

NEW PANEL PLANS TO ACT SPEEDILY ON WARREN DATA

11/27 29 Sept 1964

Hopes to Start Work Today
—Will Study Proposals
on the Secret Service

CONGRESS MOVE LIKELY

Senators Weighing Measure
to Make a Presidential
Slaying a Federal Crime

Warren report appendix VII
appears on Pages 28 and 29.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 —

The special committee appointed by President Johnson to go over the Warren Commission's recommendations will probably hold its first meeting tomorrow.

Officials said today that the committee wanted to get to work as quickly as possible. It was unable to meet today because one of the four members, John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was out of the country.

The other members are Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Acting Attorney General, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Whether there will be any special staff remains to be decided. For the present, Mr. Dillon's office is handling all arrangements.

More Agents Urged

The Secret Service, which has the main responsibility for protecting the President, is in the Treasury Department. It was the Secret Service that received the heaviest criticism yesterday in the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The commission called for more agents and much more complete preventive systems in the Secret Service. Among other things, it said manual files should be replaced by an electronic data-processing system.

The Presidential committee, appointed yesterday, will study the needs of the Secret Service. It may also go into the broader question—raised but not answered by the Chief Justice and his fellow commissioners—whether the service's whole role in protecting the President should be transferred to another agency.

Commission Reports Awaited

One Warren Commission proposal that could get a quick response in Congress is for legislation making attempts on the life of the President or the Vice President a Federal crime.

Bills to this end have been before Congress since President Kennedy was killed in Dallas last Nov. 22, but they have marked time for the commission's report. Several members of both parties called today for action.

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, indicated yesterday that an effort might be made to get some legislation through Congress in the last days of this session. But today he spoke of action next January, after the new Congress convenes.

The Senate Judiciary Committee meets tomorrow, and there are indications that it might vote out the Senate's bill on making Presidential assassination a Federal crime. The Justice and Treasury Departments have endorsed it.

The Judiciary Committee may also take up a bill to provide Secret Service protection for Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees. This is sponsored by Senator Mansfield and Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader.

The general reaction to the Warren report here today was highly favorable, and without partisan overtones. As it happens, five of the seven commission members were Republicans.

Senator Dirksen said the report was "certainly a thorough-going job." One complaint he made was that the opening summary, 10,000 words, "was entirely too long—there should have been a second boiled-down summary."

The commission staff was praised by Senator Dirksen, who called it "one of the most competent that any group ever had."

The Senator took some exception to the sharpness of the report's criticism of the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying he was not sure that it was "well taken."

The problem of tightening security for the President, now to be studied by the four-man committee, is an extraordinarily difficult one. The Warren Commission itself recognized this, while urging that much greater effort be made.

The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was solely responsible for the murder of President Kennedy. It found that no rational motive could be assigned, that he was an alienated individual with fancied grievances against all authority.

The report pointed out, in a survey of past Presidential assassinations, that four previous attempts on Presidents' lives had been made by men "who acted alone."

The assassins were Charles J. Guiteau and Leon F. Czolgosz, who killed Presidents Garfield and McKinley, respectively, and John Schrank and Giuseppe Zangara, who shot at the two Roosevelts.

Each Was a Failure

"None had a serious record of prior violence," the commission said. "Each of them was a failure in his work and in his relations with others, a victim of delusions and fancies which led to the conviction that society and its leaders had combined to thwart him."

"It will require every available resource of our government to devise a practical system which has any reasonable possibility of revealing such malcontents."

The Presidential committee may also take up the broader question of the compatibility of electronic data retrieval systems in use or planned by the various Government intelligence agencies.

The Warren report, in an important footnote, brought out that such agencies as the F.B.I., the C.I.A. and military intelligence now have systems designed so that only one agency may use it. This may be a major concern of the new committee.

President Johnson, White House sources said, will meet with the committee soon. It is expected to work without publicity.

The Warren report turned out to be an immediate best-seller today. Some 12,000 copies were sold at the three local outlets of the Government Printing Office—a total that office officials called phenomenal.

The office said it expected 25 to 27 volumes of testimony and exhibits to be published in six to eight weeks. The price will be between \$75 and \$100 for the set.