Counsel Lennox McLendon, had Reynolds turned to Baker for advice about an abortion? Replied Reynolds: "I felt if anyone should know, he should, sir."

Baker also steered Reynolds to Lyndon Johnson. That was in 1957, only two years after Senate Majority Leader Johnson had suffered a heart attack. The Senator was having trouble finding an insurance company that would give him life insurance. Reynolds went looking on Johnson's behalf, talked to three companies, and finally found that the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. would write the policy. Manhattan issued a first policy of $50,000, and shortly afterward, when it had covered part of its risk through a reinsurance company, issued another policy of $50,000 for Johnson.

Out of Gratitude. In the course of those negotiations, Reynolds said, it was suggested to him by Walter Jenkins, then and now a top Johnson aide, that

STAN WAYMAN—LIFE

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE JENKINS
Time to advertise.

he buy advertising time on Lady Bird Johnson's radio-TV station in Austin. Reynolds said he bought $1,208 worth of advertising on the station.

"Did you buy this advertising time to advertise your insurance business?" asked Nebraska's Republican Senator Carl T. Curtis.

Reynolds: No, sir.

Curtis: Why did you buy it?

Reynolds: Because it was expected of me, sir.

Curtis: Who conveyed that thought to you?

Reynolds: Mr. Walter Jenkins.

Reynolds testified that in 1959 Bobby Baker suggested that Reynolds might further show his gratitude by giving a stereo phonograph to the Johnson family. Again Reynolds went along. "I supplied Bobby with a catalogue," said Reynolds, "and he said he had taken it out for Mrs. Johnson to make a selection." Reynolds told the committee that he purchased a set and had it installed in Johnson's home at a cost of $588. Did Johnson know, asked West Virginia's Democratic Senator Robert Byrd, that the stereo was a gift from Reynolds? Replied Reynolds: "The invoice delivered to Johnson's home showed that the charges were to be sent to Don Reynolds." It was two years later, said Reynolds, that Johnson purchased another $100,000 in life insurance through him (for a total of $200,000).

In answer to all this, White House Aide Jenkins swore in an affidavit that he had no knowledge "of any arrangement by which Reynolds purchased time on the TV station." Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said that the President had assumed the stereo to be a gift from "a longtime employee," not Reynolds. And President Johnson, in the course of an impromptu press conference, brought up the matter himself. Said he: "The Baker family gave us a stereo set. We used it for a period, and we had exchanged gifts before. He was an employee of the public and had no business pending before me and was asking for nothing, and so far as I know expected nothing in return, any more than I did when I had presented him with gifts." With that, Johnson cut off questions and left the press conference.

A Difference. Republicans, understandably, had a field day with the Reynolds testimony. G.O.P. National Chairman William Miller called the stereo gift "an atrocious thing and a travesty of justice." Said Delaware's Republican Senator John J. Williams: "I see no difference in the acceptance of an expensive stereo and in the acceptance of a mink or vicuña coat, a deep freeze or an Oriental rug."

There was, in fact, a difference. On the basis of the record so far, neither Johnson nor Baker was guilty of using his public office for private gain. In the Reynolds deal, Johnson got what he wanted: some personal life insurance. Reynolds also got what he wanted: his insurance commissions.

Still, the Baker probe was just getting started, and Washington was alive with reports that the names of Bobby Baker and Lyndon Johnson would be even more closely connected.

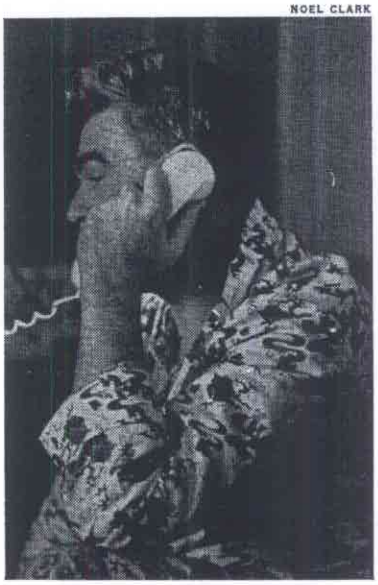
For the Defense

Jack Ruby's lawyers last week laid out the strategy for getting him off scot-free from the most widely viewed killing in world history. It was only a bail hearing in Dallas' criminal court, but in its course the lawyers clearly showed their intent to prove that Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald while temporarily insane from the shock of President Kennedy's assassination. If Chief Counsel Melvin Belli can prove that—and prove as well that Ruby is now recovered—it is possible that, under Texas law, Ruby could be a free man.

The bulk of the testimony at the bail hearing came from defense witnesses who have examined Ruby since his imprisonment. Chief among them were Yale Psychologist Roy Schafer and New York Psychiatrist Walter Bromberg. According to Schafer, Ruby has an IQ of 109—meaning that he tests higher in intelligence than 73% of the population. But he also suffers from brain damage that results in a kind of epilepsy which produces blackouts and loss of self-control. "There were frequent occasions of mild confusion," said Schafer, describing the 9½-hour series of tests that he gave Ruby. "His speech was loose. Some statements were almost incoherent. His perception of some test items was grossly distorted. Some of the ideas he entertained were peculiar and inappropriate, with elements of absurdity he was not aware of. He has an inability to think hypothetically. Often there is only one answer for him that can be right. He had difficulty in using abstractions, even the abstract words of everyday life such as 'tool' and 'food'."

Big Guy. Psychiatrist Bromberg interviewed members of Ruby's family as well as Ruby, constructed a vivid pic-

NOEL CLARK



INSURANCE BROKER REYNOLDS
Took the hint.

ture of a fellow baffled since childhood. Ruby's parents were separated when he was twelve. His father was a "heavy drinker"; his mother was committed to a mental hospital. In brawls, he twice received severe head injuries, once from a pistol handle. He lost the tip of his left index finger after somebody bit it to the bone. "He thinks he's tough," said Bromberg. "He is a fighter—geared to attack all his life." But he is also subject to "basic emotional instability so severe that occasionally he breaks out crying for no apparent reason."

Bromberg noted that though Ruby telephoned his sister after Kennedy was killed and said, "I will have to leave Dallas—Dallas is ruined," he cheered up considerably by hanging around police headquarters after Oswald's capture. He felt "like a big guy, being in with the police." Ruby's feeling toward Kennedy, explained Bromberg, approached "a love that passed beyond a rational appreciation of a great man, coming out of his unconscious." His killing of Oswald "was in response to

an irresistible impulse. His knowledge of right and wrong was obliterated at the time of the crime."

Brain Waves. Between courtroom sessions, Ruby held an impromptu press conference in which he kept licking his lips, started by speaking coherently, and ended up in tears. "I am very upset about the whole affair," he said. "They've been using the word angry about me, and that word is not in my vocabulary. I never have used the word in my life." He was neither irrational nor incoherent when reporters questioned him about stories that he and Oswald had been mixed up in a sinister plot and that even Fidel Castro had played a role in the event. Said Ruby: "I never talked to Oswald in my life, and I never saw him before, and I never knew him in my life." He admitted that he had been in Cuba in 1959, but said that he had gone there only for a vacation. He did have a plan to export Jeeps and other goods to Cuba. "I wanted to get out of the beer business," he said. He saw no reason for not trying to do business with Castro as the situation then existed. After all, he observed quite logically, no less a figure than Jack Paar had gone to Havana to conduct some friendly interviews with Fidel.

As last week's hearing turned out, Ruby did not get bond. Instead, the court appointed three psychiatrists who will perform neuropsychiatric tests—brain wave, spinal taps, blood serology—to determine if Ruby is suffering from physical, brain-destroying diseases.

DEMOCRATS

Where the Gold Is

Smiling, relaxed and seemingly confident, Ohio's Democratic Senator Stephen Young flew into Columbus for a pleasant formality—endorsement for re-election by his party's state convention. Young, 74, visited a few longtime friends, got a good night's sleep, and next day delivered a convention keynote speech larded with catch phrases about "the united Democratic Party of Ohio." Without even waiting for the convention vote, he returned to Washington.

What happened after that in Columbus did not leave Ohio's Democratic Party very united. In a convention floor brawl, supporters of Astronaut John Glenn Jr., who had announced only three days before as a Democratic candidate for Young's seat, managed to withhold the endorsement from Young, or anyone else, and turn the state's May 5 Democratic senatorial primary into a bitter scramble.

"Playing It by Ear." "We had no battle plan, no set procedure for working the convention," said a Glenn backer. "What happened was mostly playing it by ear." That's mainly how Space Hero Glenn himself played it. While Incumbent Young relaxed, Glenn telephoned at least 70 convention delegates. Because Glenn is still a Government employee (his resignation from the Marine Corps will be effective March 1), the Hatch Act precluded active convention politicking. But he received a stream of delegates in his hotel suite, where he signed autographs, flashed his famous grin and made his pitch.

Fearing that they might permanently alienate Young loyalists, the Glenn men never pushed for an outright endorsement for their candidate. Instead, Richard Christiansen, Democratic minority whip in the Ohio House, rose on the convention floor to challenge a committee report calling for endorsement of a single candidate. "When we have two great Americans seeking election as Senator, we should not endorse one to the exclusion of the other," he cried. In a roll call taken amid tumultuous shouting, the convention voted 343 to 328 against endorsing any candidate. That amounted to a victory for Glenn, and his backers swiftly moved for adjournment. Again they won.

TV & Women. Some voices were raised in doubt. The Toledo Blade, for one, editorialized that Glenn has about as much right to run for the Senate as Young does to become an astronaut. But, judged one Ohio Republican worriedly, "He's where the gold is. With television and women today and with a guy looking like a young Eisenhower, you've got to say he's strong."

Certainly Glenn will need strength. Young has served notice that he intends to fight. Whoever wins that encounter will probably face Robert Taft Jr. in the general election. And Taft, who possesses a politically potent name and who has served his political apprenticeship in both the Ohio legislature and the U.S. Congress, may be even tougher to beat than outer space.

REPUBLICANS

Getting Personal

The campaign for the Republican presidential nomination was getting personal.

Barry Goldwater, who spent three days campaigning in New Hampshire last week, complained that Nelson Rockefeller, immediately prior to President Kennedy's assassination and the 30-day political moratorium that followed, had issued misleading statements about Goldwater's views on such subjects as the income tax and the United Nations. "It hurt me because I couldn't do anything to set the record straight on these issues during the moratorium," said Goldwater. Moreover, he insisted that Rocky's own views were downright Democratic. "I've been surprised," he said, "at the number of President Johnson's points Rockefeller agrees with and supports."

"I Can't Tell You." As he had shown before, Goldwater was impressive when enunciating his general principles. But when pressed for details, he tended to weaken. Thus, in Wolfeboro, he insisted that the cost of U.S. Government could and should be cut by $5 billion to $7 billion. But when it came to what reductions should be made, he

AP

BARRY & WIFE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
From weak details . . .

faltered. "I can't tell you where there is fat," he said. "But I have definite suspicions as to where it is."

Governor Rockefeller, who sent his $2.9 billion pay-as-you-go budget to the New York state legislature last week, spent only half a day in New Hampshire—but he drew good crowds and peppered them with some scathing references to Goldwater's campaign. "There is nothing so powerful as truth," he said. "I think it's just about time we had some truth in this campaign." He called for "an end to the attempt to distort, to deceive and to trick" Republicans into voting for a candidate who did not measure up to such G.O.P. heroes as Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt and

WALTER BENNETT

ROCKY SPEAKING TO YOUNG REPUBLICANS
. . . to scathing attacks.