

Secret Service Had Warning on Moore

Psychiatric Testing Is Ordered

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO,
Sept. 23 — Sara Jane Moore was ordered today to undergo psychiatric examination of her competence to stand trial on charges of attempting to assassinate President Ford.

The 45-year-old woman, who fired a .38-caliber bullet at Mr. Ford on Monday, was committed to San Diego Metropolitan Correctional Center for mental tests that make take up to 60 days.

A plump, matronly figure in pale blue pants suit, Moore appeared calm but did not speak during the 28-minute proceeding before Federal Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff Jr. Her court-appointed attorney, James F. Hewitt, described his client outside the courtroom as "vague and disjointed."

Hewitt said that her defense against the charge of assault on the President in the shooting incident outside the St. Francis Hotel "more than likely will be mental illness."

The former accountant remains under \$500,000 bond at least until Friday, while her attorney decides whether to appeal the terms of today's commitment order.

Meanwhile, law enforce-



Associated Press

Moore arrives for court hearing in San Francisco.

ment authorities were pursuing leads indicating that she had purchased the .38-caliber revolver used in the attack on the President at a Bay Area gun shop just hours before Monday's incident—the second assault on Mr. Ford in 17 days.

Officials said the evidence indicates that California's gun control law, which requires a five-day waiting period on such gun sales, had been broken.

Police, alerted by a phone call from Moore that she might "test the system" of presidential security, had confiscated a .44-caliber handgun from her on Sunday afternoon.

In her court appearance today, Moore sat upright, with hands clasped in her lap, occasionally whispering to Hewitt and another public defender, Frank Bell.

See MOORE, A12, Col. 7

Psychiatric Exam Ordered for Moore

MOORE, From A1

She smiled at acquaintances in the audience when she entered and laughed twice when Woodruff broke the tension in the courtroom with small jokes.

But talking to reporters after today's hearing, Hewitt said, "I'm concerned about her mental condition." Asked if she seemed "perfectly all right" when he interviewed her for three hours today, he replied, "I wouldn't want to say she's perfectly all right, no."

He said her conversation was rambling and her understanding of her situation "vague."

Most of today's proceeding was occupied with arguments between Hewitt and U.S. Attorney James L. Browning over conditions for the psychiatric examination.

Hewitt lost an effort to guarantee the presence of defense counsel and defense-chosen psychiatrists during the examination. He also failed to obtain an order barring any questioning by the psychiatrists of the circumstances of Monday's shooting.

However, Woodruff agreed that a tape recording would be made of the psychiatric interviews and that the prosecution would not be given the record of the mental tests until it had been screened by the court and the defense team.

Hewitt also was successful in obtaining an order preventing law enforcement officials from interviewing his client without his knowledge.

Hewitt said if Moore is found to be mentally incompetent to stand trial, she would likely be sent for "a reasonable period of time" to a federal mental hospital, probably St. Elizabeths in Washington.

He defined "a reasonable period" as six months to a year, after which she would be re-examined and "if de-

termined to be permanently incompetent, she'd have to be committed to a state hospital."

A provision of California law could be a problem there, Hewitt said, because it says "you can't lock her up unless she's gravely disabled."

Earlier today, another person who threatened the President's life during his tumultuous day in San Francisco was arraigned and placed under \$25,000 bond on the lesser charge of "threats against the President."

Benedict L. Silcio, 27, of New Orleans, who had earlier given his name as Ronald Carlo, was arrested after giving two employees of the St. Francis Hotel a note reading, "Mission—to gun down President Ford. Need to have a room for awhile for three People."

Silcio was arrested about a half-hour before Mr. Ford came into downtown San Francisco for the first of two speeches and about five hours before the assassination attempt while he was leaving the St. Francis.

Chester G. Moore, an assistant U.S. attorney, was asked if there was any suspected connection between the two incidents, and said, "None at this time."

In a third incident, the Secret Service reported that a David Eugene Salisbury of San Jose, about 50 miles south of here, had been arrested late Monday night for threatening Mr. Ford's life in a phone call to a local telephone operator.

After some initial confusion, police said today that the shot Moore aimed at the President from her vantage point about 40 feet away went through a wooden planter box and hit the sidewalk a few feet in front of him. It then ricocheted up and struck another spectator, John Ludwig, a San Francisco cabdriver.

Ludwig was treated for an injury in the groin and was released from the hospital.

Experts Bid Ford Curtail Traveling

Firm on Guns Cool-Off Period

By Austin Scott

Washington Post Staff Writer

For the second time in 17 days, President Ford appeared determined yesterday to show that attempts on his life will neither deter him from public appearances nor change his position against registration of handguns.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said no curtailment of the President's travel schedule and no White House staff review of Secret Service procedures are being made in the wake of the single shot fired at Mr. Ford in San Francisco on Monday.

He repeatedly told reporters that the President does not intend to be a "prisoner" in the White House, and said no White House staff aides have argued with the President against that position.

"The President feels that his travel and his demeanor . . . do not represent . . . flaunting himself or his office in front of people who might belong to this tiny minority," Nessen said. "Nor

See PRESIDENT, A12, Col. 1

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Staff Writer

Leading experts on violence predicted yesterday that President Ford will face future assassination attempts and urged him to curtail his travel—at least long enough to provide a cooling off period.

"I think this entire thing will probably run a certain kind of wave like a contagion for a while," said Dr. Judd Marmor, president of the American Psychiatric Association and a professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California.

"I think during this period there ought to be greater precautions taken."

A California psychiatrist specializing in violence, Dr. David Hamburg of Stanford University, went farther. Hamburg, who studied the 1968 assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and advised Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) to modify his 1972 campaign methods, said President Ford should end the random handshaking with people who have not received secu-

See VIOLENCE, A12, Col. 1

Experts Urge Ford To Curtail Travel

VIOLENCE, From A1

city checks and should address groups only in halls in which admission is tightly controlled.

"The President certainly does not gain any meaningful exchange of information or ideas by pressing the flesh," Hamburg said.

"It comes down to some intangible exhilaration and, on the whole, that's bad for presidents. It gives them a God-like sense. It addicts them to a high level of adulation which no human being deserves."

Hamburg suggested that the problem be handled "like skyjacking, which was highly contagious for a while," he said. "Take simple security measures with those going to meeting halls. Once there, you can have all kinds of discussion."

A nationally known Stanford psychologist, who asked that his name not be used, commented that the first attempt on President Ford's life on Sept. 5 may have given Sara Jane Moore the idea for making her try on Monday.

"If a brief period of time elapses, it helps curtail the spread. It would be an awfully good idea to cool it for a while," the psychologist said.

Marmor, the American Psychiatric Association president, added that the widespread publicity given to Lynette Alice Fromme's apparent attempt on Mr. Ford's life Sept. 5, may have spurred Moore to act.

Dr. Lawrence Z. Freedman, a University of Chicago psychiatrist who was a consultant to the 1969 National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, said the nation now faces "a contagion effect, a sort of emotional resonance."

Dr. Perry Ottenberg, a psychiatrist at the University of Pennsylvania, said attempts are being made on President Ford's life be-

cause he is the symbol of a government that has alienated large numbers of Americans.

"He's the most loved and hated man in America not because of what he is but because of his position," said Ottenberg.

"It's like killing a stranger in the park. The victim is anonymous. He's the occupier of the chair."

"This is not a personal conflict," Ottenberg continued. "It reflects the unresolved tensions of the Vietnam war, the lying and cheating of major agencies of government and the unresponsiveness of government to people's needs."

This holds especially true for Mr. Ford, he said, who does not elicit the strong emotions evoked by President John Kennedy, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the Rev. D. Martin Luther King and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace who have been assassinated or shot in the last 12 years.

"He's well liked," said Ottenberg, "but it's the job he's in."

Phillip Zimbardo, a professor of psychology at Stanford, agreed that most people think Mr. Ford is "a good man, personally." But he added that the Ford administration "is underestimating the extent of alienation in society." More and more people "who have nothing to lose" feel that killing a President is "a viable alternative" to being part of society, he said.

"Reports of plots by American officials to kill foreign leaders and newspaper columnists contribute to this," he said.

Zimbardo said Mr. Ford "may put his life on the line" in order to win election as President next year. He added that going into crowds to shake hands is "unnecessary and unwarranted."

"We want our leaders to be strong," he said, "but we want them to be alive."

Ford Firm on Travel, Handguns

PRESIDENT, FROM A1

does it represent a dare or an egging-on of these individuals."

Nessen said Mr. Ford's position had not changed from the night before, when he said on arriving at the White-House minutes before midnight that he would not . . . govern in the face of a limited number of people . . . "who want to take the law into their own hands."

"The American people . . . want a dialogue between them and their President and their other public officials," Mr. Ford said. "It's, I think, important that we as a people don't capitulate to the

wrong element, a limited number, an infinitesimal number of people who want to destroy everything that's best about America . . . we're going to stand tall and strong in this confrontation with a limited number of people who don't represent all of us."

Mr. Ford . . . believes the actions of this tiny minority cannot be allowed to keep the President and other officials hostages," Nessen said. He brushed aside suggestions of a "cooling-off period" of fewer public appearances.

"If you follow the proposition to its conclusions, the President becomes a prisoner in his Oval Office," he said.

Nessen said the President "still believes" the best gun controls are a combination of stiff sentences for people who use guns in the commission of a crime, combined with a ban on the manufacture of "cheap handguns."

Those are among the provisions contained in a bill the President sent to Congress in July. Another provision in that bill, cited by Nessen, is an investigating period of up to 14 days between the time an individual purchases a gun and the time it is delivered.

That, Nessen said, would give the FBI a chance to probe the purchaser's record for any indications that selling him a gun might not be wise.

Asked if those provisions would have kept Sara Jane Moore, accused of firing the shot in San Francisco, from getting either the gun she fired or the one police confiscated from her a day earlier, Nessen refused to comment.

The next scheduled presi-

dential trip is Sept. 30 to Chicago and possibly other Midwestern areas. There have been reports that presidential counsel Philip W. Buchen personally advised Mr. Ford to curtail his travels in the interests of safety.

Buchen yesterday denied doing so. "I have not made any such recommendation," he said. "I understand his feelings about it and I think this is a decision he has to arrive at after a consultation with security people."

Buchen noted that the President was only minimally exposed to the public Monday in San Francisco.

It seems to me the quantity of exposure, number of hours, days, places, probably doesn't have serious relation to the risk if there are people who are determined," he said.

Another White House aide who asked not to be identified commented, "If anybody's advised him, on that, he hasn't accepted."

While Nessen said the White House is not review-

ing Secret Service protection procedures, Buchen said he expects "at least partial recommendations" for new procedures to come from the Secret Service before the end of the month.

The White House reported that of 119 telephone calls and telegrams to the White House that expressed a point of view, 68 said the President should curtail his political travels, five said he should not, 23 favored increased gun control, and 13 favored increased security around Mr. Ford.

Nessen said the President has not yet decided whether to travel to California again at the end of October for a series of Republican fund-raisers.

Meanwhile, presidential aide James Falk was quoted by United Press International as saying in Sun Valley, Idaho, yesterday that northern California is "the kook capital of the world."

"I've traveled all over the world with the President and the only place we've

'I Saw It Pointed... and I Grabbed for It'

SAN FRANCISCO; Sept. 23 (UPI) — "I started to applaud and then, right in front of me I saw the chrome revolver. I saw it pointed out there and I grabbed for it."

Quick action by Oliver Sipple, 33, an ex-Marine who served in Vietnam, may have saved the life of President Ford Monday. Sipple pushed down the revolver held by a middle-aged woman who fired a single shot at the chief executive as he left a downtown hotel.

But Sipple didn't feel like a hero.

"Leave out that Marine stuff," he told newsmen. "I'm no hero or nothing. I never got any medals. Well, I was in 3½ years and now I'm retired on a full pension. Well, I have some shrapnel."

San Francisco Patrolman Timothy Hettrich, 26, was

about seven feet away when he also saw the .38-caliber pistol protrude from the crowd.

"I saw the gun come up, I heard the noise, I saw the smoke come from her hand," he said. "It seemed like an hour. I ran towards her. A hand (Sipple's) came from behind her and knocked her gun hand down."

Said Sipple, "I grabbed for the arm, to pull it down. I lunged and grabbed the woman's arm and the gun went off."

"A policeman told me I probably saved the President's life. He said that."

Patrolman Hettrich said he grabbed the cylinder of the gun, so the woman couldn't fire another shot. "I turned the gun towards her thumb," Hettrich said.

Then, a Secret Service



OLIVER SIPPLE
... "I'm no hero"

agent grabbed the pistol and Sara Moore, 45, was taken into custody for attempted assassination.

Sipple stood in a crowd for 2½ hours just to get a look at the President, and became a hero.

"I was walking through Union Square and saw the crowd and heard the President was going to be right there," he said.

"So I stood there. I wanted to see the President."

He did not get near the front of the crowd right away because "there were those damn demonstrators, you know. Then they went away and part of the crowd moved and I kept moving closer to the street."

"There was the President's car, right across the street from me. I could see perfectly."

But he didn't notice Moore until she aimed the pistol at Mr. Ford.

"She was up front and I was right, like, you know, behind her."

"Then she had that chrome thing and, well, I did it."

Was Told Of Fears By Police

9/24/76
By Peter Milius

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Secret Service was warned Saturday by a San Francisco police inspector that President Ford might be in danger from Sara Jane Moore, the woman who fired a shot at him in San Francisco Monday afternoon.

The service, however, decided not to put her under surveillance even after apprehensive police had stopped her Sunday and found her in possession of a .44-caliber revolver and more than two boxes of ammunition.

In a tersely worded statement issued early yesterday morning—the only official statement it would make in the case, which has prompted calls for a congressional investigation—the Secret Service would say only that unnamed agents “interviewed” Moore after the .44 was taken from her Sunday, and that they

found her “not of sufficient protective interest to warrant surveillance during the [remainder of the] President’s visit” to California.

The service said that it did begin a “background investigation” on Moore.

San Francisco chief of detectives Charles A. Barca told reporters yesterday that Moore telephoned city police Inspector Jack O’Shea last Saturday afternoon. O’Shea had known her as a former police and FBI informer.

According to Barca, “she said she was thinking about going down to Stanford,” where Mr. Ford was scheduled to speak Sunday.

She told O’Shea she had seen leaflets advertising an anti-Ford demonstration planned there, Barca said, and she warned him cryptically that “she thought she would test the system.”

O’Shea was “not sure what she meant but he felt a little apprehensive,” Barca continued, “so he contacted both the FBI and the Secret Service.”

Barca said O’Shea told the Secret Service, “This gal could be another Squeaky Fromme,” a reference to the woman who is charged with pointing a loaded pistol at

See SERVICE, A9, Col. 2

Agents Had Warning on Moore

SERVICE, From A1

Mr. Ford on Sept. 5 in Sacramento.

A description of Moore was circulated among Santa Clara County and other police when the President appeared at Stanford in Palo Alto Sunday; they were told to look for her.

But "O'Shea was still somewhat bothered about this thing on Sunday, and so he called the Mission station of the San Francisco police department," Barca related, "and asked them to stake out her house and check to see if she was carrying a weapon."

When her car pulled into the driveway the two officers on the stakeout came over "quite casually" and asked, "Do you have a gun?" Barca went on.

"She said yes and handed them her purse," which contained the unloaded .44, he said.

"They took her down to the station, interviewed her, and cited her for carrying a concealed weapon," a misdemeanor and the only offense with which they could charge her under state and local law.

She was then released about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, about the time the Stanford ceremonies were ending.

"O'Shea again notified the Secret Service," Barca said, and this time the Secret Service went to her house, took her downtown and questioned her — but then released her.

"They felt there was no threat and I can understand

that," Barca said. "She had been an FBI informant. She had never been in custody before. The President had been through Stanford and nothing had happened."

Federal law makes it a felony to threaten to kill or inflict bodily harm on the President, and like other law enforcement agencies, the Secret Service has authority to charge and arrest a person for violating the law.

But spokesmen said yesterday the service has no other special powers that would allow it in any way to detain anyone. Nor does the agency have power to keep the President from going where he chooses, in the way he chooses.

In the 12 years since the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, the Secret Service has grown from 450 agents to 1,380, and its budget has risen from \$5.3 million to \$85 million. A part of that money goes for a computer that maintains the names of about 47,000 persons thought to pose possible danger to the President.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee that passes on the Secret Service budget, noted in a news conference yesterday that neither Fromme nor Moore was on the list of names in the agency's computer.

Montoya, the first to disclose that Moore telephoned San Francisco police on Saturday, complained that the service "did not follow up" when warned she might

prove dangerous. He scheduled hearings starting next week on the protective techniques of the Secret Service.

Montoya, whose information came yesterday from the service, said that Moore, when she called O'Shea, asked the inspector to "retain her in custody" for fear she would start "testing the system."

But Marca said he had no knowledge she made such a request, and O'Shea could not be reached yesterday.

There have been indications, however, that Moore half-ried to be stopped from shooting at the President.

She reportedly told federal agents that she loaded the revolver she eventually used on Monday while

speeding downtown on a freeway and "hoping she would be stopped."

While Montoya and various others in Congress were critical yesterday of the Secret Service's performance, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, of whose department the service is a part, came to its defense.

He said that an ongoing evaluation of the service's protective function has been "intensified," and that some of this evaluation is being done by an outside organization, which he did not identify.

He also said "the public can be sure that the Secret Service will continue to operate in as effective manner as is humanly possible in a free society."

Sara Jane Moore: A Life

By Bill Richards and Robert Joffe

Washington Post Staff Writer

Before her arrest for allegedly attempting to shoot President Ford, Sara Jane Moore had experienced a long and troubled personal odyssey that began 45 years ago when she was born in Charleston, W. Va., as Sara Jane Kahn.

She traveled a road that included three marriages, four children and sharply contrasting lifestyles veering from affluent suburban life, to hanger-on in San Francisco radical circles, and to FBI informant.

This is the picture of Moore that began to emerge yesterday from sources in different parts of the country. It is a picture that still remains clouded by contradictory accounts of her life—some of them apparently told by Moore herself.

For example, William J. Ketsdever, editor of the Valley Pioneer in Danville, Calif., said his newspaper has learned that when Moore worked at a local country club in 1972 and 1973, she listed at least 16 different names at different times in the club personnel files, all of them beginning with "Sara Jane."

Another bizarre aspect of her life is the persistent way in which she kept appearing on the fringes of the search for kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst during the 19 months that the Hearst case was a national cause celebre.

Moore surfaced early in the Hearst story last year as a volunteer bookkeeper for the effort to ransom Hearst through a food giveaway program. She became associated later with an ex-convict-turned-radical leader, subsequently murdered, in an apparent falling out with his allies, and reportedly



United Press International

Born Sara Jane Kahn in Charleston, West Virginia . . .

persuaded Hearst's parents to intercede with the police on his behalf.

One thread seems to run consistently through all the twists and contradictions of Moore's story: she was, by almost all accounts, a woman of quickly shifting moods that frequently led to tantrums and bitter quarrels with friends and coworkers.

One of her former husbands, Dr. Willard Carmel, an internist at Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center in Walnut Creek, Calif., was quoted yesterday by a hospi-

tal spokesman, Bonnie Martin, as confirming that Moore was born Sara Jane Kahn in Charleston, W.Va. The name Moore, Carmel reportedly said, was her mother's maiden name, and she apparently began using it after her divorce from the doctor four years ago.

From other sources, The Washington Post learned that she did not come from a "Southern blueblood background," as was reported immediately following her arrest on Monday. Instead, her father, Olof Kahn, who

died in 1964, was a workingman of modest circumstances.

Former classmates from her growing-up years in Charlestown described her yesterday with such words as "bright," "very artistic," "a joiner who was in lots of mation about any possible activities but very hard to get close to."

Robert G. Williams, who once gave Kahn flute lessons, said: "She was the most unlikely child I have ever seen to develop into an oddball. She was a better-than-average musician and a very quiet, shy type."

At an apparently young age—the circumstances are not clear—she married a man named Sidney, or Sydney, Manning and had three children. They are Sydney, now 26; Janet, about 23, and Chris, about 20.

The oldest son, who uses the name Sydney Kahn now lives in Cincinnati. He told The Washington Post last night that his parents apparently were divorced in the mid-1950s, abandoned the children and had not had any contact with them since they were toddlers. Sydney Kahn said that he and his brother and sister were raised by their maternal grandparents and that after Olof Kahn's death, his grandmother remarried and moved with the children to Cincinnati.

The circumstances of Moore's life over the next few years are not known. Bonnie Martin, the hospital spokesman, said Carmel told her yesterday that he understood Moore was married for a time to a man named Aalberg. Her fourth child, a 9-year-old boy, is named Frederick Aalberg.

According to Martin, Carmel did not know Aalberg's first name. But, she added, the doctor believes

Like a Twisting Road

that Aalberg had been a part-time film producer and inventor employed by Paramount Studios in Hollywood. Spokesmen for Paramount said last night that they were unable immediately to provide information on former employee of that name.

Carmel apparently was Moore's third husband, married about six years ago and divorced two years ago. During part of their married life they lived in a redwood-frame ranch house, later reportedly sold for about \$85,000, in the affluent Sycamore subdivision of Danville, Calif.

Neighbors from that period, who declined to be identified, said Moore could be charming and personable. But, they added, more often she tended to be volatile, quarrelsome and given to noisy, obscenity-punctuated outbursts. Some said she frequently telephoned the police who sent squad cars to her house, but the cause of her complaints remained vague.

Following her divorce from Carmel, Moore rented the house from him for a time. But she refused to pay the special annual dues assessed on residents of the Sycamore development. As a result, a lien was placed on the home and it was sold.

Between September, 1972, and September, 1973, while living at Sycamore, she worked as an accountant for the nearby Round Hill Country Club. There, she had frequent fights with fellow workers and was fired, leaving behind a pile of unbilled accounts and unbalanced books, other employees of the club said yesterday.

Moore next surfaced in San Francisco's Mission District, a predominantly Mexican-American neighborhood that in recent years



United Press International

... married three times, had four children, many last names.

has become a magnet for counterculture types and leftist political activists. It was in the Mission District that FBI agents last week arrested Patricia Hearst, who had been kidnaped by the radical Symbionese Liberation Army Feb. 4, 1974, and who subsequently had become a fugitive with some of its members.

It was in the Mission District, too, that Moore's peripheral but strangely persistent association with the Hearst case began. For more than a year, she lived in an

apartment apparently rented by a couple named Paul and Joyce Halverson. After Moore took the apartment, they moved across the street.

In June, 1974, Paul Halverson, a graduate student in philosophy at San Francisco State University, spent two weeks in jail for refusing to testify to a grand jury about his relationship with Camilla Hall, a 29-year-old Symbionese Liberation Army member killed in a May, 1974, SLA shootout with Los Angeles police.

Earlier, in late February, 1974, Moore began her association with the political left while working as volunteer bookkeeper for the People in Need program, the \$2 million food distribution program for the poor aimed at ransoming Hearst from her SLA abductors. Some news media sources, who knew Moore in this period, said yesterday that she was a press or camera "freak" who seemed interested mainly in media exposure and that she drifted away from the PIN program after it stopped attracting steady press attention.

While working with PIN, Moore became friendly with Wilbert (Popeye) Jackson, chairman of a militant prison reform group called the United Prisoners Union. Jackson, who had served 19 years in prison, is believed by some sources who knew Moore during this time to have been the pivotal figure in her increased association with radical groups.

In April, 1974, Jackson was arrested on heroin charges and threatened with revocation of his parole. According to articles circulated in the San Francisco underground press, Moore then sought the help of Patricia Hearst's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, to intercede in the successful effort to have the charges dropped. The role of the Hearsts, if any, has never been clarified beyond these articles.

On June 11, 1974, Jackson and a woman companion were shot to death, apparently as the result of a rift within radical circles. It was about this time that Moore's year-long stint as an occasional FBI informant began, but it was unclear whether she did so in reaction to Jackson's murder or to the suspicion that she reportedly encountered among leftist groups that she tried to join.

Ford Kin Calls For Life Sentence

LANSING Mich., Sept. 23 (UPI)—President Ford's half-brother called today for mandatory life prison sentences for persons who attempt to assassinate presidents, members of Congress or Supreme Court justices.

Thomas G. Ford, a fiscal analyst for the Michigan legislature told reporters his initial reaction to Monday's attempt on the President's life was that would-be assassins should face a mandatory death sentence.

He said that while the death penalty for would-be assassins might be somewhat extreme, "I would like to see Congress enact a mandatory life sentence."

seen demonstrations is Sacramento and San Francisco," he said. "That's all you find in northern California—kooks with guns and placards."

Falk is associate director of the White House Domestic Council.