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. Griswold, vice president for operations, Carbondale campus.

Dr. Griswold 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 this announcement 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 Blase, commander of the Southern Illinois University Air Force ROTC unit.

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

The entire student body is invited to attend the service, and the stadium will be packed to capacity. It was announced that it will be held during the activities period, thus eliminating the possibility of 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 Mass 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 programs to give 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 fought for their Constitution 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’etats—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 dis­union, 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 Amer­i­cans 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, Delbert W. Morris.

President Morris announced that the University’s radio sta­tion 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, telecasting of Channel 9 closed-circuit TV will be offered in four SIU buildings to permit all students to watch.

Coverage will be started at 5:56 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 Olympic Room, Gallery Lounge and Ballroom.

In Old Main, closed-circuit TV sets will be available in Rooms 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 308, 309, 309A, 310, 310A, 301, 307, 307A.

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

WSIU-FM, picked up the ABC broadcast shortly after the President’s death and will continue its up-to-the-minute reports throughout the week.

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 commendable reflection on this man’s life and career.

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

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

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.

Delbert W. Morris
Political Achievements:

President Kennedy Marked by ‘Firsts’

The young man over to be elected President, the first Catholic chosen for the highest office of the United States of America, the first Catholic chosen for the highest office of the United States of America, the first Catholic chosen for the highest office of the United States of America.

Inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1961 at the age of 43, Kennedy was thrown into the confusion of international affairs, a country without a military policy, a country with a military policy, a country with a military policy.

President Kennedy began his political career at 29 when he entered politics. After serving as a state senator, he ran for the Senate in 1952 and defeated Senator Lodge.

Had been a freshman, politically, he was a strong contender for the Democratic nomination for President in 1960. A fellow Texan and friend, Senator John Sparkman of Alabama, was the first to suggest to him about joining the ticket.

Kennedy’s Career Marked by ‘Firsts’

In addition to his military career, the young man has been a leader in the fight against communism, a leader in the fight against communism, a leader in the fight against communism.

To The Ages: ‘Bay of Pigs’ Invasion Threatens President into International Crises

Shortly after his inauguration, the President faced a crisis in the Caribbean, a crisis in the Caribbean, a crisis in the Caribbean. The President was involved in a series of events that threatened his presidency, a series of events that threatened his presidency, a series of events that threatened his presidency.

The President handled the crisis with skill and determination, a crisis with skill and determination, a crisis with skill and determination.

The President’s administration faced an array of challenges, an array of challenges, an array of challenges.

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 the barriers of segregation.

Still worse rioting broke out in September, 1962, when Negroes and white Freedom Riders attempted to produce the fiasco in Birmingham.

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 charges against Kennedy, said, “There is no one else but him.”

A plane had worked in the school’s warehouse from which police said bullets that shelled out President Kennedy’s life. No one else but him. No one else but him. No one else but him.

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A Magnetic President Dies; World Mourns

Vice President Lyndon Johnson Takes Office
As 36th President In United States History
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... Friday, Lyndon Baines Johnson of Johnson City, Texas, succeeded John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Nearly 100 years ago, Andrew Johnson succeeded Abraham Lincoln after John Wilkes Booth's bullet killed the President in Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., on 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 hotel suite.

President Johnson was born near Stonewall, Texas, on Aug. 27, 1908, and is a graduate of the Oorough State Teachers College in San Marcos. He attended Georgetown Law School, and was a teacher in the Houston public schools from 1928 to 1932.

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

He was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Otto Kerner of Illinois from 1939 to 1949. He was mayor of the nation's capital from 1949 to 1952.

He was majority leader prior to his election as vice-president in the 1956 election.

Johnson Declares Day Of Mourning

WASHINGTON

President Johnson designates Monday as an official day of mourning for slain President John F. Kennedy.

"I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join in this day of mourning," the new President said in a proclamation on behalf of the nation.

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 Southern University Center Friday afternoon—a grief-stricken room filled in stunned silence.

The President of the United States, John F. Kennedy was slain. The official word was official now. The national anthem was played.

Groups of students sat and smoked. Some talked. Some did nothing at all. Some wept.

One girl sobbed in a rear room. "I wasn't even supposed to be there," one lady shouted.

Stunned beyond comprehension, some walked slowly through a driving rainstorm, their raincoats open, their umbrellas rolled and dangling. Pure rainwater ran with salty tears down many faces.

Facial conversation was abundant 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 sat for a while, often not saying anything. Then they would walk on. Continuing.

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 shock. There was anger. There was helplessness. There was gloom.

The President was dead.