

Secret Service Faces Changes in Its Procedures as a Result of the Assassination

SECURITY SETUP TO BE TIGHTENED

Slaying Is Said to Disprove Myth That Agents Can Dictate to Presidents

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The assassin's bullets that took the life of President Kennedy shattered the proud record of the century-old United States Secret Service and the 400 men who wear its star. It also shattered a myth about the men who protect the lives of Presidents.

Over the years the myth has grown that the Secret Service can dictate to the President what he may and may not do where the safety of his person and his family are involved. It is a myth that Presidents have helped perpetrate by their grumbles over the protective measures exercised by the Secret Service.

The Kennedy assassination seems likely to turn this myth into reality.

Until yesterday, the service had prided itself in never having lost a President. It received the assignment of protecting Presidents in 1901 after the assassination of President McKinley.

Every agent knew today that some changes would be made.

Procedures to Be Tightened

Security procedures would be tightened. If a President decided to venture on foot beyond the White House grounds, he would be preceded, flanked and followed by agents forming a protective screen.

The same system would be followed on motor trips beyond the grounds. The motorcycle escort, which President Kennedy first frowned on and then banished, was back on the job today.

How far the tightening of security would go depends on the personal habits of Lyndon B. Johnson as President. But, if necessary, he would be "told" either that or Congress would be advised that its orders to safeguard the life of the President could not be discharged.

Such was the mood of the 58 frustrated and angry young men who make up the Secret Service's White House detail as they moved quickly and quietly today about their assignments between the Executive Mansion and President Johnson's private residence in Washington's Spring Valley section six miles away.

They wanted to talk about yesterday's calamity at Dallas. Their consciences were clear. They had done everything they could in setting up security arrangements that had to include the Dallas police. But they knew that the service was somehow on trial in the public mind, and the order had come from high in the White House to "clam up."

Questions Were Asked

They knew that people in Government and across the nation were asking whether there was no way to protect the life of the President against the twisted mentalities of potential assassins that exist in every big city.

Men grown old in the business of guarding Presidents gave this answer:

"A President is just as safe as he permits himself to be."

Another way of saying the same thing is that nobody can protect the President by means that he will not accept.

That is why nobody in a position to do so even thought of telling John F. Kennedy yesterday that he must use the protective "bubble-top" or the bullet-proof side windows with which the rented Lincoln Continental touring car is equipped.

The removable top is made of clear molded plastic. It was designed for protection against weather. The plastic is not bullet proof, but it may deflect a bullet fired from a considerable distance.

President Kennedy had let it be known repeatedly and sometimes curtly that he wanted no part of the "bubble-top" on a clear day.

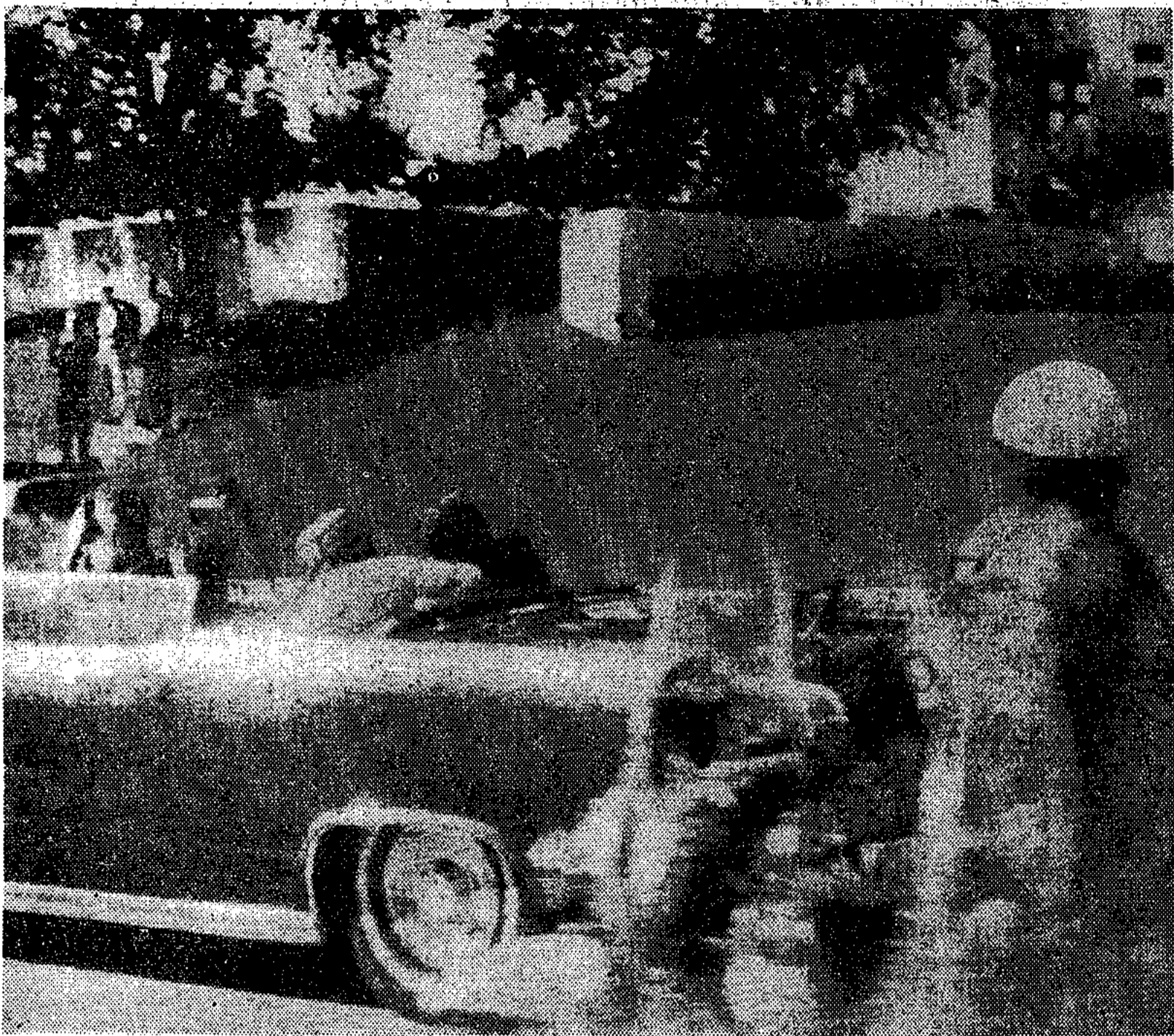
Dwight D. Eisenhower disliked the "bubble-top" as much as President Kennedy did. On his visits to New York City the General usually dispensed with it in clear weather at the Manhattan end of the Queens-Midtown Tunnel.

Nobody Is Immune

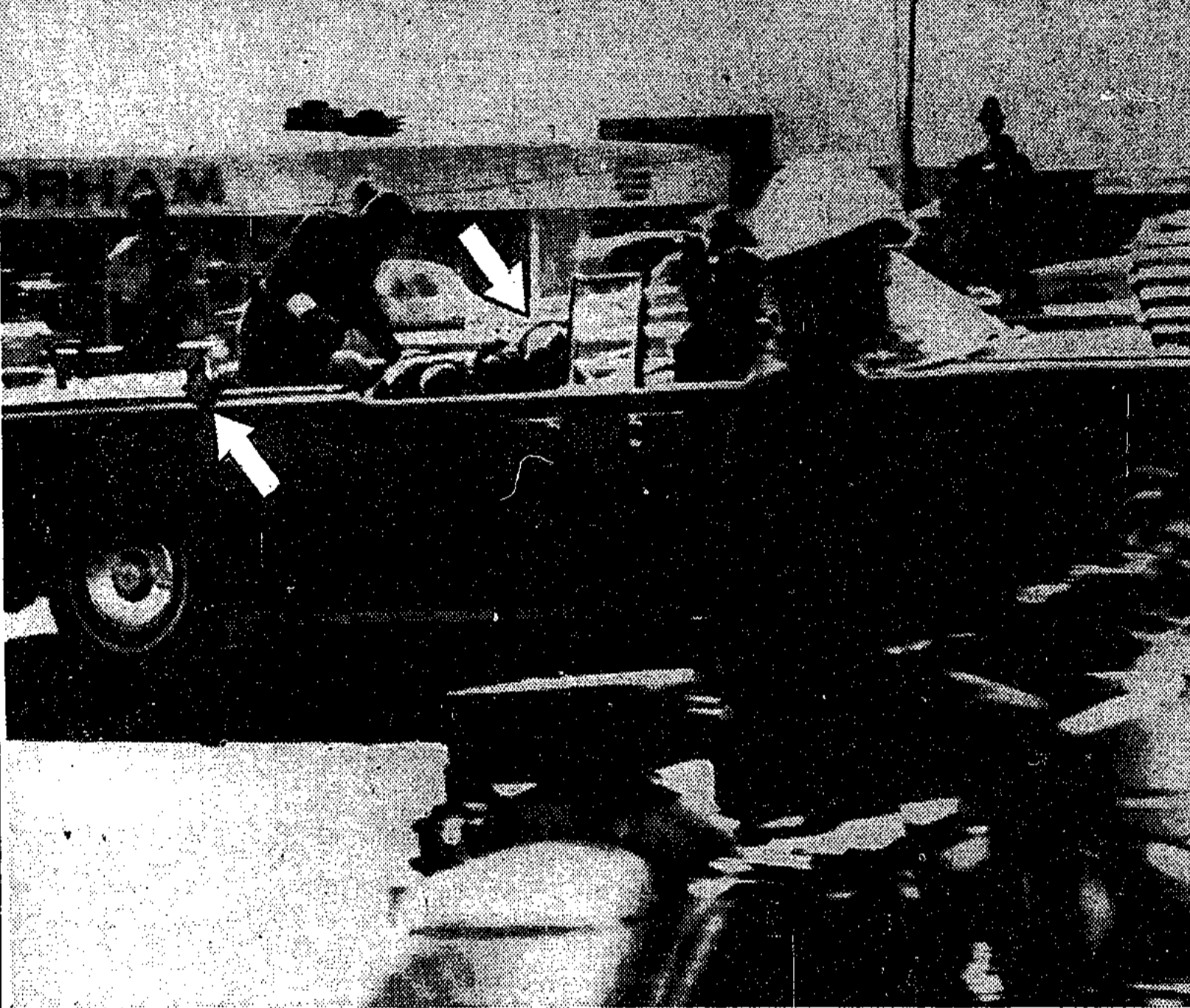
Not even the chief of the whole service is immune to Presidential ire. One was ousted by former President Truman for his premature assumption of protective duties with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey when he appeared a certain winner in the Presidential election of 1948.

Secret Service agents knew even before he went to the White House that President Kennedy would be hard to "cover." He was vigorous and impulsive. Movement was instinctive. It was natural for him to leave the mansion with the King of Morocco and walk across Pennsylvania Avenue to Blair House at the height of the rush hour without a word to agents who came pounding down the driveway in hot pursuit.

But, according to some of those who have known him longest, there were more profound reasons for the late President's apparent disdain for ordinary security measures. As President, he was also the leader of the non-Communist world. He considered it important to appear to the world as a free man among free men. What



AT TIME OF SHOOTING: Spectator took this picture with a Polaroid camera just as President slumped after shot.



MOMENTS AFTER ASSASSINATION: An amateur photographer watching the motorcade took this picture soon after the President and Governor John B. Connally were shot. The left arrow points to Mr. Kennedy's foot hanging over the side of car, and the right arrow indicates Mrs. Connally. Man standing in rear is a Secret Serviceman.

better way to demonstrate the difference between a free and open society and a police state, than to appear openly before the public without a protective screen?

The same attitude led the President to reach out from his open car or to leave it altogether to shake hands with a well-wisher. It was that way in Rome in July when a man grabbed the President around the neck, kissed his cheek and toppled him over a wooden barricade.

He Wanted to Greet People

This incident occurred as the President walked along a barricade separating him from the crowd in front of Rome's city hall. He only wanted to shake hands with the Italian people.

In Cork, later, a good-natured crowd broke the police lines. One admirer continued to grip the President's hand as his car started off. Mr. Kennedy tried pushing the man away with his left hand. A Secret Service agent intervened, and the man let go. The President fell twisting into the rear seat with the agent tumbling on top of him. No one was hurt.

The President did not disregard police lines only on foreign streets. When he visited New York a week before his death, he banned the usual motorcycle police escort.

After his car stopped for a red light at the Avenue of the Americas and 54th Street, it was immobilized by a surrounding throng of youngsters attending a convention of the Catholic Youth Organization nearby. It took a band of uniformed patrolmen with their nightsticks raised as a precaution to free the vehicle.

Ringling in the ears of more than one Secret Service man today was the remark of ranking police official at the time: "If anything happens, the police and the Secret Service will be left holding the big fat bag."

Members of the White House detail had become increasingly jittery during the last year. Mr. Kennedy's insistence on showing himself and his disregard of readily available security techniques and equipment caused their concern. But there was nothing they could do about it. They expect it will be different with President Johnson.

They believe that any man who saw yesterday's tragedy at Dallas must appreciate the need to cooperate on all security suggestions. Those who talked with him on his return soon

Movie Amateur Filmed Attack; Sequence Is Sold to Magazine

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

An amateur movie camera enthusiast in Dallas recorded a 15-second close-up sequence showing the actual impact of the assassin's fire on President Kennedy.

The 8-millimeter film clip in color was sold by the photographer, Abraham Zapruder, for about \$40,000 to Time-Life, Inc. Life magazine will publish the pictures in its issue dated Friday, Nov. 29. The issue will be on the street next Tuesday.

The editors said that time limitations did not permit reproduction in color. The pictures will be printed in black and white.

Mr. Zapruder, president of Jennifer Juniors, Inc., a dress shop in downtown Dallas, declined yesterday in a telephone conversation, to discuss the film or the arrangement for its sale.

A secretary to Mr. Zapruder, speaking from the offices of the dress shop, said that the Secret Service had sent agents to examine Mr. Zapruder's film and had permitted him to keep or sell it.

The film was developed Friday night. Time-Life editors said yesterday that it had been studied by their Dallas representatives, who were authorized

President 2d to Belong To Disciples of Christ

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Johnson is the second President to belong to the Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ).

The other was President James A. Garfield, who was shot by an assassin on July 2, 1881, and died on Sept. 19.

The Disciples of Christ, as the church is commonly known, was founded in the nineteenth century by Presbyterian ministers who disagreed with certain tenets of the Presbyterian faith.

The church numbers about 1.8 million members in the United States. It is congregational in structure.

Walker Says Assassination Shows the 'Internal Threat'

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 23 (AP)—Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker said here today that "the death of Mr. Kennedy is not as surprising as it is tragic."

In a statement he said, "The tragic events of yesterday demonstrate the internal threat that can never be underestimated."

Mr. Walker resigned from the Army two years ago in a dispute over his anti-Communist indoctrination of troops.

"My sympathy for the Kennedy family is no less than it is for the millions of people who have sustained equal losses in the fight for freedom," he said.

"The sacrifices of our leading American family is the sacrifice of every American for peace. There is every dread at this grave hour for strength and unity without recrimination that only reflects differences in beliefs regarding an acceptable price for peace."

VOICE OF AMERICA ALTERS ITS FORMAT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Voice of America abandoned its normal programs today to accent the news of the assassination of President Kennedy, its aftermath and worldwide reactions to it.

The change affected both English-language and foreign-language broadcasts in 36 languages.

In both cases the Voice adhered to its policy of offering straight news, much of it taken from the news agencies. In the case of normal commercial radio broadcasts, the story was continuously brought up to date. Today's leading item concerned the activities of President Johnson.

The worldwide English-language broadcast stayed on the air continuously after the assassination. There were 10 minutes of news on the hour and five on the half-hour, each devoted almost exclusively to the Presidential story.

Between news broadcasts the program was devoted to what a spokesman called "appropriate music."

The news included considerable reaction to Mr. Kennedy's death from statesmen and leadership figures around the world. The foreign-language broadcasts went on the air at the regularly scheduled times, but their format was also changed to reflect the Presidential tragedy.

GOLDWATER HOLDS TO COURSE FOR '64

Indicates Tragedy Will Not Alter His Political Plans

Senator Barry Goldwater voiced shock and sorrow yesterday over the death of President Kennedy, but he indicated the tragedy would have no effect on his political plans.

In Muncie, Ind., where he attended services for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ray Johnson, the Arizona Republican was asked by newsmen whether the assassination would change any political plans he may have for running for the Presidency in 1964. He replied, "No, not that I can see."

Mr. Goldwater has not yet announced his candidacy, but he is considered the leading contender for the Republican nomination.

The Senator said he thought the death of President Kennedy and the succession of President Johnson would not affect the standing of the United States in world affairs.

"I have confidence in Lyndon Johnson," he said. "And I think now is a time that will test Americans of all faiths and both parties. We must give this man our full cooperation and our prayers and work with him; and let's see the kind of President that he will be."

He continued: "President Johnson certainly has the training; he has the instincts; he has the ability. I think we must now, as a nation, unite behind him and help him all we can; and go the usual course of helping a President—of being critical when it's needed and helpful when that's needed."

The Senator's comments were broadcast on nationwide radio and television.

Mr. Goldwater said he would return to Washington to attend President Kennedy's funeral tomorrow.

He said he and his wife had been "extremely shocked" at news of the assassination, "shocked to think that the world has to lose a young leader at a time like this and in a way like that."

Effects of Injury Varied

The status and future of the survivor then were dependent upon the areas of the brain that had been damaged or destroyed.

If a bullet went through the silent area of the frontal lobe and damage was minimal, sometimes there was little change in the individual.

Some wounds in the frontal lobe, however, could produce the same symptoms as a therapeutic lobotomy.

This is a surgical procedure, sometimes performed in cases of severe and uncontrollable psychoses, in which a portion of the frontal lobe is deliberately removed. After such a procedure, the individual usually changes from a dynamic, driving, manic type to a passive, quiet, lethargic personality.

If too much of the frontal lobe is destroyed, these patients may revert to a vegetative existence.

If the main damage is in the temporal lobe of the brain the patient is left paralyzed on the opposite side, possibly with loss of sensation, and aphasia.

Frustrating Disability

Aphasia is that tragic condition commonly suffered by victims of a stroke. The ability to think is intact but although one recognizes an object he is unable to put the word and object together.

Aphasia is one of the most frustrating disabilities. We all know the frustration when we are unable to remember an old friend's name.

Multiply this frustration by infinity and that is the way the aphasic patient feels. Usually much can be accomplished by patient, long-term training. But

The Kennedy Wound

Fatal Shot Struck Base of His Skull, Causing Immediate Unconsciousness

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

The world is still numbingly stunned, and in a state of continuing shock as it grieves over the tragic death of President Kennedy.

We who mourn can be grateful for the fact that he felt no pain, that unconsciousness was instantaneous and death was swift and certain.

A high-velocity bullet that ripped through the base of the skull tore away the bone and brain tissue, striking the vital areas of the brain, the pons and medulla that control and regulate the vital functions of respiration and circulation.

After such a devastating wound from a high-powered rifle, what chance is there for life and what does life hold if one is saved?

Such wounds are common in war. In World War I, even though a bullet missed the vital areas of the brain controlling the basic functions of the heart and respiration and if the great blood vessels of the brain were spared, recovery was very rare because of secondary infection producing meningitis, abscesses and even infection in the blood stream itself.

In World War II, if one survived the initial assault, the chances for recovery were much greater, for neurosurgical teams operated directly behind the front lines, where immediate emergency surgery was done.

The patient was then evacuated to a base hospital and then by air to specialized centers in the United States.

This emergency surgery plus antibiotics to control infection, and a better knowledge of the use of plasma and blood, saved many lives.

Surgeon Issues Report

This was substantiated in a medical report issued by Dr. Tom Shires, chief surgeon at Parkland Hospital and professor of surgery at the University of Texas—Southwest Medical School. He stated:

"Medically, it was apparent the President was not alive when he was brought in. There was no spontaneous respiration. He had dilated, fixed pupils. It was obvious he had a lethal head wound."

"Technically, however, by using vigorous resuscitation, intravenous tubes and all the usual supportive measures, we were able to raise a semblance of heartbeat."

"I am absolutely sure he never knew what hit him."

If a patient recovers from severe brain damage, he may have any one of these specific disabilities or a combination of all of them.

However, there is often another devastating condition that comes after severe brain damage. These are epileptiform convulsions due not only to the damage itself but also to adhesions that are part of the healing process.

World of Anxiety

These convulsive seizures can usually be more or less controlled with modern drugs.

However, even if the convulsions are rare, the sword of Damocles hangs over the injured head of the individual, for he knows not when a convulsion will strike and therefore lives in a world of continuing fear and anxiety.

The most tragic patients coming to rehabilitation centers are those with severe brain damage. They are always depressed, at times confused with problems in locomotion and hand function and often unsteady in gait. In some, intelligence has been spared but the means of communication has been lost.

The road back to some kind of life limited by disability is a tough, frustrating, and difficult road. Even with all of the modern facilities and opportunities in rehabilitation and with courage in depth on the part of the patient, a satisfying, productive, dignified life is often not attainable.

If the President had been spared but the means of communication had been lost, the President suffered no pain or anguish. For us, and for his loved ones left behind, there is at least the consolation that he was spared any suffering and the future did not present the insurmountable odds that often the bravest cannot conquer.

Two Bullets Reported To Have Hit Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—President Kennedy was shot twice yesterday, White House sources said today.

The first reports said the President was killed by one bullet.

Staff doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas said yesterday only that the sniper's bullet pierced the midsection of the front part of his neck and emerged from the top of his skull.

The White House sources said they understood that one bullet hit Mr. Kennedy in the neck. He bent forward, turned his head and was struck in the skull by the second bullet, the sources said.

A MASS OF REQUIEM CAN BE SAID TODAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Vatican's Apostolic Delegate to the United States, the Most Rev. Egidio Vagnozzi, said today that every Roman Catholic church in the United States would be permitted one requiem mass tomorrow.

The permission was extraordinary because, according to Catholic practice, funeral masses and requiems, or masses in commemoration of the dead, are not permitted on Sundays or holy days.

The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States issued a statement praising the first Catholic President as a "compassionate champion of peace and brotherhood" and petitioning God for "the repose of his soul in the company of his Creator and Redeemer."

The bishops said Mr. Kennedy had "described his own life" when he said in his inaugural address, "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

London Statue of Kennedy Is Goal of a Memorial Fund

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—A newspaper announced today the opening of a memorial fund to erect a statue to the late President Kennedy in London.

"Few of the thirty-five American Presidents have touched the hearts and minds of the British people as have Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy," the conservative Sunday Telegraph said on its front page.

"There are statues in London of the first two. There certainly should be a third."

The paper announced that it had donated £1,000 (\$2,800) and invited readers to give not more than £1 (\$2.80) each to the Kennedy Memorial Fund.

Strike in Palermo Postponed

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