

ing forfeiture of control over his office payroll, restitution from his own salary of the public funds that he has spent improperly, and cancellation of his House seniority.

REPUBLICANS

In Business

Michigan's Governor George Romney observed recently that when it came to his putative candidacy for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination, he felt like a newly established grocer suffering from a surplus of customers and a dearth of stock. While still postponing the formal opening last week, Romney nonetheless had clearly set up shop.

After a chat at Romney's Bloomfield Hills residence, New Mexico Governor David Cargo reported unequivocally that Romney has already decided to run. "That is what he said," declared Cargo. At week's end Romney began a Western speaking tour covering six states from Alaska—where he got off to a good start by beating Governor Walter Hickel in a dog-sled race—to Arizona. And in Washington, Leonard Hall, former Republican National Committee chairman, announced the formation of a national Romney-for-President Committee—with Romney's approval.

The Hall group will serve as bellwether for local Romney cells around the country and may be able to overcome the organizational hiatus that has been hampering the Michigander's cause. Meanwhile, Hall intends to give Romney a peg on which to hang a formal announcement of candidacy when the time is right. "He has asked me," said Hall, "to make a detailed and careful sounding of sentiment in every state with respect to the nomination and the best way to ensure the party's chances for success. When the survey is completed, I will report the results to him. I expect that report to play a key role in his decision."

Poles-Apart Polls. Impartial opinion samplers do not agree that this inquiry will necessarily disclose an irresistible ground swell for Romney. A Gallup poll of Republicans reported that they think Richard Nixon would be the better candidate; the spread was 52% to 40%, with the balance undecided. On the other hand, Louis Harris assayed Republican and independent sentiment and found Romney ahead of Nixon, 59% v. 41%.

In the face of Romney's averred reluctance, Nixon remained silent under the stricture of his self-imposed moratorium on political activity. But in a November interview with the *Saturday Evening Post*, published last week, Nixon said that if he had been working for the nomination instead of helping 1966 Republican candidates, he "could probably have locked it up by now." Other, darker horses were naying with varying degrees of conviction. California's Ronald Reagan insisted that it would be "presumptuous" of him to remove his name from any primary ballot. And New York's Nelson Rockefeller, pledging yet again to stay out of the contest, said: "I am determined not to be used as an instrument to split the unity of progressive Republicans."

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Full Record

Cecil Stoughton was sweating profusely. Scrunched against the bulkhead of Air Force One, the stocky Army captain was trying to take pictures of Lyndon Johnson as he recited the presidential oath of office at Dallas' Love Field. When he had first used the flash attachment a few minutes before, it had not worked, but after a bit of jiggling with the connection, all seemed well. The pictures were taken, and then Stoughton remembered his custom of shooting from different angles to show as many of the people present as possible. He had always done it, then sent out prints to the people involved as a record of the occasion. So he kept shooting.

A Draped Arm. By last week, Cecil Stoughton's photographs were the center of a small but heated controversy. Just who was present during L.B.J.'s inaugural oath? Asked about it on *Meet the Press*, Author William Manchester reiterated what he had reported in a *Look* installment of *The Death of a President*: every male Kennedy aide, except Dr. George Burkley, had insultingly ducked the swearing-in. Stoughton's pictures show that Manchester is wrong.

All of the photographer's take—the full existing photographic record of what happened that day on Air Force One—are printed on the following two pages. Most of the pictures have never been published before. The full set shows that while Larry O'Brien may well have withdrawn, Ken O'Donnell, Dave Powers and Assistant Press Secretary Mac Kilduff were certainly present.

The pictures, of course, demonstrate



MAJOR STOUGHTON AT HOME
A surfeit of anonymity.

the presence of still another Kennedy aide—Stoughton himself—who Manchester knew was there but whom he forgot to count. Stoughton was J.F.K.'s official photographer from the start of his presidency. But he is used to being anonymous. Though his pictures have run in virtually every newspaper and magazine in the world, he is rarely credited and never paid royalties. Because of his military status (he is now a major), all his output is Government property. Much of it is superb. Jackie's favorite was taken only a week before the assassination. The family was watching Scottish Black Watch bagpipers from a balcony, and Stoughton shot the scene from behind, catching the spread-out panoply of the marchers as well as Caroline's small arm draped around her father's shoulders.

Abrupt Transfer. In Dallas, Stoughton was too overcome to take pictures of the weeping aides in the corridors of Parkland Hospital, but when Johnson went by in a bustle of security men, Stoughton asked where they were going. "The President is going to Washington," came the answer. The title stunned Stoughton, but he quickly decided he should be with "the President." In a commandeered car, he raced to the plane. Afterward, he stayed on as a White House photographer, and then 18 months later, when the Kennedy family was going to England for the dedication of the Runnymede monument, he asked Johnson for permission to go. It would mean much to him, he explained, since he had been so close to the family.

A week after he returned, Stoughton got orders transferring him out of the White House. He is now stationed in an obscure Pentagon office, and will soon retire. How does he feel about all the anonymous pictures he has taken? "The President knows I took them," he says. "I know I took them. My wife knows I took them. I guess that's enough credit."



ROMNEYS WINNING ALASKA SLED RACE
Dearth of stock in the shop.



On Air Force One, Johnson talks to Mac Kilduff (whose hand can be seen on microphone in front of Judge Sarah



Hughes) before the swearing-in. L.B.J. wants Mrs. Kennedy to be present and (2) asks Ken O'Donnell (left) to get her



The fidgeting, shifting crowd waits. As Johnson becomes more impatient (6-7) Kennedy Military Aide Ted Clifton



(left, in uniform) grows increasingly uncomfortable. Johnson is now (8) about to go looking for Jackie himself. Just then



Kilduff is still beside Judge Hughes with the dictaphone mike (8-10). Photographer Cecil Stoughton is, of course, there,



and when he pans his camera (12-15), O'Donnell shows up clearly beside Mrs. Kennedy. In the same picture, right



As the swearing-in ends (16-17) and the group begins to shift, three Kennedy secretaries come into view (18), Evelyn



Lincoln partially hidden by Johnson's chin, Mary Gallagher to the rear left, Pam Turnure to the rear right. For them



from her cabin. Larry O'Brien appears (3) carrying what turns out to have been J.F.K.'s Bible, gives it to Judge

Hughes and leaves. In the rear doorway, Kennedy Pilot Jim Swindal is briefly visible (4-5) before he slips away.



she appears (9), and the oath taking begins. Clifton disappears from the changing tableaux and is replaced by Johnson

aide, Jack Valenti (crouching, left). In all, five Kennedy men are present during the administering of the oath.



behind O'Donnell, is Dr. George Burkley. To Burkley's left is Dave Powers, but the camera does not see him until the

very last frame (19) when a barely identifiable sliver of him shows up on the far right edge of Stoughton's picture.



and most Kennedy aides, it is over at this moment. The oath has been given; and the time of Bill Moyers (rear right) has begun.

