

Johnson Political Career Covers 26-year Period

Lyndon B. Johnson, now President of the United States, visited the Penn State campus as vice president April 10, 1962.

At that time, Johnson told his audience in Schwan that when he took office he did not realize what the future of his career as vice president would hold.

He said he had become vice president "of a going concern, operating under brilliant management, offering a product in popular demand around the world."

Now Lyndon B. Johnson, 55, is president of that "concern." As he assumes the chief position in the national government, Johnson has behind him a long career in politics that started with his election to the House of Representatives in 1937.

After his re-election to the House without opposition in 1938, the Texan retained his seat until 1946.

In the intervening years, however, he was once defeated for the Senate by Texas Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel. After this defeat, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy three days after Pearl Harbor. While in the service, Johnson was awarded the Silver Star.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt ruled that national legislators could not serve in the armed forces, Johnson returned to his duties in Washington. There he became a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Subcommittee Chairman

He was named chairman of the affairs investigating subcommittee in 1943 and in that capacity he offered a seven point program for expansion of the nation's bombing, missile, rocketry and research forces.

After World War II, he became a member of the Post-War Military Policy Committee. In House actions of 1946, Johnson opposed retirement benefits for members of Congress and price control measures. He supported federal aid programs, and the Taft-Hartley bill.

Johnson became a successful candidate for the Senate in 1948 even though he had violent opposition from former Texas Gov. Cole Stevenson. In the Senate, Johnson became a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

During the 81st Congress, he supported federal aid to education, revision of the Taft-Hartley bill, the North Atlantic treaty and a foreign military aid bill.

Johnson became the youngest Senate member to attain party leadership when he was chosen minority leader in 1953. He became the majority leader in 1955 and held that position until his resignation from the Senate in 1960 after he was elected to the vice presidency.

Achievements as Majority Leader

One of his main achievements as majority leader was his influence in 1957 in the passage of the first civil rights bill in 80 years. The bill guaranteed voting rights and gave the Attorney General the power to seek an injunction against anyone interfering with the right to vote.

On July 5, 1960, Johnson announced his candidacy for president.

At different times during his career, Johnson was described as a conservative,

a moderate and a liberal. However, in an article he wrote when he was in the Senate, he said that he did not want to be given any kind of label.

He gave his political philosophies as a sum of life's experiences. He said even though he doesn't think there are always two sides to a problem, there is a national answer.

The most pressing responsibility of government, according to Johnson, is the prevention of waste—lives, resources and opportunity.

In his years as vice president, Johnson worked towards a closer association with President Kennedy. Although he found it difficult to switch from a position of immense senatorial power, such as he had as majority leader, to one of legislative inactivity, he assumed the traditional duties of office.

Duties as Vice President

He presided over the Senate and occupied a seat in the National Security Council. He also assumed an active duty in the executive branch, following in the footsteps of his predecessor Richard M. Nixon.

In view of his previous prominence in the Senate, Johnson was given an honor never before given a vice president—he was invited to preside on occasions over the Democratic caucus of the Senate.

Johnson was requested by the President to act as chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council. He was also made chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps.

But of all his duties, Johnson devoted himself mainly to his position as chairman of the Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity. He followed Kennedy's civil rights policies closely and worked with most of the large industrial leaders.

Johnson succeeded in persuading the leaders to provide equal employment opportunities and appointed Hobart Taylor, a Negro, to the position of vice chairman of the committee.

Good-will Ambassador

The vice president also followed Nixon's lead in serving as a good-will ambassador to foreign countries.

In 1961, he was sent by President Kennedy on a good-will tour of Southeast Asia where he succeeded in soothing the ruffled feelings of the Asian countries.

Social reform was urged by Johnson in a long conference with former President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet Nam. When Diem replied that his country could not afford reform, the vice president, who was armed with the power to do so, offered increased financial aid from the U.S.

Kennedy then sent him to Berlin when the Berlin wall was being built to appease the German people.

Strongly anti-communist, Johnson sat in on all the plans during the Cuban crisis. He was then willing to risk nuclear war to settle the dispute.

Johnson has strong feelings on military policy and on foreign policy. In the office of President of the United States, he will now face the biggest responsibility of his life.

Nuclear, Domestic Crises Mark 3-Year JFK Tenure

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the nation's 35th president, was the youngest man ever to hold that office.

Born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, Mass., Kennedy was the son of Joseph and Rose Kennedy, and descended from a long line of Boston politicians that included former mayor "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald.

He was the second son in a family of nine children. Educated in Brookline public schools and the Choate School, he attended the London School of Economics from 1935 to 1938. He then attended Harvard College and graduated from that university in 1941.

Commanded Boat

During World War II, Kennedy commanded a PT boat. In August, 1943, his ship was rammed by a Japanese destroyer. The President escaped and helped others to safety.

He first ran for Congress from the 11th Massachusetts district and served for six years, from 1947-53. In 1952 he defeated a Republican army man in the Senate at the same time an army general was elected President.

In 1953 he married the former Jacqueline Lee Bouvier. They have two children, Caroline, born in 1957 and John, Jr., born just after his father was elected president.

Lost to Kefauver

He came within an eyelash of winning the vice presidential nomination in 1956, losing to Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee.

He won the nomination for democratic presidential candidate in July, 1960 and was chosen on the first ballot.

He defeated former Vice President Richard Nixon in the race for president by a slim 113,000 votes.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the first American chief executive to face the possibility of nuclear war and to risk it with a show of force to protect American interests. But later he succeeded in achieving an accord with Russia limiting nuclear tests.

Domestically, he was confronted by a racial problem that epitomized a contemporary world issue—the relationship between the black and white races.

There were foreign problems old and new during his administration. Inherited from previous administrations was the cold war with Soviet Russia.

Held Troops

Despite Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's determination to rid West Berlin of Allied occupation troops, Kennedy held American forces there.

He kept American troops in Southeast Asia to thwart Communist penetration in that area.

Through economic help he sought to aid Latin America, a target of propaganda from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, avowed disciple of Khrushchev. And he acted in similar fashion in Africa where

"emerging" nations groped their way unsteadily toward stability, often with violence.

Domestic Problems

At home, in addition to the integration crisis, Kennedy became embroiled with the steel industry over a price increase which he halted, faced a nation-wide railroad strike which resulted in Congressional action, fought for a tax cut which he called necessary to spur the economy and to avoid a possible recession and watched avidly the United States race into space with the Russians.

The nuclear crisis broke in the waning months of his second year in office when he confronted Premier Khrushchev with a demand to remove Russian missiles set up in Cuba and pointing at the United States 90 miles away.

"Berliner"

To a West Berlin through he described himself as "a Berliner," asserting that "all free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin."

West Berlin was not Kennedy's only worry. The United States was involved with the Communists in such far off places as Laos and South Viet Nam in Southeast Asia.

Racial Strife

At home Kennedy found himself deep in the civil rights problem from the very start of his administration.

In the spring of 1961, his first year in office, Negro and white groups, calling themselves Freedom Riders, sought to break down bus station racial barriers and ran into violence in Alabama. There were incidents at Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery, among others. The worst was at Montgomery.

Asked Legislation

The unrest spurred the President to send a special message to Congress in June asking it to help end "rancor, violence, disunity and national shame" by passing what was described as the most sweeping civil rights bill since Reconstruction days.

The President called its enactment "imperative."

He chided Congress for not enacting earlier proposals and said, "The result of continued federal legislative inaction will be continued, if not increased, racial strife." At the same time he appealed to Negroes to rein their demonstrations so Congress can "freely work its will."

In a move to impress Congress, Negro leaders called for a "March on Washington." On Aug. 28 more than 200,000 Negroes and whites arrived in the capital by plane, train, bus, car and on foot.

Kennedy asserted "the cause of 20 million Negroes has been advanced" by the assembly. But Congress did not hurry enactment of the Civil Rights bill.

Kennedy Family Has History of Tragedy

The death of the President is the latest of several tragedies to strike the Kennedy family.

The family of Joseph and Rose Kennedy, originally consisting of nine children, is today mourning its third death.

The oldest brother, Joseph P., Jr., was killed in World War II in an airplane explosion. At the time he was piloting a craft on a raiding mission over a German rocket site.

Family Politician

The older Kennedy was said to be the "family politician" expected to rise to political circles. His younger brother Jack supposedly inherited this role after Joseph's death.

Three years later, in 1948, the eldest Kennedy daughter Kathleen, who was married to the Marquess of Hartington, was killed in a plane crash.

In the President's own family, tragedy struck with the loss of three children.

First Loss

The first baby was lost by miscarriage in 1953. Three years later another child was born dead following an emergency

Caesarean operation.

Recently, Patrick Bouvier, born 5 1/2 weeks premature, lived only 40 hours before dying of a hyaline membrane disease.

The elder Joseph P. suffered a stroke resulting in partial paralysis and temporary loss of speech in Dec., 1961. He is still recuperating.

Another sister, Rosemary, is currently committed to a mental institution in Wisconsin.

Brushed With Death

Kennedy himself brushed with death on at least two other occasions.

A World War II incident involving a PT boat he piloted almost cost Kennedy his life.

In the early 1950's when a back operation, which resulted from injuries from this episode, was performed on Kennedy, he once again barely evaded death.

NEW COLLEGE DINER
Downtown Between the Movies
ALWAYS OPEN

the Jawbone
Folksinging tonight featuring **Sandy Hershman**
8:00 p.m. to 12:30
415 E. Foster Ave. (South of South Halls)
the **Jawbone**

Hi-way PIZZA
SHOPPE
111 Hiester St. Across from Alherton Hall
NOW OPEN TO SERVE YOU
THE FINEST ITALIAN STYLE PIZZA
MADE FRESH DAILY
● 15c per cut or Two cuts for a Quarter ●
CHEESE and PEPPERONI on ALL CUTS
Open 4 p.m. till 7 Phone AD 8-9451
The Right Price, Quality and Service

Death Shocks World--

(Continued from page one) friends, in a statement made in Chicago.

Gov. William W. Scranton issued this statement:

"This hideous crime with all its tragedy leaves the heart and soul of America lifeless and in sorrow. Pennsylvania joins all Americans in prayer for our President, his wife and his family and for our nation.

"All the world stands still, stunned to silence by this evil deed."

"Stark tragedy," was the reaction of the leaders of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S., Dr. Eugene Carson Blake said.

"We pray God that John Kennedy's death, tragic though it is, will be the turning point for which we have been working and praying: that the American people in revulsion against all hate, violence and bitterness will move forward together into a new era and across a frontier of freedom and justice for all Americans."

Theatre Plans Tryout Tonight

Combined tryouts will be held for University Theatre's two scheduled productions of the winter term, "Dinny and the Witches" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at 7:30 tomorrow and Monday nights at the Pavilion Theatre.

Students are invited to come and see the theatre and to sign up for its crews.

"We need students for scene and lighting design, we need actors, we need technicians, but most important, we need interested students," publicity director Jack Shaheen said.

"Dinny and the Witches" is a satirical comedy, written by the author of "Two for the Sea" and "The Miracle Worker." This play will require actors with the ability to carry a tune. It's not primarily a musical, but some singing parts are included.

TV RENTALS by day, week, month
TELEVISION SERVICE CENTER
232 S. Allen St.

THE RECORD ROOM announces its Annual Christmas Gift Wrap and Mail any record anywhere in this country at No Extra Cost! Select your record gift now and the Record Room in the Campus Shopping Center will wrap it and send it in plenty of time for Christmas!

- AUTO - PARTS & ACCESSORIES
Western Auto
112 S. FRAZIER ST.

COLLEGE MAN
Part Time
Sales position open with large national concern
Man with two afternoons free for local work. Training at our expense. Management career possible after graduation for right man.
Car Furnished
Salary: \$15 per day
Phone: MR. JOHNSON, ADams 8-8992
Call before 2 P.M.

Student Tickets
PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT
Nov. 27 - Rec Hall
will be distributed starting at 1:30 P.M. SATURDAY
General ticket sale opens 9 a.m. Sunday
Hetzl Union Bldg.

THE RECORD ROOM ANNOUNCES:
A SPECIAL ON THE NEW JOAN BAEZ LP "IN CONCERT, PART TWO"
reg. \$4.98 and \$5.98
NOW \$3.47 AND \$4.19
JUST ARRIVED RECENTLY...
A large shipment of PHONOGRAPH STANDS, priced from \$2.98 up. If you're looking for a sturdy, low priced stand check the Record Room's selection and prices.
And the Record Room will deliver you and your stand back to your dorm. (afternoons and evenings)
NEW RECORD ARRIVALS
THE PHOENIX SINGERS IN CONCERT. (If you enjoyed this group during the Hootenanny last year you'll want this new Warner Brothers LP)
MORE OF TRINI LOPEZ AT P.J.'s
The Record Room
350 E. COLLEGE AVE.
Open 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.

NEW DESERT STAR BY Artcarved
Designed for you, forever
This is the look college women adore...styling as timeless as love itself, yet with a knowing contemporary flair that makes it very much "today."
It's the kind of look we've designed into Desert Star...newest of the famous Artcarved engagement rings. Like all Artcarved rings, it's styled to stay beautiful...guaranteed in writing for permanent value. See new Desert Star now at any Artcarved jeweler listed here. It's designed for you.

See Desert Star only at these Authorized Artcarved Jewelers

PENNSYLVANIA
Alliquipp—GEM JEWELERS
Allentown—WILLIAM J. STANGL
Allentown—VGT JEWELERS
Allentown—LIPPMAN'S
Anville—HAWRYLUK JEWELRY
Berwick—WALKER'S JEWELRY
Boyleston—ROBERT C. COXON
Bradock—D. H. DANARDO
Brownsville—WINNER JEWELRY
Carbondale—BOND JEWELERS
Catskill—MOUNTZ'S JEWELRY
Catasauqua—GILLESPIE JEWELER
Coatesville—H. GARMAN & SON
Conshohocken—WALLACE JEWELERS
Danville—COMMUNITY JEWELERS
Doylestown—ROGER W. KRAUT
Dubois—BRAUND'S JEWELRY STORE
Easton—REWINERS
East Stroudsburg—R. K. LESOINE CO.
Elizabethton—HAMILTON JEWELRY
Ephrata—BILLYMYER JEWELERS
Erie—ABBOTT JEWELERS
Erie—DAVID JEWELERS
Erie—SEYMOUR JEWELRY
Girard—KENNETH C. ORR
Girard—STRINGER JEWELRY
Greensburg—
HARRY C. WRIGHT & SONS
Greenville—STANLEY S. MCCURDY
Grove City—ROYAL JEWELERS
Hanover—RALPH PARFET
Hanover—SMITH JEWELRY
Harrisburg—BAKER & PRICE
Harrisburg—RALPH W. LANDIS
Harrisburg—LIPPMAN'S
Harrisburg—JOSEPH A. ROSI
Haworth—CLYDE E. GEPHART
Hazleton—KRAMER JEWELRY
Honesdale—BOND JEWELERS
Hummelstown—RUSSELL B. STAUB
Johnstown—ROTHSTEIN'S
Johnstown—UNITED JEWELERS
Lancaster—BASH JEWELERS
Lansdale—JAY JEWELERS
Lebanon—THOMAS E. CLARK
Lebanon—FISHER'S JEWELRY STORE
Lewisport—FRANCIS ORRIS
Lewisport—WEAVER'S JEWELRY
Manheim—ROY G. MYERS
McKeesport—
GOODMAN'S JEWELRY STORE
Meadville—DEAN'S JEWELRY
Millersville—LEITZEL'S JEWELRY
Millersville—LIPPMAN'S
Monaca—SEYMOUR'S JEWELRY CO.
Mount Joy—ADAM H. GREER
Myerstown—GORDON LAYSER
Nanticoke—JIMMY THE JEWELER
New Kensington—
FISCUS JEWELRY STORE
Norristown—JENNINGS JEWELERS
Norristown—
ROBERT J. SNYDER, JEWELER
Northampton—
GILLESPIE'S JEWELRY STORE
Norwood—ROBERT ATKINSON
Oil City—DICKINSON-OKLES
Pottsville—
GUY F. DRUCKENMILLER
Pittsburgh—
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
Plymouth—AL WASELY
Pottsville—WALTER M. WARRICK
Pottsville—JAY JEWELERS
Pottsville—PAUL W. SEATY
Reading—MAURER JEWELRY
Reading—ARTHUR SCHWAMMER
Red Lion—STEEN JEWELRY
Saint Marys—FRED S. FEDDER
Saxton—MARK H. BULGER
Scranton—SCRANTON TALK
Sharon—GERSON'S JEWELRY
Sharon—TALLY JEWELERS
State College—CRABTREE'S
Stroudsburg—COMMUNITY JEWELERS
Sunbury—WALKER'S JEWELERS
Toplom—MERTZ JEWELER
Tyrone—JOHN F. MOLNAR
Union City—ANDY'S
Union City—THE GIFT SHOPPE
Washington—MCNARY JEWELERS
Washington—TAPER JEWELRY STORE
Waynesburg—
JAMES HENNER JEWELERS
Waynesburg—HARBAUGH JEWELRY
West Reading—WILLIAM H. NAGLE
Wilkes-Barre—
A. E. MORRIS JEWELERS
York—FUTER BROS.
York—ARCHIE K. MAY
York—SULLIVAN JEWELERS