

New Assassin's Law Suggested By Commission

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, said today it is "perhaps too late" for Congress to act before adjourning on the Warren Commission's recommendations for guarding presidents.

But such legislation should be made "one of the first orders of business" when the new Congress convenes in January, he said.

The commission, among other things, recommended enactment of a bill making it a federal crime to assassinate a president or vice president. Such a crime, unless committed on a federal reservation or other place where the federal government has specific jurisdiction, is now punishable only under state law.

Talking with reporters, Mansfield said it might be well for Congress to await the recommendations of a special panel named by President Johnson to weigh the suggestions of the Warren Commission.

WORK NEEDED

"There is considerable work to be done on this in the executive branch," he added. "But I believe we can make it one of the first orders of business for the new Congress."

Earlier, Mansfield had said in an interview that he felt Congress should stay in session to act swiftly on recommendations for tightening security in the guard-

ing of presidents.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, said procedure likely will be discussed when the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, meets tomorrow.

Several bills already are pending before the committee which would make it a federal crime to kill president or vice president.

MORE PROTECTION

The committee is expected to take up legislation sponsored by Mansfield and Dirksen to provide Secret Service protection for candidates for President and vice president in the future.

Its enactment would extend such protection to GOP presidential nominee Barry Goldwater and the two major party vice presidential candidates.

Kirksen described the commission's report as "a thorough-going job" but said he didn't believe the staff which drafted it got sufficient credit as one of the ablest

committee are Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President for national security affairs.

The President named no chairman for his committee. It was understood, however, Secretary Dillon, as the ranking member

and most competent such groups ever assembled.

He said he thought the summary was "entirely too long."

And he said he was not too sure "the sharp criticisms of the Secret Service and the FBI were well taken."

Dirksen said that the committee should hear testimony from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover before recommending legislation in this field.

Members of the President's of the panel, would have general supervision over the group.

The committee is expected to canvass possible need for further measures to increase presidential protection and possibly the key question, raised by the commission, as to whether all or part of the protective functions of the Secret Service should be turned over to some other agency.

The commission report said Secret Service precautions for Kennedy were inadequate. It said methods now in use request drastic overhauling, suggesting that President Johnson and Congress decide whether to turn over to some other agency than the Secret Service the assignment of guarding the President.