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## MOST OF U.S. WEPT AT ASSASSINATION

Opinions on Issues Mainly  
Unchanged, Study Finds

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, March 6—Fifty-three per cent of those interviewed in a nationwide survey a week after President Kennedy was assassinated said they had wept when they heard the news.

But a majority favored just treatment for his accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, and for Oswald's slayer, Jack L. Ruby.

The survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, an affiliate of the University of Chicago. The researchers interviewed 1,384 persons. A report on the study was released today.

The center said the reliability of the sample, made through a nationwide field surveying service it maintains, had been tested many times and that the sampling had proved an accurate indication of national attitudes.

The report lists these other findings:

The death of a President did not change the basic views of Americans toward the world around them.

Most Americans—59 per cent—had no fears about the ability of the United States to carry on despite the assassination.

The assassination, which occurred last Nov. 22, "did not seem to make [Americans] more or less anti-Communist, it did not affect their attitudes toward civil rights, nor did it erode their basic optimism about other people's motives."

Nine out of 10 Americans suffered some physical discomfort during the four days following the President's slaying. Sixty-eight per cent reported feeling nervous and tense, 43 per cent did not feel like eating and 48 per cent reported difficulty in getting to sleep.

Three out of four were angered by the assassination. Four of five felt deeply the loss of someone close.

Ninety-two per cent expressed deep sorrow for the President's wife and children. Eighty-eight per cent felt grieved that a strong young man had been killed at the height of his powers.

Only 11 per cent hoped that the man who killed the President would be shot down or lynched. Only 4 per cent thought that Ruby should be punished lightly or set free, and the great majority believed that he was entitled to his day in court and should be treated like anyone else charged with a similar crime.

The director of the research center, Peter H. Rossi, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said that "never before have modern techniques in the behavioral sciences been available to provide a reliable analysis of an event of such historical importance so quickly."