

A Time for Sorrow, Shame, Pride

People the world over heard with stunned disbelief and sorrow yesterday the news of the tragic death of President John F. Kennedy.

To most Americans, however, the sorrow went much deeper than simply that which accompanies the loss of a great national leader.

It became a feeling of deep personal grief, as when a loved one dies. For President Kennedy was a man who had captured the imagination of the entire country.

The youngest president this nation has ever had, he was dynamic and forceful in both foreign and domestic issues.

He was the first American chief executive to face the possibility of nuclear war, and to risk it to protect those ideals in which he believed.

Domestically, he was the first president since the Civil War to face squarely the relationship between the black and white races and to call on the American people to make this nation a truly free one.

But as all America mourns his tragic death today, it must also feel both shame and pride.

It must feel shame that such a heinous crime, which could only be the product of a tortured, sick mind, could be committed in this country today.

But it can feel pride that, despite the President's death, the system on which our government is founded remains unshaken today.

Less than an hour after his death, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th president of the United States.

The task which lies ahead for President Johnson is enormous. He has inherited not only the honor of holding the nation's highest office, but also a multitude of problems which beset all great leaders of modern times.

As he accepts the burden which has been placed upon him, every citizen of the country must accept it with him.

They must accept it to maintain the principles on which this nation was founded—and in which John Fitzgerald Kennedy believed so strongly.

boiling point

He Was Ours

by winnie boyle

Few, if any of us here, had the privilege of knowing President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, yet he was our own.

He was the symbol of American youth; his family and personal life represented the American dream.

He left to us a mantle of dedication, and we of our generation must develop the strength of character to live up to this heritage.

Many of us were first introduced to the intricacies of American politics by his widespread campaigning in 1960, when we were exposed to the dynamic "vigah" of the candidate who was to become the nation's 35th President.

Since that time, our interest could not wane as the President guided the American people through one crisis after another.

We flocked to our radios and television sets time after time to hear words of solution, comfort and assurance from him whom we now collectively mourn so deeply.

There was the steel crisis, when Kennedy lashed out against those who were not living up to his inaugural plea: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Though many of us disagreed with the forcefulness used by the Executive in this as in many other instances, few would doubt the sincerity of the President in the conviction of the justice in his actions.

Then came the Cuban crisis last year when America was waiting for the words of the President who could lead us into war or who could keep us out. More than anything, in that period of tension, Kennedy instilled us with the courage that made each and everyone of us ready to defend his country if the need had arisen.

To his country, John F. Kennedy gave the best of his young years, his courage, his sincerity, his idealism, and his hope for a peaceful future.

The tremendous burden upon his shoulders was immeasurable even in the limited knowledge we have of the problems his office has entailed in the last three years.

We will remember, as it must have been yesterday morning,

the Kennedy smile, the amiability, the exuberance of youthful virility, the humorous quips that were all a part of the man which this nation and the world took pride in having as a member of its citizenry.

Today, tomorrow and for many days to come we will take time to utter a prayer to the only One who can hold an answer to that often queried "Why?"

We may be consoled in the thought that John Kennedy has found, in death, the peace he sought for the world in which he lived.

melovision

A Fitting Tribute

by mel axilbund

Shortly before 1:00 p.m. CST yesterday the United States entered a period of transition which may prove the most trying it has ever experienced. At that time, doctors declared John Fitzgerald Kennedy dead, and the authority of the presidency passed automatically to Lyndon B. Johnson.

A while later, at about 2:38 p.m. CST, President Johnson was sworn in aboard the presidential plane which was preparing to fly him from Dallas to Washington, where he would assume his new duties as 36th President of the United States.

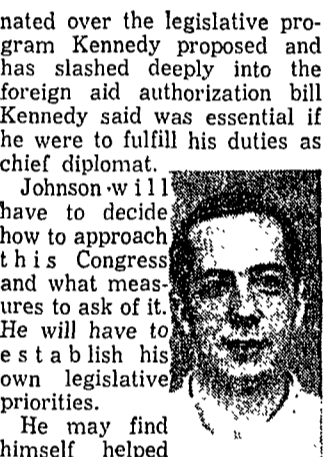
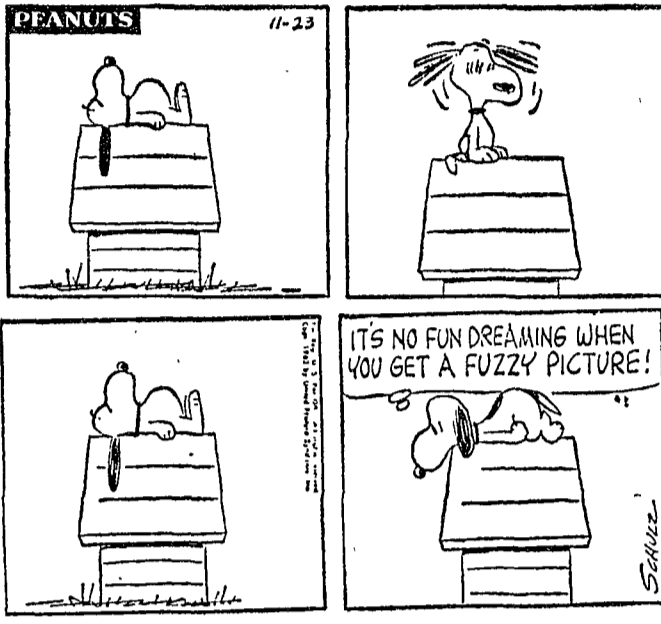
The problems which face our new President are great in magnitude and number. How they are solved may long dictate the course of national and international affairs.

Congress yesterday expressed grief at the news that the President had been assassinated. It also proclaimed its respect for him. Yet, this same Congress has long procrastinated over the legislative program Kennedy proposed and has slashed deeply into the foreign aid authorization bill Kennedy said was essential if he were to fulfill his duties as chief diplomat.

Johnson will have to decide how to approach this Congress and what measures to ask of it. He will have to establish his own legislative priorities.

He may find himself helped or hindered by the public indignation the assassination of the President has aroused. Congress could find itself pressured to pass, as a memorial to John Kennedy, those measures it would not grant while he lived.

The President will have to decide whether the men who aided Kennedy can serve him as well. Those men who were



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not close personal advisers to the President may be retained by Johnson in policy making positions. Those who were "Kennedy men" will undoubtedly leave the government, their chief is dead.

But the country will have to wait and overcome much speculation before it can be known from the character of the men Johnson chooses to stand around him what course the new President intends to follow.

The public and the press must lend their support to the new President in the days immediately ahead. President Johnson has, perhaps, more problems to solve and a more volatile atmosphere in which to work than any person who has been faced with a similar task.

On some levels, where allegiance is owed to the office and not to the man, to the presidency and not to the President, the transition is already complete.

But such is not the case in many other quarters. Kennedy took office in 1961 after a two-month period in which he learned something of the responsibilities he was assuming. He had recruited aides and laid certain concrete plans in the interim which followed the election.

President Johnson is in office without warning, and, I suspect, without a set of "contingency plans" to guide him. The people and the press must be as lenient with his initial efforts as they were with those of President Kennedy. They must abstain from being overly critical and grant him time to learn his job and choose his course.

This would be a fitting tribute to John Kennedy, and a part of the debt we all owe him.

Even its policies will not change much in the immediate future. Yet, for this abominable crime our people will mourn a deeper grief than the Vietnamese or Iraq's can now know as a nation.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the leader of our country. To be sure, some chose not to follow. But he remained our personal symbol of the youth and "vigah" of the youngest of world powers.

He was awed and respected, hated and cursed. We spent hours making and laughing at jokes about Kennedy and the "clan." The jokes were no different from those you might tell about your roommate or someone you saw standing on the steps of the library.

He was a fellow countryman. He gave us a new, dynamic personality that quickly became the American political ideal—regardless of what one thought of his policies.

What kind of American could murder this man whom his compatriots called "their's"? How could he bring the deep, personal grief to homes across the nation that was felt yesterday by the President's millions of mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers?

Why? In our supposedly advanced civilization of today, must the animal instinct in man repeatedly show itself to remind us we have not yet become civilized?

Our government will not fall from this bizarre deed.

On JFK's Resignation

TO THE EDITOR: There once lived a man Like you and I Physically just the same With feelings and thoughts A laugh and a cry With loved ones and a home.

Here was a man who tried to do The things he felt are right. Working to benefit all of us Our leader and our friend. Like all men he was loved by some And I guess hated by a few.

Yet in this wonderful modern age We learn to compromise. If we dislike those who govern us Our system provides some ways By which these men can be removed Peaceably and sure.

But I guess this day someone forgot And left his God behind For today our glorious President Forceably resigned.

—Jeff Michelman, '64

Nation Mourns A 'Loved One'

TO THE EDITOR: In homes across our nation wide It is as if a loved one died. Our leader has been killed this day. We ask for strength to go our way.

—Capt. P. A. Mark

Domestic Economy Will Change Little With Kennedy's Death, McKinley Says

President Kennedy's death will cause few long-range changes in the domestic economy but may point the way to a change in the present governmental structure.

David H. McKinley, associate dean of the College of Business Administration, said yesterday.

The shift in power in the executive branch of the government should not affect the market, he said. However, the assassination "should set the nation thinking about a move toward greater division of powers in our government," he added.

"Capable President" Discussing Lyndon B. Johnson's ascension into the Presidential office, McKinley said he felt the former vice president will make an "exceedingly capable President." McKinley called Johnson "one of the stronger vice presidents to take over" upon the death of the chief executive.

It will require many months, however, before Johnson will be able to make decisions with the ability of the former President, McKinley said.

Needs Publicity Johnson will have to make himself known to the world, especially to Premier Khrushchev, as Kennedy did, he continued.

Earlier this week McKinley spoke to a convention of New York bankers concerning the four main points that may dominate the 1964 presidential election in the field of economics.

Two of these issues will be favorable to the present administration and two unfavorable.

Favorable to the present administration will be the total "real" output in the United States. The adjusted gross national product has probably out-

performed the Common Market nations during the past two years, he said. McKinley cited the level of business activity as the second economic issue favorable to the administration. He said gains in the GNP should reach \$100 billion by the turn of the year.

"This constitutes the longest period since World War II of continuous upward movement of the gross national product," he said.

The administration will be vulnerable on the problem of unemployment, which continues at a persistent rate of about 6.5 per cent of the work force, McKinley said.

"There is no reason to believe that the rate will drop much before election—it may even go higher," he added.

A second unfavorable issue for the administration, according to McKinley, involves "the discouraging rates of corporate profits after income taxes in 1961 and 1962."

The most severe weakness of the administration appears to lie in the handling of the nation's "balance of payments," McKinley said. He added that the problem, which the administration had promised would disappear, has only gotten worse.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 21.16 to 711.49, its worst loss since May 28, 1962, when it lost 34.05 in the worst plunge since 1929.

Even before the "Big Board" ordered trading suspended, dealings were halted in many of the higher-priced and more volatile issues.

The New York Exchange and other stock exchanges throughout the country were shut down shortly after the news came that the President had been shot.

In a brief half hour—between the first news of the shooting and the order to stop trading—stocks erased gains made in a vigorous rally and sank swiftly.

Big losses were taken by many blue chips. U.S. government bonds were mostly unchanged.

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WDFM Schedule

SATURDAY, NOV. 23

1:00 Midday Concert (Reed Davis)

2:00 Opera

Saint Of Bleaker Street and The Little Sweep

5:00 All Classical Music until Sign-off

SUNDAY, NOV. 24

10:45 Chapel Service—Live from Schwab

12:15 Mormon Tabernacle Choir

12:45 Music Unlimited (John Leonard)

4:00 Sunday Serenade in Strings

6:00 Poetry and Music (Dik Althouse)

Varese: Deserts

Scriabin: Poem of Ecstasy

7:00 Thrill Programme (Whitton Palma)

MONDAY, NOV. 25

4:15 The Philadelphia (Sanford Hinkal)

Schumann: Symphony No. 6

5:00 Operatic Arias (Neal Steiger)

Bartok: Bluebeard's Castle

6:00 News (Charles Ball)

6:05 Weatherscope

6:10 Daily Date

7:15 News Commentary

7:30 Magazines In Review

7:40 Maintenance Hour

7:55 News

8:00 Jazz Panorama

8:35 Sports

9:00 College Readings

9:15 Mostly Music

9:55 Campus News

10:00 Symphonic Notebook

Mahter: Symphony No. 4

Poulenc: Sextour

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