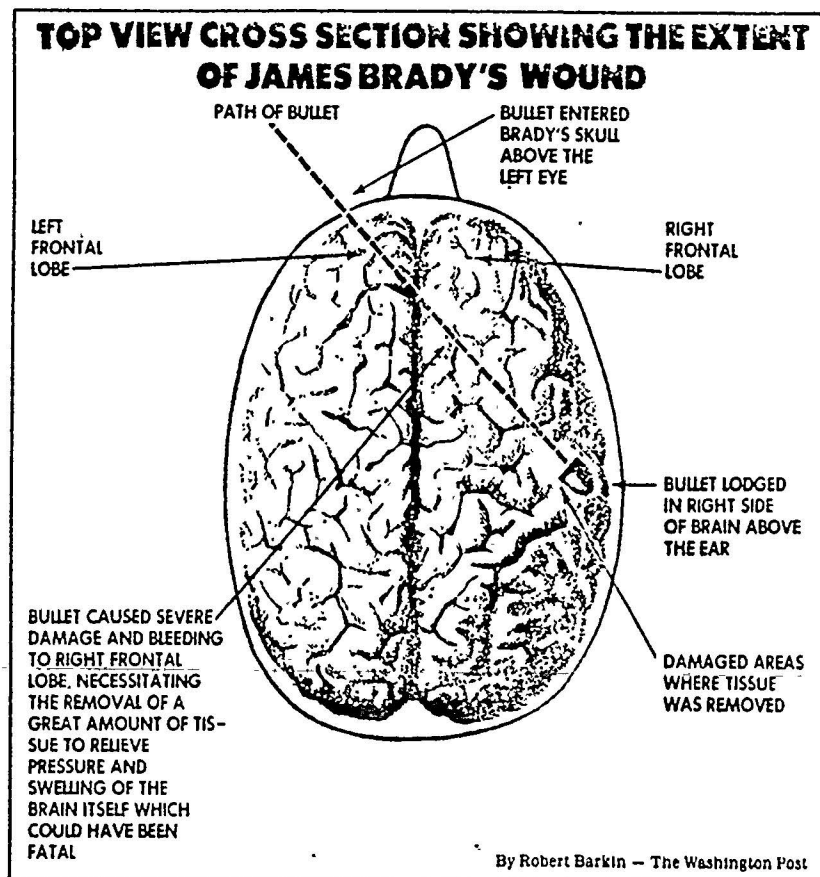
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Reagan Bouncing Back Like a Man in His 50s

By Victor Cohn and Susan Okie
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Reagan, a 70-year-old who is healing like a 50-year-old, was recovering so fast yesterday that one of his doctors at George Washington University Hospital said he was "stunned."

He was in "excellent spirits" and "exceptionally good condition," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, adding that the president probably could have put in a full day's work if he had not needed some sleep.

Many physicians compared Reagan to "a man in his 50s" in his high-spirited, quickly mending reaction to what was, at the least, a moderately serious gunshot wound followed by major surgery.

But another doctor also said, "Both he and the country are fortunate everything is going fine."

The president, as healthy as he is, was also lucky Monday afternoon.

Several doctors said he was lucky his assailant used a .22-cal. pistol, what one doctor called "a lady's gun." Had his would-be assassin used a .45, the heavy slug could have torn a quickly lethal hole through his insides.

Second, he was lucky because the bullet hit a rib and was deflected.

Otherwise it might have struck an organ more vital than the lung.

And last, he was lucky because he was minutes away from a major and first-class medical center. He could immediately be greeted by platoons of specialists of every kind. Then — since he was bleeding internally and seriously from his wounded lung — the bleeding could be halted before it became truly dangerous.

A report on his condition was given yesterday by O'Leary, George Washington clinical (medical) affairs dean, at a White House briefing.

Despite a mostly sleepless night in a busy intensive care unit — "not a restful place," O'Leary said — Reagan was alert and taking "almost no" pain medication for what many persons would find a painful condition.

Questioned closely about the president's abilities should a crisis arise, O'Leary said: "I think he is quite capable of making decisions and interacting with people. I wouldn't encourage him to put in an 18-hour day, but I am sure he can attend to the important matters of government today."

This assessment came just 18 hours after the shooting of the president and three of his entourage, including his press secretary, James S. Brady.

Reagan was not told about the gravity of Brady's head wound and brain injury until yesterday afternoon.

"Just remember," O'Leary explained, the president was "coming out of major surgery. He'd been up all day and night," so his doctors had to decide "how much" news he should have to absorb right away.

Such news aside, the president's course read like an old movie script.

He had been rushed to the hospital Monday. Fifteen doctors crowded around him and quickly shoved a tube into his chest to drain out the air and blood that had deflated his wounded left lung. This quickly re-inflated it.

X-rays and blood tests followed, and a blood transfusion to replace the 2½ quarts the tests showed he had lost. Then came his three hours of surgery — to search the chest and abdomen for other damage (none was found), to drain out more bloody fluid, to remove the crumpled bullet.

When the president was wheeled out of the operating arena at 6:20 p.m., his doctors left in place the endotracheal tube, the tube down his windpipe through which they had been anesthetizing and breathing for him.

Asked about the reports of Reagan's apparent joviality, O'Leary said it showed "a very young, very vital person.... He is tough in a good sense."

Another George Washington surgeon, Dr. Glenn Geelhoed, who was in the operating area, had another thought: "He's a performer. He recognizes that people are responding to him, and he responds accordingly.... He recognizes also, as any president should, that he is the center of attention, that people are aware of his statements and he should be considered upbeat."

Then, for age 70, there is simply that youth.

Dr. Eugene Erman, a Los Angeles chest surgeon unconnected with the case, said, "Many people do well after such surgery. Some do exceptionally well. He is one. I think you have to remember that some people at 50 look like 70. Some at 70 look like 50. His doctors have said over and over that he's in good physical condition. This shows it."

Geelhoed put his "physiological age" in the "late 50s." O'Leary said, "he is a physiologically young person" who at this point — and barring surprises — is "doing beautifully."

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Reagan Staff Plan For Interim Rule: 'Business as Usual'

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

Hours after Ronald Reagan was shot, even before the bullet was removed from his chest, the White House senior staff was drafting the blueprint for sustaining the momentum of the Reagan administration while the president recovers from his wound.

Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III summarized the strategy yesterday in a single sentence:

"Basically, the message is that this government is doing business as usual."

Until the president is safely returned to the White House and fully back at work in the Oval Office, every public gesture and activity will be aimed at demonstrating that nothing fundamental has changed while he is away. As it happens, the Reagan White House had at its fingertips a handy guide from history — how the Eisenhower administration maintained its equilibrium when Ike was hospitalized with a heart attack on Sept. 24, 1955.

"It's just as if the president were here in the Oval Office the way the White House is running," said Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff who was at the president's side when he was wounded Monday.

Deaver's comment reflects a confidence among senior advisers that Reagan, from his hospital bed, will be able to make the decisions that are required of a president.

The White House approach also demonstrated that Meese, Deaver and chief of staff James A. Baker III have a public relations awareness of the need to show that the government has not been thrown off stride, despite the trauma of the attack.

Yesterday, for instance, the president's three senior advisers held their usual early-morning meeting — only this time it was around the president's hospital bed. At breakfast, the president signed a bill, using his hospital tray as a desk. Later, Vice President Bush presided at an informal Cabinet meeting, subbed for Reagan at a meeting with

congressional leaders and lunched with the Dutch prime minister.

These small but important gestures of continuity could well have been lifted from the days of 1955 when Vice President Richard Nixon filled in for the recuperating president while Eisenhower's senior staff kept the government running.

Late Monday afternoon, when the extent of Reagan's injury was not fully known, White House speechwriter Tony Dolan sent Robert M. Garrick, Meese's deputy, a memorandum. It began this way: "During the Eisenhower heart attack period, the administration kept to the theme of business as usual."

Dolan's memo summarized the approach of the White House staff after President Eisenhower's heart attack.

"1. Officials noted in their public statements that President Eisenhower had established a Cabinet style government — 'the Ike team' — and had carefully delegated authority [which] had prepared the government for just such an eventuality.

"2. The administration kept to previously announced schedules of government activities, even to trips abroad by Cabinet officers.

"3. The first Cabinet meeting after Ike's attack was opened with prayers for his recovery.

"4. Then Vice President Nixon noted the incredibly heightened sensitivity of the press during this period. Even a wrong expression in a still photo could be widely misinterpreted. It was a time for carefully guarded words and actions, especially for the

vice president. It was important, Nixon noted, to appear neither brash nor timid."

This memo could well have described the way that the senior White House staff — and the vice president — behaved on the second day of Reagan's hospitalization.

After a breakfast meeting at the hospital, the White House "Big Three" adjourned for their regular morning meeting with Reagan. This meeting was held in the barren intensive-care unit with the three staff members grouped around the bed.

"I've really screwed up the schedule," Reagan said to Deaver, who keeps the president's schedule in the White House.

In fact, every effort was made yesterday — as it will be the rest of the week — to see that the Reagan schedule is carried out by Bush. It is what will happen again today, when Bush presides over a National Security Council meeting, and again on Thursday when the vice president is scheduled to chair a full meeting of the Cabinet.

In all these actions both Bush and the senior staff are careful to weigh their words, in the manner suggested by the Eisenhower staff experience, so that no one forms the impression that Bush has taken over as president.

"The decisions are being made by the president," said Meese, in words virtually identical to those uttered by Baker and Deaver.

In administering the interim government until the president's full recovery, White House aides are counting on the enormous asset of a presi-

dential style that they perceive as gritty and courageous.

The Reagan wisecracks in the hospital bed — "Does Nancy know about us?" the president joked to a nurse Monday night — and his physical resilience have convinced his aides that the interim without him will be relatively short. It has to be, in the opinion of his closest congressional ally, Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), who thinks that there's no substitute for Reagan when it comes to political salesmanship.

"Sympathy is a short-term commodity on Capitol Hill," says Laxalt, explaining why Reagan's presence will be needed to maintain public support for his economic program.

But the Nevadan predicts the White House staff will function smoothly in Reagan's absence and that Bush's performance will be acceptable to all factions. He also believes that the president has the congressional schedule on his side in the form of the Easter recess, which will begin on April 10 and extend to April 27.

"I would hope by that time Reagan would be ready to go to work," Laxalt said.

While no one is making a prediction like this at the White House, the private expectations clearly are very high. Reagan was scheduled to move out of his intensive-care unit to a private room late last night or early today. Aides are talking about another 10-days-of-hospitalization, and some are even more optimistic than that.

"The doctors are treating him as

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they would any 50-year-old man," quipped Meese yesterday.

Reagan is 70 years old. He is also, to hear his doctors and his aides talk about it, tougher than the proverbial boot. He was at first unaware that he was shot, and he joked with doctors on the operating table. When a doctor told him it would be two months before he could work at his Santa Barbara ranch, Reagan held up one finger.

The steady reporting of Reagan one-liners and the meetings at Reagan's bed are all calculated, of course, to put the best possible light

on the president's condition and to avoid dwelling on the trauma of the gunshot wound.

But Reagan's stylistic response to the shooting has made the task of his managers easier.

Even opponents of the president have praised his grace under pressure. Even critics of the White House staff acknowledge that it has performed relatively smoothly in the present crisis. Even opponents of Vice President Bush found little on which to fault him yesterday.

Traumatic as the crisis has been, the realities of politics lead those who

are in charge of pushing the president's program to ask themselves if there are any short-term benefits that can be derived from the violence that erupted outside the Washington Hilton Hotel on Monday. No one pretends to know the answer to this now. But Reagan and his aides will take any help they can get.

Asked whether the president's program would benefit from what had happened, his top aide Meese replied this way:

"I honestly don't know. But I don't think the president's programs will be hurt."

Signs Are Unexpectedly Encouraging for Press Secretary

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, who was the most gravely injured of the four men struck in yesterday's attempt to assassinate the President, showed signs today of recovering unexpectedly well from the bullet that had pierced his brain.

His doctors said that the 40-year-old Mr. Brady was conscious, with eyes open, and that his pupils reacted well to light. He obeyed commands to move his right arm and leg and to wiggle his toes, and he squeezed his wife's hand with his right hand. The left side of his body did not respond so well, but it was not yet clear if there was full paralysis.

But while these signs were taken as encouraging, several neurosurgeons with varying familiarity with Mr. Brady's wounds expressed doubts that he would be able to resume a job as intellectually taxing as that of press secretary to the President.

If he was able to return to the job, they said, it would probably be only after a long recuperation. They all stressed, however, that recovering from brain injuries was notoriously unpredictable and that remarkable recoveries were not unknown.

Mr. Brady suffered "fairly extensive" damage to tissue in the right side of his brain but only "minimal" damage to the left, said Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, dean of clinical affairs at George Washington University Hospital, where Mr. Brady underwent about four hours of surgery last night.

In most people, one side of the brain — the left in Mr. Brady's case — is "dominant." Dominance accounts for such traits as right- and left-handedness. In all people, the left side of the brain is the primary center for many key functions, such as speech. That his left side sustained only minimal damage augured well for Mr. Brady.

"His response to surgery has been good — everybody treating him is hopeful," said Dr. Hugo Rizzoli, chief of neurosurgery at the hospital. Dr. Rizzoli has not attended Mr. Brady personally; surgery was performed by Dr. Arthur I. Kobrine.

"It is amazing how much improvement many of these patients do exhibit over time," Dr. Rizzoli said. But he said it was too early to conjecture about Mr. Brady's prospects for resuming his duties, "except that it will be a long time."

Conditions of Two Officers

Two law enforcement officers who were also struck in yesterday's fusillade of bullets were reported to be in stable condition today. Timothy J. McCarthy, a 31-year-old Secret Service agent, was "doing very well" after surgery to repair liver damage and was expected to recover fully, a spokesman for the service said. The other law officer, Thomas K. Delahanty, a 45-year-old District of Columbia police officer, was still in "serious" condition but was coherent and "doing quite well," with a bullet still lodged in his neck, according to a spokesman for the police.

Having survived the first 24 hours, Mr. Brady was generally considered unlikely

to die of his wound, although last night he appeared to be near death, his doctors told White House officials.

George Washington Hospital listed Mr. Brady's condition this evening as "critical but improving." He was resting in a private room of the intensive care unit on the fourth floor near Agent McCarthy and President Reagan. Nine other patients were in the unit.

The White House issued a statement that Mr. Brady was "in critical but stable" condition. "He is being observed closely for possible complications for which he is at significant risk," the statement said.

Since his doctors have issued no detailed medical statement, the exact path of the bullet or the extent of brain tissue damage is uncertain. However, doctors close to the treatment team said that the bullet had entered at an angle just above and slightly to the left of the left eye, passed through the frontal sinus and hurtled into the right side of the brain.

Earlier reports said that the bullet had completely pierced the skull and exited from the right side. However, it now appears that the slug — or at least the largest fragment — settled in the right rear part of the brain, probably the parieto-occipital area.

Whether Mr. Brady's mental capacities would suffer permanent change could only be a matter of speculation at this point.

"Time and observation are the best judges of the nature of the injuries," said Dr. Thomas H. Milhorat, chief of neurosurgery at Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington. "Often there is a remarkable degree of readjustment of abilities and dramatic recoveries." But he added, "Some limitation is the rule rather than the exception."

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Say Brady is gaining

By FRANK VAN RIPER

Washington (News Bureau)—Doctors reported last night that White House Press Secretary James Brady, 40, remained in critical but stable condition. They said they were "encouraged" by his progress thus far, but noted that he remained in "guarded" condition.

Brady suffered a gunshot wound through the brain in Monday's assassination attempt and was being "observed closely for possible complications for which he is at significant risk," said a medical bulletin from the George Washington University Hospital.

Doctors said that Brady was "responsive and continues to move the right side of his body in response to voice commands...it is clear that Mr. Brady understands voice commands, implying retention of significant brain function." But the doctors would make no prediction about the extent of his recovery.

"We believe he is going to live," said Dr. Dennis O'Leary, the George Washington University Hospital spokesman, "but we don't know how he is going to end up."

IN AN EARLY morning briefing yesterday, during which the questioning focused almost as much on the popular Brady as it did on the President, O'Leary was optimistic that despite anticipated permanent brain damage, Brady's mental capacity would remain more or less intact. "All his mental processes are on the left side (of the brain)," O'Leary explained, and that side sustained only minor damage from the bullet.

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Prez gets grim news of Brady

By LAURENCE McQUILLAN
and BRUCE DRAKE

Washington (News Bureau)—Told for the first time yesterday that his press secretary and longtime friend, James Brady, had been critically wounded in the same burst of gunfire that hit him, President Reagan replied: "Oh, damn. Oh, damn," as tears welled in his eyes.

Told, too, of the shooting of Secret Service agent Tim McCarthy and Washington policeman Thomas Delahanty, Reagan said: "Oh, dear. We must pray."

Doctors said McCarthy and Delahanty have been showing continued improvement. But Brady, although gaining, remained in extremely serious condition last night.

Reagan was told by White House physician Dr. Daniel Ruge just after noon yesterday that Brady had been wounded. Then, Reagan's chief of staff,

James A. Baker, told reporters that the President asked if Brady had been hit in the brain. Ruge said yes, and Reagan replied, "Oh, damn. Oh, damn."

AS FOR THE President, he has bounced back in "excellent spirits" from an operation to remove a bullet from his lung, peppering hospital staffers and his own aides with jokes and even signing into law—although in a slightly wobbly hand—a bill he had asked Congress to pass.

Reagan attended to the matter of state when his top White House aides—Baker, counselor Edwin Meese 3d and presidential assistant Michael Deaver—visited him at 7:15 a.m. in George Washington University Hospital. The President was propped up in bed, brushing his teeth, when they gave him for signing a bill to block an increase in dairy price supports. He affixed his signature in a slightly shaky hand.

White House officials strove to em-

phasize that the functions of government were continuing unimpaired.

"The White House did not skip a beat," insisted Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary. "The government did not skip a beat. The White House performed effectively. There was not a single ripple."

CHIEF OF STAFF Baker called a small group of reporters to his office to quash reports that a heated row had broken out between Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger over who among senior administration officials was in control of the situation room Monday afternoon after the President was shot.

"We took pains at the senior staff meetings this morning to congratulate the cabinet and the staff for what we think was pretty good teamwork during this thing," Baker said.

David Gergen, a Baker aide, added, "I was there (in the situation room),

and there was no big fight between Weinberger and Haig."

Dr. Dennis O'Leary, dean for clinical affairs at George Washington University Hospital, said that Reagan was in "excellent spirits," that his vital signs were normal and that he required almost no drugs to kill pain or for other reasons. A medical bulletin issued later in the day repeated that Reagan was "on the road to recovery."

A WHITE HOUSE official said that Reagan would have to remain in the hospital about 10 days and that fuller recovery would take three weeks. O'Leary said it would be "probably a couple of months until he is totally back to riding horses."

"He's obviously able to function right now in terms of his thought processes, capacity to make decisions and so forth," O'Leary said. "I wouldn't encourage him to put in an 18-hour day, but I am sure he can attend to the

important matters of government today."

The President's recovery from the shooting has been characterized by his trademark sense of humor.

Around midnight, while tubes in his throat prevented him from speaking, O'Leary said Reagan wrote a note: "Winston Churchill said, 'There is no more exhilarating feeling than being shot without result.'"

ANOTHER NOTE came about 2 a.m.: "If I had this much attention in Hollywood, I would have never left."

House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, reporting on what the White House had told him, indicated it hasn't been all roses for the President. Reagan had an "uncomfortable night," O'Neill said, and probably will have more uncomfortable times ahead.

But when longtime aide Lyn Nofziger visited and told Reagan that he would be "happy to know that the government was running normally" without him, O'Leary reported Reagan's response to be: "What makes you think I'd be happy about that?" ■

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M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Secret Service Choking Limousine Position

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secret Service officials said yesterday that agents guarding President Reagan followed prescribed procedures to the letter at the Washington Hilton Hotel Monday, but the agency is looking into whether the president's waiting limousine may have been parked too far from the door.

When Reagan came out of the Hilton Monday, the bulletproof presidential limousine was not waiting directly in front of the hotel exit, as Secret Service practice usually requires.

If it had been, Reagan would have had a straight-line walk of about eight feet from door to car. Instead, he had to walk diagonally down the sidewalk about 25 feet, bringing him around a curve and into the line of fire of accused assailant John W. Hinckley Jr.

There was no clear answer yesterday why the car was not immediately outside the door or whether events would have happened differently if it had been.

As the FBI, D.C. Police and Secret Service began investigations of the assassination attempt, those questions seemed likely focal points, as were two other queries:

- Why didn't the Secret Service have any warning about Hinckley and his previous firearms record? The agency's initial answer was that Hinckley's arrest for carrying three concealed handguns last October was not the kind of charge that triggers Secret Service attention.

- How did Hinckley manage to get into the press area outside the Hilton about 10 feet from the president? A Secret Service official said the advance agent on the scene concluded that it would be counterproductive to set up an area restricted only to the press on the narrow, curving walk outside the hotel.

The basic dilemma posed by the shooting, security officials said, is the impossibility of providing total protection for anyone in a public place in a free country.

One Secret Service agent recalled a comment attributed by author Jim Bishop to the late President John F. Kennedy: "No amount of protection is enough. All a man needs is a willingness to trade his life for mine."

And, although the Secret Service keeps computerized records on about 20,000 people who have come to its attention as potential threats to a president, the list cannot be complete. None of the six people involved in prominent assassination attempts since 1963 was ever on the list.

If a president can be protected anywhere, security officers said, it would be at a major hotel in Washington where Secret Service and police officers are on familiar turf.

That is particularly true at the Washington Hilton, the hotel probably visited most by presidents for speeches and dinners. Reagan was shot as he came out of an unmarked security exit the hotel had installed, with Secret Service guidance, to provide safe passage for presidents and other VIPs.

Given the dimensions of the problem, Secret Service officials said yesterday that the agents with Reagan had done everything possible. "After viewing the video tapes," agency spokesman Jack Warner said, "we believe the presidential protection was as effective as it could possibly be.

These guys were competing with a bullet."

Secret Service agents not on the Reagan detail pointed out that those at the Hilton did exactly what training manuals prescribe.

One agent, Timothy J. McCarthy, turned in the direction of the shots and took a bullet aimed toward the president in his chest. The chief of the Reagan detail, Jerry Parr, grabbed the president and threw him into the limousine.

"This is rule No. 1 when something happens," an agent explained. "Find an escape route. Get the man out of there."

Generally, agents want the armored limousine waiting in a direct line with the president's exit door as he moves from building to car.

Such positioning shortens the period of vulnerability and makes it easier for agents to form a human shield as the public figure moves. In some cases, agents have had the car moved one foot or less to have it perfectly aligned with the exit.

On Monday, though, Reagan's limousine was waiting about 20 to 25 feet down the driveway from the door. To reach the car, Reagan had to walk down the curving sidewalk. Around the curve, flush against the hotel wall, the assailant waited with his pistol.

Asked about this yesterday, Secret Service spokesman Richard Hartwig noted that if the limousine had been waiting in the narrow driveway directly outside the security exit, it would necessarily have been heading downhill, or east, to drive out of the hotel complex to T Street.

Instead, the car was facing west, uphill toward Connecticut Avenue. Because of a traffic island that blocks

access to T Street just in front of the security door, a westbound car would have to wait two car lengths below the door to pull directly onto T Street. Otherwise, the car would have to circle through the hotel's front driveway before reaching the street.

Hartwig speculated that the car was facing west below the security door so Reagan could enter by the right rear door, which the service considers the the safest "VIP position" because it provides a direct sight line for agents riding immediately behind in a motorcade.

But Hartwig said the question must be considered more fully.

The Secret Service's ignorance about Hinckley and his firearms record resulted from what Hartwig called "a judgment call, not clear one way or the other."

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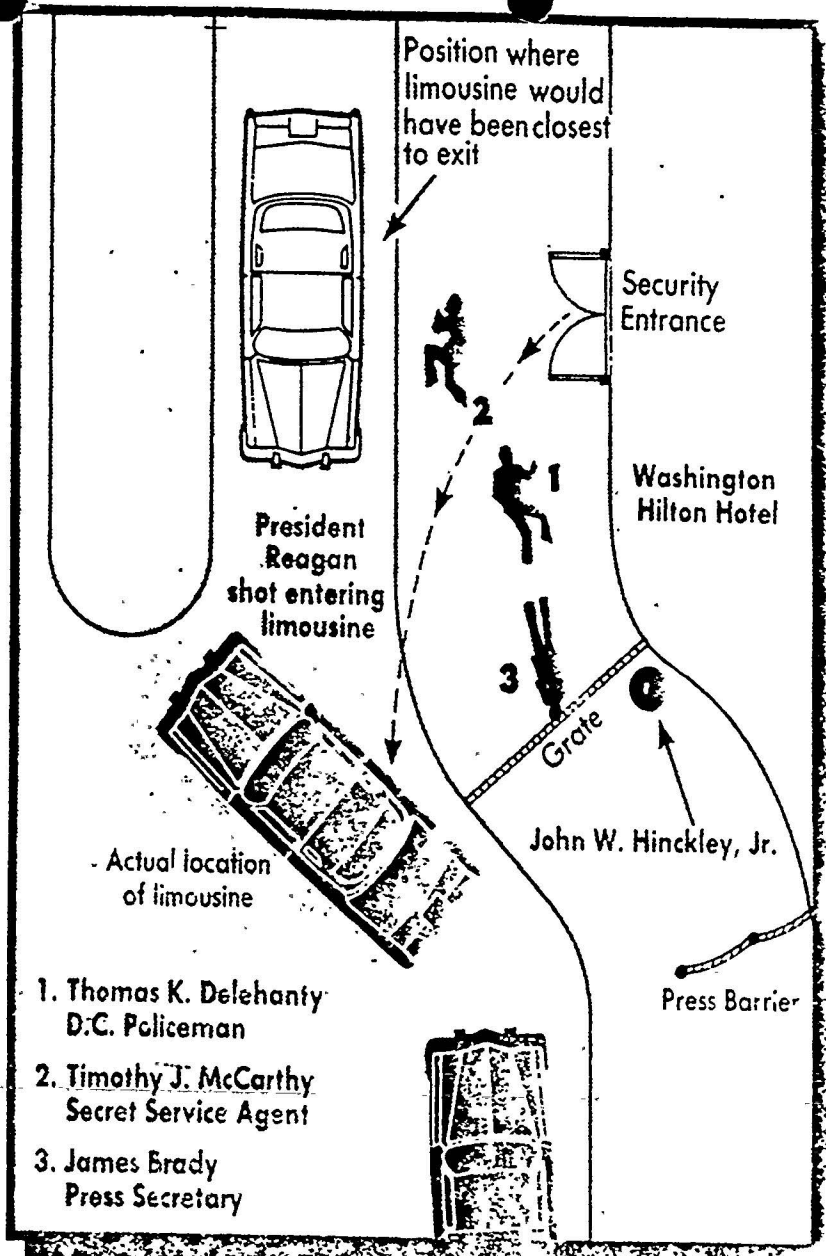
"We understand that he was arrested at an airport [in Nashville] with concealed handguns," Hartwig said. "That in itself was not enough to notify the Secret Service. Now, the fact that the president [Jimmy Carter] was in that city on the same day, apparently nobody made the connection."

Hartwig said it is not clear whether Carter's presence would have made the incident something the Secret Service should have been told about.

Television crew members at the Hilton said they had complained to the Secret Service about bystanders pushing into the area reserved for the press. One bystander, as it turned out, was the accused gunman.

A Secret Service official said the press area outside the hotel was not a "dedicated press area" — that is, not an area with access restricted to those with press credentials.

The official said the agent who set up the area before Reagan's arrival decided that a restricted press area would compound security problems. It would force onlookers, he said, to spread out along the curving walk, perhaps to the other side of the driveway, making protection more difficult.



By Gail McCroly for The Washington Post

Amid the Darkest Moments, a Leaven of Presidential Wit

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — When President Reagan awoke this morning, an aide reported to him, "You'll be happy to know that the Government is running normally."

"What makes you think I'd be happy about that?" the President shot back.

When it comes to the one-liner, Ronald Reagan can trade with the best. Before yesterday, the cynics had said that the President's mastery of that particular form of humor was to be expected from an old Hollywood actor, that it was staged and practiced. But there was no staging what happened on the street outside the Washington Hilton and no time to practice the stream of one-liners that followed.

No sooner did Mr. Reagan alight from his limousine at George Washington Hospital than the quips began, most of them duly passed on to reporters by still chuckling family members, aides and medical personnel.

They were good medicine, leavening the crisis, buoying an anxious nation and showing the wounded leader to be a man of genuine good humor and sunny disposition.

"I forgot to duck," he explained to Mrs. Reagan.

"I hope you're all Republicans," he said to his surgeons.

A Remembrance of W.C. Fields

For a while, it seemed that the anesthesia and the breathing tubes in his throat would shut off the quips. But as the anesthetic wore off, he improvised, reaching for a pad and pencil.

"All in all," he wrote, quoting W.C. Fields, "I'd rather be in Philadelphia."

The Reagan wit tends to self-depreci-

ation, and is particularly effective in deflecting criticism about his age. In a recent speech to the Washington Press Club, he drew a long laugh when he said, "I know your organization was founded by six Washington newspaperwomen in 1919 — it seems like only yesterday."

The timing for the punch line was exquisite. If it reflected Mr. Reagan's training as an actor, it also reflected his 20 years of speech-making on the rubber-chicken circuit.

Uses Wit to Deflect Questions

The President also uses the self-deprecatory one-liner to turn away tough questions at news conferences. Asked recently whether he had denied a Federal job to a woman who had criticized some of his proposed budget cuts, he paused for a moment, allowed a mock-puzzled look to cross his face, then replied, "How can you say that about a sweet fellow like me?"

But when the laughter died, he returned to his questioner, addressed her by her first name, then in a conversational, disarming voice proceeded to offer an answer — of sorts. It was vintage Reagan, an almost classic mixture of his humor, folksiness and unfailing politeness.

He can, of course, raise his voice and become angry. But not often and not for long.

Last fall, in his debate with President Carter in Cleveland, his eyes telegraphed anger and annoyance at some of Mr. Carter's assertions, but his voice tended toward humor, with a bit of bite.

"There you go again," he began in answer to one of Mr. Carter's statements about the need for health insurance.

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Secret Service Orders

Security Breakdown At Hilton Targeted Internal Investigation

By Thomas Crosby
and Bob Gettlin
Washington Star Staff Writers

At least two eyewitnesses to Monday's shooting of President Reagan at the Washington Hilton Hotel said that John Warnock Hinckley Jr. was acting in an erratic, boisterous manner that attracted their attention shortly before the president emerged from the hotel.

But Hinckley, 25, who is being held without bail in the shooting of Reagan and three others in his entourage, was allowed to mix freely with the press and other members of the public as they waited to catch a glimpse of the president.

John W. Warner, public information officer for the Secret Service, said the agency has launched an internal investigation into Monday's events, in part to check out the reports of some of the eyewitnesses.

Warner acknowledged that if the eyewitness accounts prove accurate, there was a critical breakdown in security.

"He stood out like a sore thumb," said John M. Dodson, a computer operator in a high-rise building across the street from the Washington Hilton. "Tourists can get excited because they're going to see the president, but they don't look nervous, and the press just acts casual because it's just another job to them."

Rocky D. Kuonen, a press advance man for the White House, said yesterday that a tighter policy would be established for presidential appearances to set aside areas for the press that would exclude the public.

"During the presidential campaign, a special area was set aside for the press and the public could not enter it," said Kuonen. "We would like to return to that situation. Everybody wants it."

In addition, two days before the shootings, the White House was concerned with the president's security. Kuonen said that when Reagan attended the annual Gridiron Club dinner Saturday night, "There were a lot of people behind ropes but no area set aside for the press." The press aide said he discussed this with the Secret Service at the time.

"Because he's so popular people come up to him with little cameras and flash cubes," said Kuonen. "Not much is done to restrain them."

The reports of a possible lapse in security at the hotel come a day after the Secret Service confirmed that it had never been told by the FBI that Hinckley had been arrested at a Nashville, Tenn., airport Oct. 9 when he tried to board an airplane with three handguns.

President Jimmy Carter was in town on a campaign stop at the time of the arrest. Candidate Reagan had been due to visit Nashville two days earlier but canceled the appearance at the last moment.

The FBI has confirmed that it was told of Hinckley's arrest. An FBI spokesman said last night, "I don't know why we would turn the information over to the Secret Service. He was being prosecuted by local authorities."

"We never received any information that he had been arrested," said Warner. Warner added that Hinckley's name was not on a list of 400 persons considered most likely to attempt an assassination. He also was not among 25,000 names of people considered to pose a lesser threat to the president, Warner said.

The Warren Commission, empaneled to probe the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, concluded that the FBI withheld from the Secret Service information indicating that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald may have posed a threat to the president in Dallas.

The commission was critical of security arrangements for Kennedy's motorcade and noted that a Secret Service official said if the agency had received the information about Oswald from the FBI, the Secret Service would have included him on a list.

In addition, two years ago H. Stuart Knight, director of the Secret Service, told the House Assassinations committee that his agency was hampered by the wave of restrictions put into effect after disclosure of FBI abuse of domestic intelligence gathering.

Warner said that people included on its lists of potential threats to the president often have psychological problems and a history of purchasing firearms.

Ironically, Hinckley has undergone psychiatric care and has the arrest record involving guns at the Nashville airport.

When the president came out of the hotel Monday he faced a scene that included a crowd of members of the public - including Hinckley - pushing into the area set aside for the press to catch a glimpse of Reagan.

Hinckley had apparently begun acting in boisterous manner when members of the press congregated in the driveway under the hotel's concrete canopy prior to Reagan's exit.

"I think it was he mouthing off in the crowd," said Walter Rodgers, an Associated Press radio reporter, who added the voice said, "You ought to get here on time" to reporters and muttered, "They can do anything they want."

"They often get in," said Rodgers of members of the public who infiltrate areas set aside for the press in their zeal to see the president. "They often get in our way," he said.

About five or six minutes before Reagan emerged from the hotel's VIP entrance, Dodson, who saw the entire incident from his seventh-floor office in the Universal Building across from the hotel, said Hinckley "was very fidgety. Maybe it was just me, but I thought he didn't look right."

Dodson said Hinckley was "pacing back and forth . . . walking from side to side, looking around like he was real nervous." He was wearing a tan jacket and had his hands in the pockets. "But he didn't look like he belonged in that crowd, that's all there is to it."

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When he first saw Hinckley, Dodson said he thought, "Maybe I should have made a phone call, but I saw all the cops out there and figured they had it under control. I sit here and think I could have prevented it if I had thought and acted fast enough. He looked like a kook but then I thought, 'Hey, there's enough cops down there to take care of him.'"

ABC cameraman Hank M. Brown, 32, complained about the crowd before Reagan came out but the Secret Service did not restrict the crowd.

"More than half of the people were not press people," said Brown, who added that prior presidential visits to the Hilton "were never like that"

An eyewitness, Michael D. Kadlecik, the assistant city manager of Davenport, Iowa, said: "I was standing more or less right behind the guy who shot the president... a little less than arm's length."

Although there was a rope, Kadlecik said, "I didn't see it." He described the ability of people to get near the president as "unrestricted. Nobody told us to move. There was no security check that I know of."

"I saw an arm going up," said Kadlecik, thrusting his hand straight out as if holding a gun, "and then bang, bang, bang... I could see the smoke from his gun. I was stunned. It happened so quickly."

Also contributing to this story were Star staff writers Joan Lowy and Jane Puskas.

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For assassins, .22 is a '10'

Cheapness, size make it a criminal favorite

By JERRY SCHMETTERER and STUART MARQUES

The small, inexpensive .22-caliber revolver—the kind used to shoot President Reagan—is “an assassin’s weapon” that has become increasingly popular with street criminals and mob hitmen.

“It’s an assassin’s weapon because it’s small and light and has no recoil,” says Police Department ballistics expert Edward McPhillips. “If you want to take someone out in an alley, the .22 is the right weapon.”

New York City police say 20% of the more than 10,000 guns confiscated last year were .22s, and officials say the small gun is the “most commonly used weapon in felonies,” because it’s “easy to conceal and relatively cheap.”

Gun shop owners say the cheapest model .22 starts at about \$45. The gun, popular with target shooters, is a semi-automatic capable of up to nine shots.

Most are made abroad and shipped into the country in parts to circumvent import laws. They are assembled in various states where gun laws are lax, chiefly in Florida and Georgia. The gun used to shoot Reagan reportedly was assembled by RG Industries in Florida from parts made by its parent company, Roehm, in Germany.

Cops don’t use the gun as an off-duty weapon because

it is not designed to merely stop a criminal in his tracks. But the gun is deadly because the velocity of its bullets is extremely high—greater even than a .38.

“YOU WOULDN’T WANT to trust your life to a .22; it’s just not a defensive weapon,” McPhillips says.

The .22’s weak “stopping power” was evident when Reagan was able to walk into George Washington University Hospital even though he had been hit. Experts said a bullet from a more powerful gun would have shattered one of Reagan’s ribs, rather than ricocheted off it.

Police said .22s are turning up more and more in street robberies, “mob hits” and random murders, though there are no figures on how many people were killed with the weapon in New York. Since 1975, more than 30 mobsters, including several informers, have been killed with .22-caliber revolvers across the country.

Four black men were killed with .22s in a what may have been a racially motivated series of murders in Buffalo recently. Local police have dubbed the gunman the “.22-caliber killer.”

Cops say that the Purple Gang, an East Harlem-based group of enforcers for the Genovese crime family, once bought 49 of the guns in Florida. Some of those weapons were used in the murders of New Jersey mobsters John (Coca Cola) Lardiere, Vincent Capone, Frank Chin and Thomas Palermo.

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Draw a bead on security

By JOSEPH VOLZ

Washington (News Bureau)—Secret Service officials have launched an investigation to find out why John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the man accused of trying to kill President Reagan, was able to sneak by police and Secret Service agents and get within a few feet of the chief executive.

The Washington Metropolitan Police also began their own probe of the events surrounding the shooting yesterday afternoon outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Some critics complain that the Secret Service has been notably lax in the past in keeping crowds back and away from the President when he makes scheduled visits in and around Washington. On the road, however, it is another matter: Secret Service agents are often more stringent in booting crowds off sidewalks and approaches to the presidential route.

An ABC-TV news cameraman, Henry Brown, who was working at the scene, said he saw non-press persons "penetrating the press area" earlier and had complained to Secret Service agents. Apparently, the agents on duty brushed off his complaints. The service insisted yesterday that the area had not been roped off exclusively for press.

The service's position always has been that a President determines what kind of security he wants. Ideally, the Secret Service would have preferred it if Reagan's limousine had been brought into the hotel's underground garage. In this way, the President could have entered it almost unobserved—and, of course, without meeting the friendly crowds that are a politician's bread and butter.

Washington's deputy police chief, Robert Klotz, a veteran of operations planning of the local department, said that the scene at the hotel Monday—when the public is told that the President will be at a

specific place at a certain time—is about the most dangerous security situation that can arise. A gunman can plan his attack. (D.C. Police found a detailed Reagan itinerary, clipped from a local paper, in Hinckley's Washington hotel room yesterday.)

Hotels seem to be particularly dangerous because the Secret Service generally makes little effort to hustle the President out back doors.

President Reagan was not wearing a bullet-proof vest yesterday, an option the Secret Service suggests to chief executives. President Ford, who was the target of two assassination attempts within one 17-day span in September 1975, wore the vest on occasion, but found it confining and discarded it after a time.

Secret Service agents themselves are issued bullet-proof vests to wear under their clothes, if they choose. But many, like agent Timothy J. McCarthy, who was severely wounded by the gunman Monday, choose not to wear the vests because they restrict

movements and are uncomfortable.

And one of the service's principal means of heading off such would-be gunmen—the "protective intelligence file"—also failed Monday. The file is kept by the service in cooperation with the FBI and concerns itself with would-be assassins, mental cases, persons who have sent threatening messages to the White House and others who might be considered a danger to the President.

But neither the Secret Service file here nor the more extensive FBI files contained any information on Hinckley, even though he had been arrested last Oct. 9 in Nashville for carrying three pistols and 50 rounds of ammunition on a plane on the same day President Carter was in the city. Hinckley forfeited a \$62 bond in the case, Nashville authorities said.

The official explanation for that slip-up was that there are so many people threatening presidents or carrying guns illegally, and there are so few Secret Service agents it is impossible to watch them all. ■

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Secret Service a Tight-Knit Group

By David Shribman
Washington Star Staff Writer

The Secret Service is more than a fraternity, it is a full-fledged college, complete with alumni committees.

And so, when an incident thrusts it into the public eye, even retired members feel the shock waves. It has almost always been that way.

"Every agent of the Secret Service, no matter where he was Monday, feels he was there," said a quarter-century veteran of the service, now retired. "We all have pretty much the same reaction - a feeling of abject frustration and personal loss, even if no one was killed. It's like a family."

And though the president's life was spared in Monday's attack, a sad, somber mood pervades the service.

The question lingers in Secret Service headquarters at 1900 G Street NW and wherever people gather to discuss the horrifying news of the day that perhaps someone, somewhere could have done something, anything, to prevent what happened outside the Washington Hilton. The Secret Service, which is charged with protecting the life of the president, is conducting an internal investigation to try to answer that question, but it may never be answered fully. It perhaps will never fully go away, either.

"Everybody involved feels what happened yesterday," the retired agent said. "It's not water off your back. You feel it."

They do. Even in the happiest of times, Secret Service agents are not known as the most gregarious of federal employees; they pass their workdays with an almost self-conscious sobriety. This week, after the unthinkable has almost come to pass, they are depressed - and relieved that it wasn't worse.

"It's a mixture of frustration and a good feeling about the responsiveness of our agents," said John W. Warner Jr., assistant to the director of the service. "But our people are professionals. We don't lose a step."

Even before Monday's incident, Rep. Edward R. Roybal, a California Democrat who is chairman of an appropriations subcommittee on the Treasury, was concerned about reports of low morale within the Secret Service. He scheduled hearings for tomorrow and April 8 to inquire about, among other matters, Secret Service morale issues.

"The morale in the service is not at its highest," he said, "and this has got to be a big blow."

Sources close to the Secret Service attribute much of the morale problem to the burden of protection that brings such people as children of former presidents under age 16 and wives of former presidents under the service's protective umbrella, and to the rigors of travel during the presidential campaign season just past.

"The divorce rate is probably the highest in any agency in government," said one Capitol Hill source. "These guys are away from home a

lot, day and night. Their wives never know where they are. They're good looking - attractive as hell - and the girls like to make passes at them."

Said another source: "They're all well-built, and they're all good-looking. It's as if that's a prerequisite. You almost have the idea that they look for good-looking people to protect these important men."

Special agents average about 36 years of age and have an average of about nine years of service; agents are assigned to protective duty only after five years of service in the field. The attrition rate among the 1,150 agents is low (only 3.5 percent).

A personality profile is harder to come by, but agents generally are in top physical condition and clean-cut in a macho-preppy sort of way - "the kind of guys," as one source put it, "who have a lot of hair on their chests."

And yet many are possessed of a rigid, almost military mien, and as a group they are widely regarded as having a dictatorial bearing. Reporters almost uniformly describe their relationships with agents as "hostile."

The Secret Service underwent its greatest burst of growth after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas nearly two decades ago. Since then, the old image of the easy-going Secret Serviceman has faded, replaced by agents with a different operating style - Vietnam veterans, many of them, with an eye for three-piece suits, expensive hair styling and fancy weapons.

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3 Committees Investigating Conduct of Security Services

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Three Congressional committees and the Secret Service opened investigations today into the conduct of the Federal security forces in yesterday's attempt on the life of President Reagan.

"There is no question that there was a breakdown in security, and the public needs to know why," said Representative Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, who will be chairman of a Congressional hearing on Thursday into yesterday's conducts of the Secret Service and other Federal security agencies.

Mr. Roybal said he wanted answers to such questions as these:

Why was John W. Hinckley Jr., the accused attacker, allowed into the area near the special hotel exit? The area was designed by the architects particularly to provide special security for Presidents and other distinguished visitors.

Why was Mr. Hinckley's name not entered in the Secret Service computer that contains the names of 25,000 potential assassins?

Why was not Mr. Hinckley's presence in the Washington area known to the authorities?

Why did the Secret Service insist that five shots had been fired, not six?

Warner Concedes Mistakes

John W. Warner Jr., spokesman for the Secret Service, conceded that mistakes had been made by agents of the service.

"I never had such bad information in my life," Mr. Warner said in an interview.

"We were getting a lot of conflicting information," he said, such as the wrong identification of make and model of the revolver used.

The weapon, known as the Roehm model RG-14, was shipped from Germany in pieces and assembled in the United States. It holds six cartridges.

Yet as late as midnight Secret Service officials were saying that the weapon was a nine-shot Harrington Richardson revolver.

"I went back to the men half a dozen times to check to see if that information

was correct, and it turned out not to be," Mr. Warner said.

On another point, Mr. Warner described Mr. Hinckley's previous arrest, in Nashville in October, as a "routine arrest."

3 Pistols Found in His Suitcase

At that time Mr. Hinckley was arrested at the airport after three pistols and 50 rounds of ammunition were found in his suitcase. President Carter was in Nashville making a campaign speech the same day.

Mr. Hinckley posted a \$62 bond but did not show up for a court appearance and forfeited his bond.

Other law-enforcement sources said, however, that such information should routinely have been provided to the Secret Service, but was not, adding that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had known of the Nashville arrest but had not told the Secret Service.

Police officials in the District of Columbia said that the detail assigned to the Hilton Hotel was shorthanded. They noted that to fill out the detail, they had assigned Patrolman Thomas K. Delahanty of the District of Columbia police force, who was normally attached to the canine patrol in the city's parks. Officer Delahanty was wounded.

Photographs made public by the White House today show that it was the policemen, rather than the Secret Service agents, who were closest to Mr. Reagan as he left the hotel.

Hearing in the Senate Also Set

The pictures, which were taken by Michael Evans, the official photographer for the White House, show that officers of the Metropolitan Police Department had wrestled Mr. Hinckley to the ground before Secret Service agents got to him.

H. Stuart Knight, director of the Secret Service, is expected to testify on these points in the Senate, in a second Congressional hearing on his agency, also on Thursday.

The second hearing will be held by the

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Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"It's a start we have to make," said Senator James Abdnor, Republican of South Dakota, who is chairman of the subcommittee.

This committee conducted hearings on the conduct of the Secret Service six years ago, after an assassination attempt against President Ford in San Francisco.

Representative Roybal is chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government of the House Appropriations Committee. He said the first witnesses would be Donald T. Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secret Service is an arm of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Roybal said he was also interested in a question that had arisen concerning low morale among Secret Service agents. He noted in passing that appropriations for the Secret Service had risen rapidly in recent years. The service was given \$157 million this fiscal year, ending Oct. 1, and had asked for \$20 million more for the fiscal year 1982.

The third Congressional group that will conduct an investigation is the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee.

Its chairman, Representative Benja-

min S. Rosenthal, Democrat of Queens, said he had ordered a private inquiry by staff members that might in turn lead to public hearings.

Mr. Warner said the Office of Inspection of the Secret Service would conduct the investigation there.

Inquiry Called 'Routine'

"This is done as a review and investigative procedure after any attempt on the life of a President," Mr. Warner said, adding that such an investigation was "routine."

Mr. Warner said Mr. Knight and other high officials of the Secret Service "have been very proud of the manner in which

our agents reacted to the assassination attempt."

He said that Timothy J. McCarthy, the Secret Service agent who was seriously wounded yesterday, "jumped into the line of fire and appeared to have stopped a bullet headed for the President."

Mr. Warner said the question of security was one less of available funds and staff than the larger issue of "how restrictive should the Secret Service be of providing access to the President by the public and the press."

"We're operating in a democracy where the public wants to see its President, and the President wants to see the public," he added.

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Ex-Agent Says Guards Are Paid to Be a Shield

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31 (UPI) — Robert W. Foster, a former Secret Service agent, says agents guarding the President are "paid for acting like a shield."

Mr. Foster, 50 years old, who is retired, guarded Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford.

"You're a shield every time a President goes out in public," he said. "It's a pressure-packed job most of the time. Your palms are sweaty; there's always a sort of knot in your stomach."

"There's a saying that came out after President Kennedy was shot: politics and security don't mix," he said. "A politician needs the public, but the job of guarding him becomes more difficult when he's in an open forum where almost anything can happen."

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Researchers Trace Key Factors in Profiles of Assassins on the American Scene

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By JANE E. BRODY

A national emphasis on civil liberties for the mentally ill, the lack of cultural restraints upon expressions of hostility and the ready availability of pistols are combining to make assassination an increasingly common American event, according to psychiatrists who have examined the problem.

Assassination and assassination attempts are more common here than in any other country, experts on violence maintain. In fact, assassination is the leading cause of death of American Presidents in office.

Unlike other countries, where assassinations of heads of state are carried out either by political fanatics or in the course of a military coup, in this country nearly all assassins have been personally, not politically, motivated.

"Here, assassination is often the product of a single mentally disturbed person who is alienated from society, who feels like a zero, is wanted by no one and can't get a job," said Dr. Zigmund Lebensohn, a Washington psychiatrist. "We used to lock such people up, but our current legal attitude permits them all to wander about."

Dr. Shervert Frazier, psychiatrist in chief at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., said:

"In this democracy, you can get away with a lot of things. Unlike the English, there is no cultural restraint against expressions of hostile feelings in public. Nor do we have much moral restraint in our society right now; people can do and do do anything they want to. Also, there are a lot of handguns around — one for every two persons."

Dr. Frazier is one of 27 experts preparing a report on the prediction of violent behavior for the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the Secret Service. The group held a three-day meeting on the subject last month.

Except in the case of the two Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to kill President Truman in 1950, psychiatric studies of the backgrounds and motivations of assassins of American Presidents and similar authority figures have shown that nearly all were mentally unstable, alienated persons who were failures in their own eyes. By killing a powerful and respected person, such as the President, they sought personal aggrandizement — status and fame — the analyses suggest.

Though some assassins professed affiliation with a particular political viewpoint, the groups they identified with did not regard them as representatives. In fact, the assassins were often rejected by their chosen group or had ended their affiliation with the group because of philosophical or tactical disagreements.

Background of Suspect

John W. Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old son of a Denver oil company executive who has been charged with the attempt Monday on President Reagan's life, had either left or been expelled from the National Socialist Party of America, a neo-Nazi group; because Mr. Hinckley felt the group was not militant enough.

Mr. Hinckley has been described as a drifter with a history of psychiatric problems. He had attended college off and on over a six-year period but had not completed his education. Nor did he have a job. His older brother, Scott, is a vice president of the Vanderbilt Energy Corporation, of which their father is chairman and president.

The suspect's profile fits the pattern of American assassins, according to Dr. Irving D. Harris, a Chicago psychiatrist who has made a study of the problem.

"America's assassins have almost always been younger children in their families, and in most cases they have had older brothers," Dr. Harris wrote in *Psychology Today*.

The list includes John Wilkes Booth, who killed President Lincoln; Charles Julius Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin; Leon Czolgosz, who shot President McKinley; Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed President Kennedy; Sirhan B. Sirhan, who killed Senator Robert F. Kennedy in the course of his campaign for the Presidential nomination, and Arthur H. Bremer, who shot Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

"Their one-down family position predisposes them to rebel against authority and tradition, to resent their unequal status, and to wish to gain status by competing with the successful rival or by weakening the power of authority," Dr. Harris said of the assassins. "If these feelings find no constructive outlet, then a shortcut to fame may seem reasonable."

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Dr. Harris has isolated two characteristics that he believes characterize American assassins: depression and despair over one's self-worth, and attempts to counter this despair by seeking a new self-image that commands attention and respect.

Judge and Executioner

These characteristics are quite common and "fairly normal," the psychiatrist said. What differentiates the assassin is the route chosen. Rather getting society to confer the new identity, the assassin makes himself a "hero" by becoming judge and executioner.

Dr. Lawrence Z. Freedman, psychiatrist at the University of Chicago, observed that American assassins were unable to avoid a sense of personal failure. "Ambitious out of all proportion to their prospects," he noted, "they were lonely and alienated from an immediate community of friends and sought their private solution in a massive assault on the head of the Republic."

Other psychiatrists have emphasized the schizophrenic personalities of American assassins. According to the late Dr. Donald Hastings, who was director of psychiatry at the University of Minnesota, most assassins were of the "paranoid" type who had lost contact with reality, harbored delusions of persecution and grandeur and had a strong hatred of authority.

"Hatred of a powerful father before whom a boy is helpless can become a murderous loathing," Dr. Hastings wrote. "In later years, the father is symbolized by figures of public authority. With the exception of John Wilkes Booth, all the assassins were 'little people,'" and even Booth was the lesser light in a family of actors more successful than he.

As Dr. John K. Lattimer of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center notes in his new book, "Kennedy and Lincoln: Medical and Ballistic Comparisons of Their Assassinations," a psychiatric evaluation of Lee Harvey Oswald described him as having a "schizoid personality disturbance" with "a vivid fantasy life turning around the topics of omnipotence and power."

Dr. Freedman said that "in this country, the President is the locus of power, a highly visible celebrity and object of envy — all things the assassin is not." The real question, he said, is not why Presidents are sometimes shot but why they are not shot at more often. "The opportunities number in the billions," he remarked.

Aside from the ready availability of pistols, which differentiates this country from nearly all of Europe, Dr. Freedman believes that "it's dangerous to make generalizations about an entire culture based on the actions of eight or 10 people."

Dr. Frazier added that the loose cultural climate that seems to be encouraging self-expression through assassination tended to go in cycles. "Everything loosens up, then it tightens up later," he said, suggesting that a more restrictive cultural climate in years to come might repress assassination tendencies.

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Secret Service Opens Inquiry on Attempt To Kill the President

Agents' Performance Praised;
Review Expected to Focus
On Knowledge of Suspect

By Brooks Jackson

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The Secret Service began an inquiry but said it saw little it could have done to prevent Monday's attempt on President Reagan's life. A presidential aide said Mr. Reagan might resume wearing a bulletproof vest.

Videotapes show that agents responded quickly once gunshots were heard, said Laurie Davis, a Secret Service spokeswoman. Agents hustled the President into his armored limousine and, in the case of wounded agent Timothy McCarthy, physically shielded the Chief Executive. "They did what they were supposed to do," she said.

The Secret Service's review likely will focus on whether the shooting suspect, John W. Hinckley Jr., a 25-year-old college dropout with a history of psychiatric treatment and aimless drifting, should have been flagged for special attention after an arrest in Nashville. He was caught carrying handguns onto an airliner last October when President Carter was campaigning there.

FBI officials said Mr. Hinckley forfeited \$2.50 on a federal misdemeanor charge. But they said that such arrests were common and that without anything to connect the incident to President Carter's visit there wasn't any reason to alert the Secret Service.

Even if the Secret Service had put Mr. Hinckley on its list of potential threats to the President, there appears to be little chance that the agency would have been alerted to his presence in Washington. Federal prosecutors have said he told his parents that he was going to California.

Thomas "Lem" Johns, a former head of White House security, and Tom Steed, a former chairman of the House subcommittee controlling the Secret Service budget, both said they didn't see any failure of Secret Service intelligence. So far as is known, the suspect never threatened any President in public before Monday's shooting.

The Secret Service inquiry may also attempt to answer whether security was lax at the shooting scene, the VIP entrance to the Washington Hilton Hotel. Reporters said members of the public were allowed to mingle with reporters and television camera crews on the sidewalk a few feet from the President.

Mr. Johns and Mr. Steed said the President is most vulnerable to attack when entering or leaving hotels and at times when it is publicly known that he will be in the open at a specific place. Mr. Reagan, like his predecessors, habitually pumps the hands of hundreds of onlookers on such occasions.

Agents are trained to spot an odd facial expression or hand movement that might suggest someone is reaching for a weapon. But they say the President accepts some risk of attack whenever he makes an announced public appearance where people can get near him. "That's what gives the Secret Service ulcers," Mr. Steed said.

He said it would be more prudent for the President to enter and leave hotels like the Hilton through underground garages, where possible. The Hilton has such a garage, but it couldn't be learned whether the Secret Service had suggested using it instead of letting the President walk in the open for the few feet between the VIP door and his limousine. President Carter routinely used the VIP entrance, a small door some distance from the public entrance.

Mr. Reagan has been particularly fond of holding sidewalk chats with reporters and sometimes members of the public. Reporters have referred to him as "the curbside President."

James Baker, White House chief of staff, indicated that the President might change his method of mingling with the public but that he thinks Mr. Reagan won't. "We will have, I am sure, recommendations from the (Secret) Service, and it may be that those could be convincing," he said. "We'd just have to take a look at them and see."

Mr. Baker said the Secret Service hasn't suggested that the President wear a bulletproof vest since assuming office, although Mr. Reagan wore one several times during last fall's Presidential Campaign. Former President Ford took to wearing such a vest after attempts on his life.

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Violent crime: new vigor in the search for solutions

By Julia Malone
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The attempted assassination of the President comes on the heels of growing concern about violent crime in the United States.

Just hours after the attempt on the President's life, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that incidents of major crimes jumped by 10 percent in 1980. FBI Director William H. Webster called it the biggest increase in five years and "a continuing cause for concern by law enforcement and the American people."

US Chief Justice Warren E. Burger grabbed the news headlines with his speech in February decrying crime.

And the Senate Judiciary Committee reports that letters are pouring in from citizens who are "very, very upset about safety in their neighborhoods."

Many people now are learning what

criminologists have known for years: that the US has the highest crime rates among Western industrialized nations. The rate of reported offenses is "three or four times" that of similar countries, says Graeme Newman, professor of criminal justice at the State University of New York at Albany.

The murder rate for the first half of the 1970s was 9 per 100,000 in the US. Meanwhile, the corresponding rate for Canada was 2.4, for the United Kingdom 1.0, and for Japan 2.

It's guns, say some observers. The private arsenals in American households now add up to 50 million handguns. Virtually every other Western industrialized country puts tight controls on guns.

Other experts blame race discrimination, the anonymity of big-city living, and the materialism of the culture.

Congress, which is traditionally expected to come up with instant solutions for such problems, is considering a stack of bills to deal with crime.

In the outrage and shock following this week's events, Capitol Hill is bracing itself for a renewed controversy over gun control. Thirteen years ago, it took the killings of Robert F. Kennedy and of Martin Luther King Jr. to force Congress to pass limited gun-control laws.

Now Rep. Peter Rodino (D) of New Jersey, who heads the House Judiciary Committee, is pledging to redouble his efforts to get a new, stiffer law.

His bill is expected to call for banning the so-called "Saturday night special," as small, inexpensive guns are sometimes called, and provide a 21-day waiting period for anyone wanting to buy a handgun, as well as require dealers to keep records of serial numbers for 10 years.

So far, Representative Rodino has had little success with his bill, which failed to make it to full committee consideration last year. Meanwhile, in the Senate, Sen. James A. McClure (R) of Idaho is reported to be almost ready to present a bill to cut back on enforcement of the 1968 law.

Congress is working on other bills that use the carrot-and-stick approach to fighting crime. Rodino wants a "victim compensation" law that would repay crime victims, but only if they cooperate with the police.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill aimed at keeping convicted felons in jail by cutting off access to federal courts. And two other bills in the Senate would require courts to consider evidence, even if police obtained it illegally.

The Senate also is considering a bill to set legally acceptable procedures for capital punishment.

President Reagan, now a victim of violence, had already pushed violent crime closer to the forefront by naming it as the top priority for the US Department of Justice. (President Carter had targeted white-collar crime.)

And Attorney General William French Smith has announced a special task force to recommend new federal laws to combat violent crime.

James Q. Wilson, a member of that task force and a professor of government at Harvard University, said that the assassination attempt would have little effect on the group's work. And he bristled at the idea that the crime against the President was an indictment of American society.

"It is intellectually shabby to say that when a single deranged person does something heinous, it is a commentary on society as a whole," said Professor Wilson in a telephone interview. He added that even in the 1830s American cities had high crime rates and that no "instant theories" will resolve the problem.

Despite the Reagan administration's pronouncements on violent crime, the proposed new budget shows no major spending plans in the area. In fact, the new budget for the Department of the Treasury, which enforces handgun laws, shows a big cut.

Firearms compliance inspections will be "deemphasized and phased down during fiscal year 1982," says a Treasury Department budget document.

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OBSERVER

Once
Again

By Russell Baker

This began as an amiable, tongue-in-cheek piece about the Reagan Administration's decision to bring back the battleship, but a friend burst into the room. Somebody had shot at the President. The bulletins tumbled out of him: The President's press secretary shot in the head. Policeman shot. Secret Service agent shot.

Despite so many years of it, the responses were precisely the same as always. Incredulity. Then a wave of horror and revulsion. The involuntary groan: "My God." Then the dash for the television set. One has been through all this so many times before that the moves have become conditioned reflexes.

Across the country, the whole nation was running through the same reflexive responses. Millions and millions and millions of people so diverse that no leader can induce them to make three consecutive notes in harmony, but a single gunman could instantly orchestrate a national gavotte of incredulity, horror and revulsion ending in a continental town meeting before the television screen.

There was the usual fiddling with the TV dials, the usual pleading from the assembling crowd for a better focus in the picture, the usual shaken network news people switching the camera from place to place, the usual film of the assault played over and over in slow motion.

Fortunately, the President had not been hit. Naturally, the first bulletins from Dallas in 1963 came to mind. "Shots were fired near the President's car," they said. No indication that President Kennedy had been hit, though he had been.

Then another bulletin: First bulletin in error. Bullet lodged in President Reagan's lung. Surgery imminent. Vice President Bush recalled to Washington from Texas. Cabinet officers assembling at the White House. A glimpse of Mrs. Reagan running into the hospital emergency room.

Something must be said about all this, but nothing remains to be said that has not been said before over and over. Everyone is tired of ragings against the easy availability of handguns. That's the tired old liberal response every time, and Congress is as tired of having to ignore it as the pistol lobby is tired of having to explain that guns don't kill people, people kill people.

Anyhow, what sense does it make any more? There are so many pistols out there, millions and millions of them. An acquaintance of mine died not long ago at the hands of a burglar who happened to have one as he went about his work. I went to attend the funeral and before I got back John Lennon died at the hands of an autograph seeker who happened to have a pistol.

On each occasion I heard the news with incredulity, followed by a wave of horror and revulsion and an involuntary groan of "My God." For my acquaintance there was no dash to the TV set to get the bulletins, only a frantic series of long-distance telephone calls.

Over the years I have uttered that "My God" for John Kennedy at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for his brother Robert at 7 A.M. on a beautiful June morning, for Martin Luther King on a windy spring night, for my friend just before bedtime in the Christmas sea-

son, for Ronald Reagan in the middle of a rainy afternoon with an amiable, tongue-in-cheek piece about battleships in the typewriter.

It was not uttered upon the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. What came out then was, "You're kidding!" I was at a very late Sunday morning breakfast engrossed in newspapers when a child who had been watching television saw Oswald shot and came running. "You're kidding!" I said, dashing as always for the television set, and arriving in time to see Oswald shot again on tape, and then again and again as the tape was rerun.

Almost always, however, as happened again when the first bulletin about President Reagan was announced, what instinctively emerged was "My God." These were the words — "My God" — that the co-pilot of the Enola Gay entered in his diary when he looked back on the first atomic bomb exploding on Hiroshima.

What the words express, I suppose, is a sense of something happening that is too horrible for a man to grasp. In the case of our increasingly commonplace American shootings, this horror transcends the violence committed upon the dead and wounded. It is the destruction of the fragile civility of American society that causes the shudders.

The true horror is the constantly mounting evidence that our efforts to govern our relationships with each other civilly through discourse, accommodation and peaceable democratic persuasion can be destroyed in an instant by the whim of a gunslinger; and the awful implication that, finally, our destiny is at the mercy of maniacs.

So there will be no amiable, tongue-in-cheek discussion of battleships today. That would be civil discourse, which is out of place while we still lie in shock under the power of the gun.

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