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Daily Egyptian Staff

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All Classes Suspended On Monday; Special Memorial Services Planned

All Activities Are Suspended On Monday

All normal student activities will be suspended along with classes during the day and evening Monday, according to John E. Grinnell, vice president for operations, Carbondale campus.

Dr. Grinnell said all students will be expected to observe the national day of mourning in connection with the death of President Kennedy.

President Johnson officially declared Monday a day of national mourning. A story dealing with his proclamation appears on Page 4 of this issue of the Daily Egyptian.

ROTC Plans Memorial Rites At Stadium

A military memorial service for the late President John F. Kennedy will be conducted at 10 a.m. Tuesday in McAndrew Stadium, it was announced by Col. George H. Blase, commander of the Southern Illinois University Air Force ROTC unit.

Col. Blase said some 2,700 cadets, including the ROTC band, honor guard and firing squad, will participate in the ceremony.

The entire student body is invited to attend the service, he added, pointing out that it will be held during the scheduled leadership laboratory for ROTC cadets and during the activities period for other SIU students.

Religious Groups Plan Services

Religious centers serving SIU completed plans Saturday for special services in memory of President John F. Kennedy.

The Newman Center plans High Masses for the repose of the soul of the late President, to be held at 10 and 11 a.m. Sunday. Another High Mass will be held at 10 a.m. Monday.

The Student Christian Foundation and the Wesley Foundation will adapt their Thanksgiving services to memorial services for the President.

St. Andrew's Church plans a requiem celebration of the Holy Communion at 12 noon Monday in memory of the President. The Rev. W. John Harris will be the celebrant.

Library Open

Morris Library will be open regular hours today and Monday.

There is a possibility, however, that it will serve only as a study hall.



Editorial:

Assassination Illustrates Necessity Of Compromise

An orderly succession to power is one of the glories of American representative government. Americans elect their President every four years, following Constitutionally defined practice.

Assassinations and coup d'etats that mar many other attempts at democratic government are rare in the United States.

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Friday is a breakdown in that orderly succession to presidential power. We deplore it.

Americans traditionally make their decisions at the ballot box and through their congressional representatives. After other profound splits of opinion they have rallied around the prevailing side.

Rather than provoke civil war, Samuel J. Tilden acquiesced to a decision which made his opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, President in the disputed 1876 election. After vigorous debates on the question of entering World Wars I and II, Americans rallied to the decision to fight. Social changes of vast significance, such as federal income tax and social security, were accepted only after long debate—but they were accepted peacefully.

In the one instance of real breakdown in ability to reach consensus, Americans fought a bloody civil war. We still face problems that are consequences of that war.

When Americans no longer close ranks once a decision has been made, representative government in the United States no longer will be safe. Should a sizable element of this nation come to accept assassination and coup d'etat—rather than the ballot—as legitimate means of changing a government they dislike, democracy will be doomed.

The assassination of President Kennedy on Friday is an instance where at least one individual felt orderly processes of change were inadequate.

The assassination must serve as a reminder that discussion, give-and-take and compromise are necessary in American political life. The ways of extremism are not for us, no matter what the issue, national or international.

If President Kennedy's death serves to remind America of this—that the way of moderation and compromise is the way we must choose—his death will not have been in vain.

Nick Pasqual

SIU Students, Faculty To Join Nation In Day Of Mourning

Southern Illinois University joins the nation and the world in a day of mourning Monday for the late John F. Kennedy, slain Friday in Dallas, Texas.

The decision to suspend activities throughout the University came Saturday from the office of the President, Delyte W. Morris.

President Morris announced that the memorial observance is in keeping with proclamations by Lyndon B. Johnson and Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner.

Closed Circuit TV To Let Students See President's Funeral

A closed-circuit television arrangement has been designed to permit all SIU students to watch President Kennedy's funeral Monday.

WSIU-TV has arranged to carry the CBS coverage of Monday morning's events in the nation's capital. In addition to telecasting on Channel 8, closed-circuit TV will be offered in three SIU buildings to permit all students to watch.

Coverage will be started at 8:30 a.m. and will continue until the conclusion of the President's funeral.

In the University Center, the closed-circuit TV will be available in the Roman Room, Olympic Room, Gallery Lounge and Ballroom.

Sets will be available in Home Economics Lounge and Rooms 102, 104, 106, 118, 120 and 122.

In Old Main, closed-circuit TV sets will be available in Rooms 102A, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 301, 302, 303, 305, 305A, 306, 306A, 307, 308 and 313.

WSIU-TV does not telecast on Saturday and Sunday but it will return to the air on Monday with the special coverage of the President's funeral.

The University's radio station, WSIU-FM, picked up the ABC broadcasts shortly after the President's death and will continue its up-to-the minute reports throughout the weekend.

Students and faculty members on the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses all will join in the tribute to the dead President.

President Morris said classes, day and night, will not meet at all Monday throughout the university. Essential housekeeping functions will be performed, however.

Normal university activities will be resumed at 8 a.m. Tuesday.

Two periods of music meditation have been scheduled Monday and students, staff and the general public are invited to visit Shryock Auditorium on the Carbondale campus and the main auditorium, at the Alton and East St. Louis Centers. Appropriate music will be featured from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m.

Television receivers will be installed in the University Center and in certain classrooms at the Carbondale Campus for the convenience of students.

A special military service will be held at 10:15 a.m. Tuesday in McAndrew Stadium by the Air Force ROTC cadets. Similar observances are planned for the Alton and East St. Louis Centers. In the event of rain at Carbondale, the service will be held in Shryock Auditorium. Students, staff and the public are invited to attend.

WSIU (FM) and WSIU-TV will continue to carry national and local programming on the death of the President. WSIU (FM) is planning a rebroadcast of portions of the continuing reports on the activities on Monday from the ABC radio network while WSIU-TV will offer similar coverage from CBS.

Football Season For SIU Ends

SIU's final football game of the season with North Texas State Saturday was cancelled because of the death Friday of President Kennedy.

Head Coach Carmen Piccone said the game will not be rescheduled, thus SIU's football season has ended.

President Morris Pays Tribute To Kennedy

During this period of mourning for President Kennedy I trust we can profit from contemplation of a good and courageous life, reflecting his concern for his fellow men.

Whether the way was easy or hard he lived by his principles.

It was heartening to have him on our campus to share the warmth of his empathy with the morally based intellectual life for which we strive.

He will live on with us if we but open our hearts to embrace the significance of the profile of courage he leaves with us.

Delyte W. Morris

House Speaker John McCormack Is Next In Line

A veteran Massachusetts legislator is now first in line for the presidency of the United States.

He is Rep. John W. McCormack, who will be 72 years of age in December. With the assassination death of President Kennedy Friday, Vice President Lyndon Johnson succeeds to the nation's highest office.

Under the law of succession, McCormack, as the saying goes, is now but a heart-beat away from the presidency. The law provides that the speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President in the event there is neither a President nor vice president. The duties of the office fall upon the speaker after he resigns his office.

If the speaker should not qualify himself to serve, the office then goes to the president pro tempore of the Senate. If he does not, the succession is secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, and so forth through the cabinet offices.

McCormack, like the late President, is a Boston Irishman. He was first elected to Congress in 1928 and in 1940, was elected majority leader. He held that post under the long speakership of Sam Rayburn of Texas, and was elected to the speakership after Rayburn's death late in 1961. He was the first Roman Catholic speaker of the house.



HELD PRESIDENT - Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy held the head of her wounded and dying husband as his limousine sped through downtown Dallas to the nearest hospital. He died in the hospital about thirty minutes later.

Kennedy Receives Homage Of World Figures, Johnson Confers With Rusk And Eisenhower

(Continued from page 4)

I don't know what this is all about."

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, who filed the assassination-murder charges against Oswald, 24, told reporters: "There is no one else but him."

Oswald worked in the school textbook warehouse from which police said the bullets that snuffed out Kennedy's life and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally, were fired. A rifle was found there.

Oswald lived in Moscow for three years, married a Russian girl, tried to give up his American citizenship in 1959, and belonged to a pro-Castro organization called "Fair Play for Cuba."



JFK'S LAST APPEARANCE - President Kennedy is shown speaking in Fort Worth, Texas, a short while before he flew to Dallas where he was killed Friday. In the rear is Gov. Tom Connally of Texas (left) and Vice President Lyndon Johnson (right). (AP Wirephoto)

His Own 'Profile In Courage' Now Belongs To The Ages

By John Matheson
The United States of America took on a funeral atmosphere Friday after the death by assassination of the nation's President.

Here at SIU, the entire campus was plunged into a mood of deep personal loss. A young man who had served his nation for much of his life and who reached its political pinnacle had been murdered.

In retrospect, the general reaction was that of being stunned, utterly and completely. In the morning we had the picture of that charming young man from Massachusetts, on the campaign-type trail in Texas. Before the noon hour was out, he had been fatally shot. Soon afterward, the nation had a new President.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was an outstanding American by many standards. Even as a young man, he was an author of note and he later won a Pulitzer Prize for a book whose title now seems particularly apropos: "Profiles in Courage."

He risked his life for his crewmen when PT 109 was rammed and sunk during World War II. This illustrates a fine old Navy quality, loyalty up, and loyalty down. As a result, the President carried to his premature grave a severe back injury resulting from wartime service to his nation.

After the war, he could have chosen the line of least resistance and been one of the

idle rich. But his decision was toward public service, in the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and finally, in the presidency.

He and Mrs. Kennedy were no strangers to personal tragedy. A brother lost his life in the war, a sister was mentally retarded, the President and his wife lost children of their own. Wealth and position did not insure personal happiness to John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

But he had a lot of people on his side when he was living; this was true not only in his own nation, but throughout the world. And even some of his enemies said one could not detract from his charm.

So this was the setting when the President rode through Dallas with his wife at his side. It was in these circumstances, as Sir Winston Churchill said, that this monstrous act was committed.

In death, the President has become a member of households throughout the world; the sense of loss is deep and it is personal. Perhaps this explains why the entire nation today seems like one gigantic funeral home.

The deep sympathies of all students and faculty at Southern Illinois University go out to the President's wife, his children, and all the other members of his family.

As was said of Abraham Lincoln, John Fitzgerald Kennedy now belongs to the ages.

which Kennedy was rushed, Mrs. Kennedy had pressed a final kiss on his lips, slipped her ring onto his finger and asked a priest to "pray for him."

She still wore the pink suit she had on in Dallas, stained with the life-blood of her dying husband.

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Political Achievements:

Kennedy's Career Marked By 'Firsts'

The youngest man ever to be elected President, the first to face the imminent possibility of nuclear war, the first Catholic chosen for the highest office of the U.S.—this was President John F. Kennedy.

Inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1961 at the age of 43, Kennedy was thrown into the confusion of international affairs immediately after his election with the fiasco Cuban invasion and didn't leave it until his death, the latest crisis being the overthrow of the Viet Nam regime.

The crises he faced at home and abroad ranged from the threat of nuclear war over Russian missile bases in Cuba to a stand-off with steel manufacturers over price increases and the most vigorous campaign for Negro rights since Lincoln.

Kennedy began his political career at 29 when he entered Congress in 1946. After winning reelection twice, he ran for the Senate in 1952 and defeated Senator Lodge.

Though still a freshman, politically, he was a strong contender for the Democratic nomination for President in 1956, giving the experienced Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee a run for his money.

During the next four years, he prepared for the next election by conducting a whirlwind campaign, travelling all over the country, making speeches, speaking with local politicians and making friends.

Despite the fact that a Catholic had never been elected to this office, Kennedy felt this would be no handicap. When this proved to be true, Kennedy, thanking the voters said, "I had no doubt that you would cast your vote on the basis of the issues and not on any religious prejudice."

'Bay Of Pigs' Invasion Throws President Into International Crises

Shortly after his inauguration, Cuban refugees began filtering back into Cuba, determined to wrest the island from the control of the Communist and Castro. The activity came to a head in May when the Bay of Pigs invasion ended in tragedy. Despite the blame attributed to Kennedy for the failure, he repeated his intentions of protecting the country when he said, "In the event of any military intervention by outside force, we will immediately honor our obligations under the inter-American system to protect this hemisphere against external aggression."

To prove his point, Kennedy pushed through the adoption of a \$600 million aid program for Latin America and the creation of the Alliance for Progress.

A strong believer in internationalism and American's obligations to under developed countries in danger of Communism, Kennedy's administration also passed the Trade Expansion Act which gave the President unprecedented power in tariff-cutting to bargain for mutual tariff concessions by the European Common Market and other non-Communist countries.

In domestic policies, Kennedy strove for economic growth without inflation which brought the steel crisis. Led by United States Steel, steel manufacturers announced a \$6 a ton price increase after signing a wage agreement with the United Steelworkers Union. Kennedy himself met with U.S. Steel president Roger M. Blough to discourage the action, and the President won, adding that "this administration harbors no ill will against any individual, any industry, corporation or segment of the American economy."

Racial Strife Leads To Martial Law In Birmingham, Alabama

Perhaps the greatest internal crisis of all, however, began in Birmingham, Ala., when Negro and white Freedom Riders, in the spring of 1961, sought to break down bus station racial barriers. The movement grew and violence broke out until the President's brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, ordered U.S. marshals to Montgomery, Ala. and martial rule was declared.

Still worse rioting broke out in September, 1962, when Negro James Meredith attempted to enroll at "Ole Miss" in Oxford, Miss. Again, despite the attempts of Governor Ross Barnett, Kennedy won, and Meredith was admitted.

The most tense crisis of all came just about a year ago, when, convinced of Soviet nuclear build-up on Cuba, the President appeared on television to announce that a quarantine would be put in effect around the island to prevent further delivery of weapons. He then called for the removal of existing weapons from the island. Tense days followed until Khrushchev backed down.

Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., May 29, 1917. He received his bachelor of science degree cum laude from Harvard in 1940, then studying at the London School of Economics.

He served in the Pacific Theater during World War II, rescuing his crew of the PT 109 after it was hit by a Japanese destroyer.

In 1953, Kennedy married Miss Jacqueline Lee Bouvier in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Newport, R.I. A daughter, Caroline Bouvier, was born in 1957, and three years later a son, John F. Jr.

A millionaire due to his father's trust funds for his children, Kennedy annually gave his salary to charity.



LATE PRESIDENT'S MAGNETISM IS DEMONSTRATED IN THE PHOTOGRAPH AT LEFT WHEN HE APPEARED AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AIRPORT IN 1960. THE RECEPTION IS REPEATED IN THE SECOND PICTURE ONLY FOUR YEARS LATER DURING HIS RECENT VISIT IN MIAMI, FLA.

A Magnetic President Dies; World Mourns

Vice President Lyndon Johnson Takes Office As 36th President In United States History



PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON



PRESIDENT'S WIDOW



SON JOHN KENNEDY JR.



LATE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY LEAD MARCH TO THE WHITE HOUSE DINING ROOM AT ANNUAL DINNER FOR THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES HELD EARLIER THIS WEEK



NEW FIRST LADY. 'LADY BIRD' JOHNSON

Kennedy, Lying In State, Receives Homage Of Figures Around World

2nd Johnson Holds Highest U.S. Office

The United States of America now has its second President with the name of Johnson.

Both have succeeded to office following assassination of their predecessors. Friday, Lyndon Baines Johnson of Texas succeeded John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Nearly 100 years ago, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee succeeded Abraham Lincoln after John Wilkes Booth's bullet felled the President in Ford's Theater in Washington. Andrew Johnson served from April 15, 1865, until March 3, 1869.

The nation's new President was sworn in about 2:30 p.m. CST Friday at the Dallas airport; a federal judge administered the oath of office to Johnson in his home state.

President Johnson was born near Stonewall, Texas, on Aug. 27, 1908, and is a graduate of Southwest State Teachers College in San Marcos. He attended Georgetown Law School, and was a teacher in the Houston public schools from 1930 to 1932.

He was secretary to Rep. Richard M. Kleberg of Texas from 1932-1935, and state director of the National Youth Administration in Texas from 1935 to 1937.

He was elected to Congress to fill an unexpired 1937-39 term, and served in Congress from 1939 to 1949 prior to his election to the Senate in 1949. He was majority leader prior to his election as vice-president in the 1960 election.

Johnson Declares Day Of Mourning

WASHINGTON

President Johnson designated Monday a national day of mourning for slain President John F. Kennedy.

"I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this day of mourning and rededication," the new President said in a proclamation on the death of the old.

Johnson ordered all federal offices in Washington and throughout the nation closed on Monday, the day of Kennedy's funeral.

SIU Students:

Grief, Disbelief Follow JFK's Death

The strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" floated through the crowded University Center Friday afternoon... a grief-stricken roomful remained seated in stunned silence.

The President of the United States was dead--it was official now. The national anthem was a dirge.

Groups of students sat and smoked. Some talked. Some didn't. All were still. Some wept.

One girl sobbed in a rest room. "Isn't it awful?" No one bothered to answer.

Stunned beyond comprehension, some walked slowly through a driving rainstorm,



DOH HESSE, ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Period Of Mourning Proclaimed By Kerner

Following is the text of the proclamation issued Saturday by Gov. Otto Kerner:

"Whereas the American people and the people of the free world have been deprived of their leader, the President of the United States of America, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, by a crime that has shocked men the world over, and

"Whereas this tragedy constituted a crime against the American people that fills us with deep and abiding grief, and

"Whereas John F. Kennedy sacrificed his life for his country in pursuit of the ideals of our democracy and world peace, and

"Whereas the citizens of Illinois as well as the citizens of this nation and men everywhere mourn this loss and share the grief of the family of the late president, and

"Whereas the citizens of Illinois wish to display to the world their deep feelings of remorse and respect,

"Now, therefore, I, Otto Kerner, governor of the state of Illinois, do hereby proclaim that the 30 days commencing from Nov. 23, 1963, shall be a period of mourning within this state, that all flags shall fly at half-staff and, furthermore, that the date of Nov. 25, 1963, when funeral services will be held for the late president, shall be an official day of mourning, that public offices under the jurisdiction of the governor shall remain closed and it shall be urged upon all citizens of this state, businesses, associations, public offices and other entities to join in this silence of our regular activities to pay tribute to a great man and to mourn his loss to the world."

their raincoats open, their umbrellas rolled and dangling. Pure rainwater ran with salty tears down many faces.

Facetious conversation was absent from the tables where students, who no longer had classes nor cared about them, sat, seeking comfort in numbers.

In the television room the only voice was that coming from the screen. Students filled all the chairs, all the space between the chairs and half the space into the corridor.

A foreign student commented that she was surprised at the personal grief she felt at the news of the President's

death. "I had not thought myself bound to the American President, but the news of his assassination upset me."

Some students walked from group to group. They would sit for a while, often not saying anything. Then they would walk on, searching.

The dominant emotion in the center was disbelief. "I would have believed it sooner if someone told me my father had suffered a heart attack," one man said, tears flowing.

There was disbelief. There was grief. There was shock. There was anger. There was helplessness. There was gloom.

The President was dead.

Johnson Takes Over Duties, Talks With Rusk, Eisenhower

WASHINGTON

Christian Church-Disciples of Christ.

John F. Kennedy came back in death Saturday to the White House and the homage of the mighty, on a dull, gray, dripping day.

And a new president, Lyndon B. Johnson, swung gravely and swiftly into the task of rallying a national government dazed by the slaying of its chief.

The towering Texan conferred with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, perhaps an indication of questions of statecraft, defense and national unity uppermost on his mind.

In the midst of newly acquired duties, the man who took the helm of government with a plea for God's help slipped away to St. John's Episcopal church, just across from the White House. Johnson is a member of the

Johnson proclaimed Monday, the day of Kennedy's funeral, a national day of mourning and ordered all federal offices in and out of Washington closed for the day.

"I invite the people of the world who share our grief," the President's proclamation said, "to join us in this day of mourning and rededication."

Struck down Friday by an assassin's rifle fire in Dallas, Tex., Kennedy lay in a closed, bronze casket in the famed East Room of the White House.

In happier moments, this vast beautiful room is the scene of concerts, dances and gay festivities.

On Saturday, candle light flickered on a casket. Priests prayed. An honor guard stood at attention. Relatives, friends and associates of the dead President, government officials, diplomats, a former president, filed by in mournful tribute.

Editorial Tributes Of Press Carry Black Borders

The black-bordered editorial was widely used in Midwestern newspapers Saturday.

Thus was expressed the tribute of the press to the nation's slain President.

"He gave his life in its service, victim of a maniacal assassin, leaving a shocked and grieving nation to meditate upon his buoyant courage and his unflinching dedication," the Chicago Daily News said.

"A shocked nation grieves for a man whose charm and grace of bearing and expression were acknowledged even by his political opposition... Mr. Kennedy achieved a great career in a relatively few years," the Chicago Tribune editorialized.

Said the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "He was a man of brilliance of mind, forceful determination and great personal charm. His courage, in war and peace, are unquestioned. His energy and enthusiasm for a cause were of a truly high order. The sympathy of the whole world goes out to his lovely wife and their fine young children."

A hundred yards away, in the west wing of the executive mansion, Johnson came to work, to consult and be consulted on the massive problems that pressed down upon him from the instant Kennedy died.

From the breadth of a still stunned world, messages of condolence streamed to the White House. Men and women here and around the globe sobbed without shame. Embassies of other lands set out by air for Washington and the funeral services.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, garbed in black, hurried to the American Embassy in Moscow to express his sympathy.

Khrushchev, who as much as Kennedy has held destiny in his hand, said that:

"The death of President Kennedy is a hard blow to all people who cherished the cause of peace and Soviet-American cooperation."

In Dallas, a young man with an attachment to the Soviet Union was charged with the deed that sent a shock wave of horror around the globe.

Lee Harvey Oswald insisted that "I did not kill the President. I did not kill anyone."

(Continued on page 2)



SILENT SIU CROWD WATCHES NEWSCAST