

Assassination Of Kennedy Shocks The Nation

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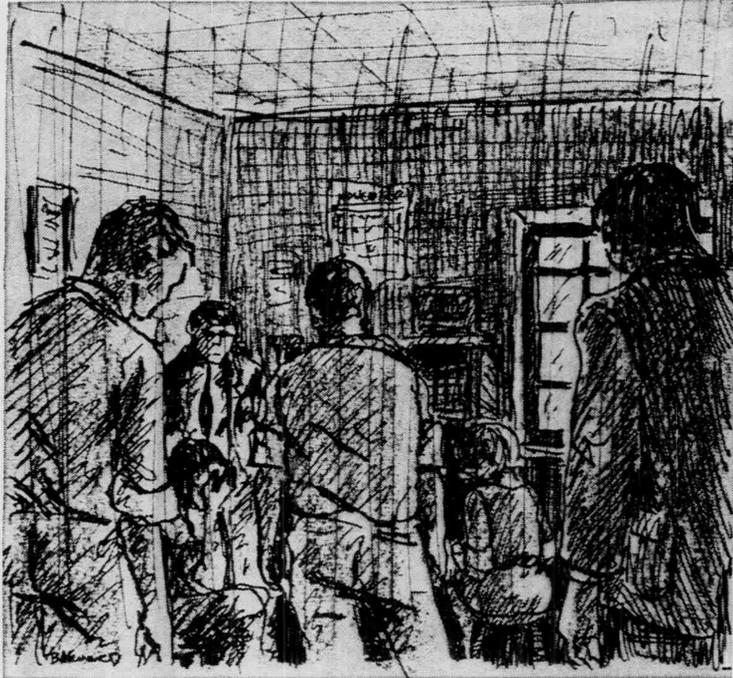
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Connally Survives Sniper; Johnson Sworn In

'The President Is Dead'



Campus Reacts In Shock As Tragic News Spreads

By JOHN GREENBACKER
And JIM NEAL

The first reaction was disbelief. It was followed by shock.

There were no warning bells on the UPI wire in the newspaper office here, as is customary when big news breaks.

The first knowledge was the editors' cry, "What's this on the wire about the President being killed?"

No one believed he was serious.

According to wire reports, the same was true all over the country, and was certainly the case on the campus and downtown.

Students and townpeople, returning to work or classes from a late lunch, heard the news and flocked to radios, television sets and wire service tickers in town and on the campus.

Preparations for the Beat Dook parade ground to a halt as the parade was cancelled. The floats were judged in front of the gym, then returned to the houses and dorms from which they came.

A personal friend of the dead President said, "This is a terrible tragedy for our nation. That's all I can say. I'm stunned." The friend was Consolidated President William C. Friday, several times a visitor to the White House.

Chancellor William B. Aycock said classes would be on scheduled today. Of the cancellation of today's football game with Duke, the Chancellor said, "This is a time for work and serious concerns, and not for public entertainment."

As the news spread over the campus and the town, traffic gradually slowed and shocked

people didn't want to comment on their feelings.

Bells began tolling in South Building three minutes after the official confirmation of the President's death.

ROTC cadet bands marched a slow beat through the campus, horns muted in funeral dirge.

Slowly life on campus and on the town's sidewalks began to pick itself up and go on about its business.

People remembered the President's visit to the campus on University Day, Oct. 12, 1961.

From Kenan Stadium, where the President spoke that day, an Air Force cadet's bugle poured forth the mournful notes of "Taps."

Another ROTC unit, watched by students surrounding the quadrangle between South Building and the Library, went through the ceremony of lowering the flag to half-mast.

The Toronto Exchange students released a statement: "At this time of great national tragedy, we, your visitors and friends, express our sincerest sympathy. We share your shock and sorrow.

"We, as must all citizens of the Western democracies, feel as a personal loss the regrettable and untimely loss of a great statesman and humanitarian."

The President of the United States was dead.

Page 1 Photo

By Jim Wallace

Castroite Ex-Marine Number One Suspect

By MERRIMAN SMITH

United Press International
DALLAS — President Kennedy was assassinated by a sniper yesterday. Police seized as a prime suspect a pro-Castro former Marine who once sought citizenship in Russia.

The 46-year-old Kennedy—35th President of the United States—was mortally wounded in the head at 1:31 p.m. EST as he drove, smiling and waving, in an open car through a Texas crowd of a quarter of a million people.

Kennedy died at Parkland Hospital at about 2 p.m.

Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as President at 3:38 p.m. inside the presidential plane, and then left for Washington with the body of his late chief. Johnson had been in the downtown Dallas cavalcade, but several cars behind Kennedy and he was not hurt.

Texas Gov. John B. Connally, riding on the jump seat facing Kennedy in the famous bubble-top presidential limousine — its top down — was wounded by one bullet through the right shoulder. His condition was satisfactory, as of last night.

The wives of both men were also in the car. Neither one was reported injured.

The fatal shot apparently came from a window of the Texas school book depository building overlooking Main Street. A Mauser rifle was found on a fifth floor landing. Three empty shells were nearby.

The "prime suspect," Lee H. Oswald, 24, is an employee in the building.

Oswald was seized in mid-afternoon in the Texas movie theater where he fled with two Dallas city police in pursuit. He shot and killed one of the officers before he was subdued and jailed.

Oswald, a crew-cut man of five feet, eight inches, of Fort Worth is chairman of a local "Fair Play for Cuba" committee.

In 1959 he renounced his American citizenship and went to the Soviet Union. Russian authorities refused him citizenship and he returned to the United States.

Kennedy had flown to Love Field outside Dallas from near-by Carswell Air Force Base Friday morning and skies lifted as he began the drive in to the Texas Trade Mart where the President was to speak on this second day of politicking.

Crowds jammed the curbs. The Secret Service men ran alongside the car and watched from another car behind. Dallas motorcycle police formed a phalanx. But the assassin struck too swiftly, too treacherously for them.

Mrs. Kennedy had just leaned over to her husband and said, "You can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you," when three shots rang out.

Charles Brehm, 33, of Dallas was standing in the crowd at curbside about 15 feet away as the President's car approached.

"He was waving and the first shot hit him and then that awful look crossed his face," Brehm said.

Kennedy fell over sideways on his face toward the seat. Doctors said later that one shot apparently had torn through both the back of his head and his throat. Mrs. Kennedy screamed, "Oh no!"

Gov. Connally fell face forward to the floor of the car and his wife got down on her knees beside him.

Pandemonium seized the crowd. Secret Service men unlimbered automatic rifles and pistols but no more shots were fired.

City police went charging up a grassy knoll of an adjoining park toward an apparently innocent Negro couple sitting there.

Secret Service man Bill Greer at the wheel of the automobile whirled the car off toward the Parkland Hospital with the President's White House physician, Rear Adm. George Buckley, in a car close behind.

Mrs. Kennedy, her bright pink wool suit splattered with blood, stroked her husband's brow and at the hospital, she clung to him and helped lift him to a stretcher.

Ten doctors gathered in the emergency surgical ward. The President's throat was opened to relieve breathing.

Blood and fluids were administered intravenously. Physicians



LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Duke-UNC Battle Is Postponed

The UNC-Duke football game has been re-scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 30 due to the death of President John F. Kennedy, it was announced yesterday.

Officials of the two Universities made their decision after a conference yesterday afternoon. UNC Chancellor William B. Aycock, in announcing the postponement, called today "a time for work and serious concern, and not for public entertainment."

Chancellor Aycock, after meeting with President William C. Friday of UNC, President Douglas M. McKnight of Duke and the athletic directors of the schools, Charles P. Erickson and E. M. Cameron, said the game would be played next Saturday at 2:00 in Duke Stadium.

The officials apparently decided on that date rather than Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 28, out of primary consideration for the student bodies of the two schools.

"We chose Saturday instead of Thursday with the understanding that many students will come back from vacation a day early to see the game," said Aycock. "We will refund all money to those who want it back," he said.

"Whatever tickets we get back will be issued to students on a first-come, first-serve basis. But we don't believe there will be that many refunds to be of much consequence."

The Germans concert and Playmakers production scheduled for tonight have been cancelled, but all University classes will be conducted as usual.

Whether Playmakers will go ahead as usual on Sunday has not been decided. "If Sunday is declared a day of National Mourning, there will be of course no entertainment activities," said Aycock.

The Fatal Timetable

DALLAS (UPI) — Here is a chronological breakdown of the final minutes of President Kennedy's life (some times approximated):

11:35 a.m. (CST)—Presidential airplane lands at Dallas Love Field.

11:45 a.m.—President Kennedy motorcade through downtown Dallas delayed momentarily to allow the President and vice president Lyndon Johnson to shake hands with greeters at airport.

11:50 a.m.—Motorcade starts from airport.

12:16 p.m.—Motorcade reaches fringe of downtown area.

12:25 p.m.—Motorcade moves through downtown area.

12:28 p.m.—Motorcade moves from downtown toward Dallas Trade Mart, where President was to speak.

12:31 p.m.—President and Texas Gov. John Connally shot.

12:38 p.m.—President rushed to Parkland Hospital.

12:40 p.m.—Staff surgeon and neurosurgeon called. They performed tracheotomy opened throat and applied breathing stimulants.

1 p.m.—President dead . . .

John F. Kennedy

By MICKEY BLACKWELL AND
PETER HARKNESS

He was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, on May 29, 1917, the second of nine children of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy.

Both his grandfathers were sons of Irish immigrants who had moved to Massachusetts after the potato famine in Ireland in 1847, and both had become prominent in politics.

The Kennedy children were reared in an atmosphere of family closeness and loyalty. Their father encouraged a spirit of competitiveness, and from their mother, who is devoted to the Catholic Church, they received a steadying influence and a sense of religious obligation.

To allow his children to carry out freely and fully their feelings of responsibility in public life, Joseph P. Kennedy set up trust funds giving each of them \$1,000,000 when they reached maturity.

The future President attended the Canterbury School in New Milford, Conn., the Riverdale Country Day School in Brookline and the Choate School in Wallingford, Conn. He then studied for one summer in 1935 at the London School of Economics, entered Princeton in the fall, but dropped out.

In 1936 he entered Harvard University. He excelled in swimming and sailing but, in his sophomore year, he suffered a spinal injury during a football scrimmage. The injury later threatened his political career and his life.

He spent a one-year leave of absence from Harvard in 1938 which was spent serving in his father's office in the London Embassy. He became interested in England's problems on the eve of World War II, and in his senior year at Harvard, where he majored in political science, he wrote a thesis on England's unpreparedness for war. He later expanded the paper to a book, "Why England Slept."

After receiving his B.S. degree cum laude from Harvard in 1940, he took a business course at Stanford University in California and made a trip through South America.

In 1941 he enlisted in the Navy and one year later he was assigned to a Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron.

In 1943, PT-109, which he commanded, was torpedoed by the Japanese while on patrol off the Solomon Islands. He is credited with saving the lives of several of his crewmen, one of whom he towed through the water for three miles by a life belt that he held between his teeth.

Despite his injuries, he refused to be transferred but was finally rotated back to the United States and soon afterward entered a Navy Hospital in Massachusetts.

While he was recuperating in the summer of 1944, his brother, Joe, was killed by the Germans over the English Channel.

The tragedy marked the turning point in the life of the younger brother. In 1945 he worked as a newspaperman covering the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco for the Chicago "Herald-American." He also covered European news, including the Potsdam Conference, for International News Service.

In 1946 he became a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the House of Representatives from the Eleventh Congressional District of Massachusetts. He ran as independently as possible of political bosses, refusing to be the protégé of anybody and appealing to the voters directly. He won the primary in June, 1946 and had little difficulty in winning the election to the Eightieth Congress, his first of three terms in the House of Representatives.

In 1952, he ran against Henry Cabot Lodge for the United States Senate. He fought a strenuous campaign and became the only Democrat to withstand the Republican landslide in Massachusetts, winning by more than 70,000 votes.

In 1954, the Senator suffered a recurrence of the spinal injury and entered the hospital for a major operation. His long period of recuperation kept him away from the Senate for most of 1955. During some six bed-ridden months he worked on "Profiles in Courage," short biographies of American legislators who had shown courage in withstanding pressures from their constituents in order to exercise their own judgment. The book was an immediate best-seller and the following year won the Pulitzer Prize in biography.

The Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August 1956 first brought him to prominence in national politics. Although he lost to Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee for the Vice-Presidential nomination, he showed such surprising strength in the balloting that when Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson and Kefauver were defeated by the Eisenhower ticket in November 1956, Democrats began to look at him as their bright hope. That hope brightened with the record-breaking 369,000-vote majority by which Massachusetts returned him to the Senate in November, 1958.

On January 2, 1960, the Senator announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination and during the spring of that year won the primaries in seven states. On July 13 at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles he was nominated on the first ballot with 306 votes. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was chosen as his running mate.

In a hard-fought campaign, he said repeatedly that the voters' choice was between the "contented" and the "concerned." It is generally accepted that the four televised debates were a critical factor in his favor, partly because they made the Senator as well known to the public as the Vice-President.

On November 3, 1960, he defeated Richard M. Nixon by a vote of 34,227,096 to 34,107,646. He was inaugurated as the thirty-fifth President of the United States on January 20, 1961. In his inaugural address, he pledged the energy and sacrifice of a new generation and a new administration.

To date, his administration had difficulty in foreign relations with the Soviet Union over Laos, Germany and Cuba. Although an invasion of Cuba in 1961 was a failure, he struck back in October, 1962, when he forced the Russians to back down and pull their missiles from the island.

The problem of civil rights also plagued the administration last summer, but the President was generally expected to survive these problems and run as the stronger candidate in 1964.

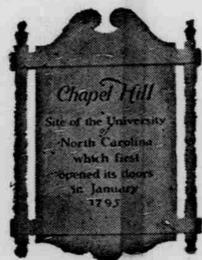
Able to think quickly on his feet, the President was a master of the English language and evinced the same regard for intellectualism that he demonstrated in his appointment of advisers.

He knew much of the quality of leadership in American life long before he became President in 1960—the legends, delights, songs, deals and reach of power in all its American forms had been talk in his family since childhood.

From parents and grandparents he had learned of leadership and power in the Boston wards and Massachusetts districts, in City Hall and on Capitol Hill, in the upper reaches of American finance and American diplomacy.

To this he added his own experience and savor of power in academies of learning and manipulation of public communications—as well as in the leading and commanding of men under enemy fire.

(Continued on Page 3)



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