

# THE BAYLOR LARIAT

TEXAS' PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

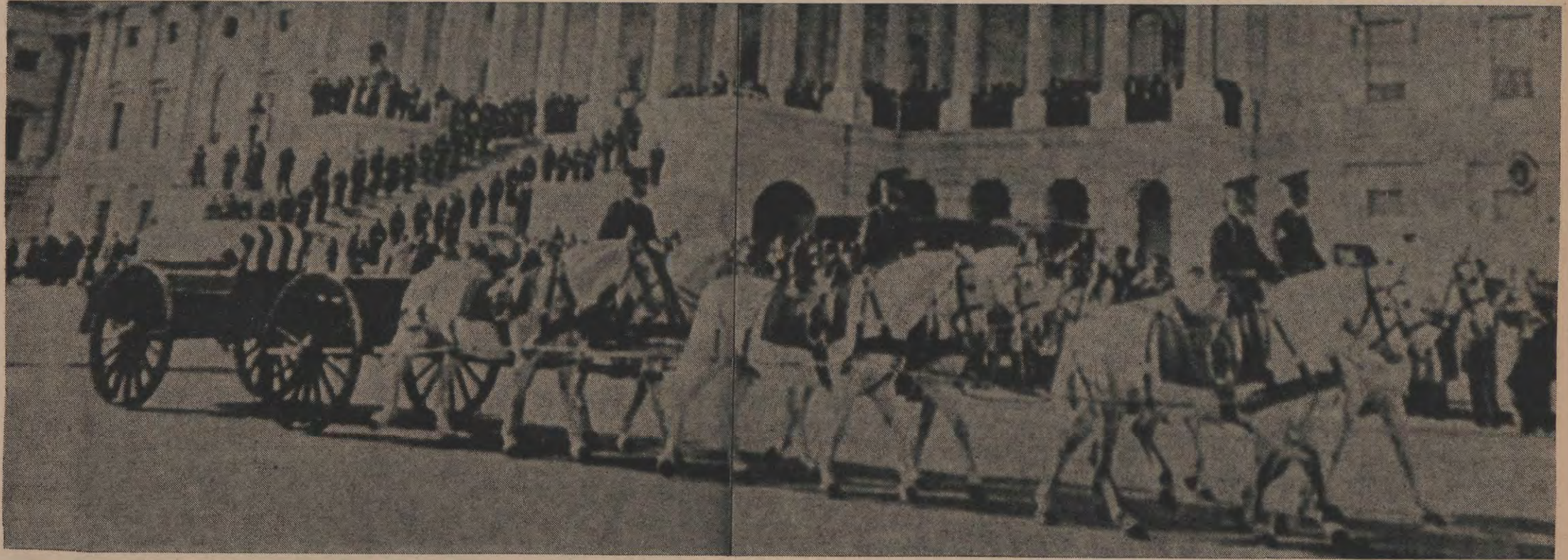
Sixty-Fifth Year

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1963

No. 48

*'...Ask not what your country can do for you,  
Ask what you can do for your country.'*

...JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY



## Country Pays Last Tribute To A President

An eternal flame, lit by a courageous young widow, will mark the resting place of the 35th President of the United States of America, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, sustained by some unknown strength through three days of grief, touched a torch to the light on the grave of her husband, whose quest for enduring peace in a dangerous world was cut short by an assassin's bullet last Friday in Dallas.

Kennedy's grave is located below the brow of a hill in Arlington National Cemetery — a cemetery visited by Kennedy as a veteran, as a member of Congress and as a President. Only two weeks ago he placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The last journey of the President began at the Capitol where since Sunday afternoon approximately 300,000 men, women and

children filed past his bier to say silent goodbyes.

Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by her brothers-in-law, Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Senator Edward Kennedy, went again into the rotunda of the Capitol, where she knelt for the third time in two days by the side of her dead husband.

After the widow and the late President's brothers left the rotunda, the flag-draped bier was lifted from the catafalque of martyred Presidents by its military pallbearers and carried down the steps of the Capitol, where it was placed on the caisson which had borne it there yesterday.

Seven matched gray horses drew the caisson in the cortege, which carried the President home for the last time to the White House.

A single horse, Mrs. Kennedy's own black Pakistani thoroughbred, Sardar, followed

the caisson in a centuries old symbol of tribute to a dead leader. It was saddled and in the stirrups were empty cavalry boots, reversed.

The procession, led by the Marine Band and including legions from all branches of the armed services, the family and the greatest array of foreign statesmen ever assembled, went on foot from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral for the Requiem Mass.

The procession on foot was led by the 34-year-old widow, whose face was partly obscured in a long veil of mourning. The procession included the Kennedy family, the new President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman and world leaders representing 53 countries. There were a dozen members of ruling families, 26 presidents and heads of state, 30

foreign ministers and five defense ministers.

The assassinated Kennedy, first Roman Catholic President of the United States, was given the same funeral rites as those accorded to the humblest of his faith.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston and friend of the Kennedy family, celebrated a requiem low mass for the departed President.

While the archbishop said prayers at the foot of the altar, tenor Luigi Vena sang "Ave Marie," which he had sung a decade ago at the wedding of John Kennedy and Jacqueline Bouvier — a wedding at which Cushing officiated. It was at Mrs. Kennedy's request that he sing it again Monday.

The mass dwelt less on the desolation of death than on comfort and peace and hope for resurrection.

The archbishop prayed, too, that "Thy servant, John F. Kennedy, may his soul be taken up by holy angels and taken up to paradise."

The services offered no place for an eulogy. Yet at the end the auxiliary bishop of the Washington archdiocese, the Most Rev. Philip M. Hannan, used Kennedy's inaugural address and some of the Biblical passages he had quoted as a form of eulogy.

Some of the words were especially meaningful on this day. Bishop Hannan said that one of Kennedy's favorite selections from the Bible was in the third chapter of Ecclesiastes:

"There is an appointed time for everything . . . a time to be born and a time to die . . . a time to love and a time to hate . . . a time of war and a time of peace."

He recalled, too, other Biblical passages: "Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions. And where there is no vision the people perish."

The bishop read excerpts from the late President's inaugural address.

Kennedy had set out his intention to let every nation know that this one will "pay any

price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

He listed aims and objectives and then he said that:

"All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin."

This was prophecy. Kennedy served as president for 1,036 days.

At the side of the former First Lady was daughter Caroline, who will be six years old on Wednesday. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Jr., three-years-old Monday walked out with his mother and sister following the service. He stood at attention and saluted as an honor guard placed the casket of his father on the caisson again set to roll toward Arlington National Cemetery.

The procession from the cathedral to the cemetery, a distance of three miles, was so long that by the time its head had reached the graveside, the last of the procession had not left St. Matthews.

Military casket bearers carried the coffin to the open grave. It still wore the flag which had shrouded it for three days.

Representatives to the funeral included Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, Canada, and Foreign Minister Manuel Tello, Mexico.

From Britain came Prince Philip, Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Sir David Ormsby Gore, British ambassador to the United States.

From West Germany came President Heinrich Lübke, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, Defense Minister Kai Uwe von Hassel and Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin.

From Belgium came young King Baudouin, from Greece Queen Frederika, from South Korea President Chung Hee Park, from Ethiopia Emperor Emperor Haile Selassie, from Italy Foreign Minister Attilio Ticcioni, from Turkey Premier Lamet Inenu and from the

Netherlands Crown Princess Beatrix.

Crown Prince George of Denmark, Golda Meir, Israel's foreign minister, Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and Foreign Minister Mahoud Fawzi of the United Arab Republic were also there.

Among those whose arrival bore a special meaning was Eamon De Valera of Ireland, 81 and with failing eyesight.

With De Valera were his two sons Vivian and Brian and 24 cadets from the Irish Army Military College, flown over by request of the Kennedy family to form an honor guard at the funeral.

Gov. John B. Connally, wounded when President Kennedy was assassinated sent his 17-year-old son, John B. Connally III, to Kennedy's funeral as his personal representative the governor's staff said Saturday.

It was a bright, clear day in Washington Monday. But the darkness of the day was felt not only by the courageous widow, the Kennedy family, governmental leaders, military personnel and personal friends, but also by the thousands of American citizens lining the streets of Washington and the millions watching the solemn ceremonies on television, listening to their radios or attending memorial services in honor of the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

### Kennedy Is 7th To Die in Office

President John F. Kennedy is the seventh consecutive President, elected at 20-year intervals in zero-numbered years, to die in office.

The Presidents are William Henry Harrison, elected in 1840; Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860; James A. Garfield, elected in 1880; William McKinley, elected in 1900; Warren G. Harding, elected in 1920; Franklin D. Roosevelt, elected for the third time in 1940; and John F. Kennedy, elected in 1960.

Three other Presidents on the list were assassinated: Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

## Waco Mourns for John F. Kennedy

Many of the churches in Waco held memorial services for the late President John F. Kennedy. Although the forms of worship were different, the congregations had one thing in common—a deep sense of loss at the death of the President.

Lariat staff writers attended some of these services and below are their descriptions of the services.

By Pat Webb

At 10:45 a.m. Monday only three silent figures sat in the auditorium of Seventh and James Baptist Church. As silently as those three students, faculty members, Wacoans, and service men from Connally Air Force Base entered for a memorial service in honor of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"As the cortege is making its way down Pennsylvania Avenue, something within us hurts," said Rev. Riley Eubank, pastor. "Less than three years ago, President Kennedy made his way down that same avenue to his inauguration. That day he rode in victory.

"Let it not be said that today he rode in defeat. He rode in honor. It is our loss; it is the world's loss."

By Wanda Hodges

St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Assumption sang a solemn high requiem mass Saturday and a high mass Monday for the late President John F. Kennedy.

A spokesman for the church said that the service was nothing out of the ordinary and followed the usual ceremony in honor of the dead.

By Roger Cantrell

About 150 persons were seated in the spacious auditorium of Austin Avenue Methodist Church for one of the many local memorial services to the late President John F. Kennedy.

The pastor, Edward M. Barcus, told them that "precious to the Lord is the death of his saints . . ." that "God is our refuge and our strength" and that "God's mercy and grace are sufficient for our needs."

But the silent audience already

knew that. That is why they were there.

By Sara Gillentine

About 50 people attended a memorial burial service for the late President John F. Kennedy at Saint Timothy's Episcopal Church at 12:15 p.m. Monday.

A. Logan, Jr., vicar of the church, conducted the ceremony which was the Service of Holy Burial from the Episcopal prayer book.

By Wanda Hodges

Some 200 persons gathered in First Baptist Church at 10 a.m. Monday to observe a national day of mourning for the late President John F. Kennedy.

Rev. H. J. Flanders, Jr., read three poems, each dealing in some way with the national scene and its leaders. From that poetry such phrases as these stood out: "A city is not built in a day"; "We must have more Lincoln-hearted men"; and "Man, born of the Son, traveled for a short while toward the sun and left the air signed with His honor."



# THE BAYLOR LARIAT

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## Editorial

# America's Part In Assassination

By TOMMY WEST  
Lariat Editor

They buried John Fitzgerald Kennedy yesterday, and a nation that only last week was listening to the "Americkers" and "Cubers" of the brilliant, mop-headed President now finds itself in a time of great crisis. There is only one thing wrong—John Kennedy is not here to address us on television and guide us through this crisis as he has done many times in the past.

There are many—especially the people of college age—who still have not accepted fully the assassination of the President. These are the people who thought assassinations could never occur in this civilized, 20th century society. These are the people who thought special editions of newspapers with black headlines covering half the front page and newsboys on the street corner crying "Extra, extra, read all about it!" were something to read about in history books or to see in the movie houses.

One hundred years from now they will read in the history books about John Kennedy, about a young man named Lee Harvey Oswald and about the sunny afternoon of November 22. But most of all they will read about Dallas, Texas, and an American hate society that allowed fanatical hatred to breed and grow under the name of freedom.

In this trying time, the most dangerous thing America could do would be to pass off the assassination of her President as the single deed of a lunatic. The death of President Kennedy is the fault of all America; every citizen had a finger on the sniper's rifle.

It is our fault because we have allowed twisted men like Lee Harvey Oswald to walk the streets spouting off their warped propaganda under the guise of freedom of speech. It is our fault because we have fed the nerve of these men with dirty, vulgar jokes; with defiant cries about the "dangers" of the federal government and the "funeral" of states' rights; and with never the mention of the fact that we are Americans and we have the right to disagree, but never the right to murder.

The blame can be dishd out in even larger helpings to specific areas: state and other prominent officials who have stirred and aroused the people to bombings, murders and other violent acts; newspapers and magazines that have twisted and slanted the news, using every page as an editorial page, until the uninformed readers are worked into a frenzy of passionate rebellion; and the outspoken right-wing critics who have gained large followings with their easy cliches and unfounded answers to all problems.

In the speech he would have made if he had arrived at the Trade Mart in Dallas, President Kennedy wrote this:

"In a world of complex and continuing problems, in a world of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason—or else those who confuse rhetoric with reality and the plausible with the possible will gain the ascendancy with their solutions to every world problem."

It is now up to the people to realize that there are no easy answers to the problems of a great nation, and to reject the shallow offerings of these individuals. And those who have offered these answers should hang their heads in shame.

It takes a great man to pursue the Presidency with the vigor, the tolerance, the understanding and the dedication with which John Kennedy pursued it. It takes a great man to endure the strong criticism and opposition he endured in his efforts to move the nation forward. And it must take a great nation to understand men like these and to understand what democracy is all about—that it does not mean the freedom of passionate opposition that leads to violence.

## Dallas Natives Are Worried, Fear Their City Is Ruined

DALLAS—The assassination of President John F. Kennedy chilled the people of Dallas.

Some of them cheered 48 hours later when the man charged with that assassination was himself shot down. Most felt no personal regret.

Late Saturday afternoon people on the streets of Dallas sought words to express their feelings and came up with only two—shock and disbelief.

They were also worried about what would happen to Dallas' reputation.

Two oil company workers, Bob Greer and Bill Burgwin, stood somberly on a street corner awaiting a bus home.

"I think it will hurt us nationally," Burgwin said.

Both said shock was the only reaction they either felt or

noted—"the people were dumb-founded," they said.

Sunday morning, as accused killer Lee Oswald was being taken out of the Dallas police station, another Dallas resident, Jack Ruby, shot him down. Oswald died shortly thereafter.

A cheer went up from the 200 people gathered at the jail exit when Oswald was shot. One man yelled: "It's too good for him."

Others, not at the scene, were more reserved.

"Mr. Ruby proved nothing. The law has been violated again. It's a further disgrace," said Ward Armstrong, a salesman.

The Dallas clergy expressed regret at Oswald's death.

A Dallas policeman said simply: "It's ruined Dallas."

—Ed DeLong

## On Kennedy Death

# Baylorites Find it Hard To Express Feelings

By MAGGIE BIGHAM  
Lariat Reporter

Baylor students found it difficult to express their feelings Monday about the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"I was extremely shocked . . . now I am very much saddened . . ." said Bill Daniel. Sandy Hendrick said, "There's not much to say in a time like this . . . everyone regrets that it has happened."

Art Goolsbee's reaction to the assassination of President Kennedy was "it is a tragedy and a sad one for the family."

The assassin of President Kennedy was described as "a madman" by Hendrick.

Hendrick said that the impression that seems to be left across the nation is that the murder was done by a violent segregationist.

"But I'm convinced that this Oswald boy did it . . . he was an admitted Marxist . . . I think it is important to make it clear that it was done by a left wing lunatic," Hendrick said. "Apparently the Soviets are putting propaganda out that the man

was a racist. The newspapers should report to counteract this . . . to defend a possible uprising of hatred. It would be a horrible tragedy to stir up one American against another over something not true."

Goolsbee said one of the first things that will come to the minds of people when Dallas is mentioned is that President Kennedy was assassinated there.

"I don't blame Dallas, but Dallas conveys the image that it is antagonistic to a lot of people," Goolsbee said.

Hendrick said, "Oh, no . . . I certainly don't blame Dallas, the state of Texas or the United States. It could have happened in San Francisco or Boston."

Daniel expressed his feeling that Lee Harvey Oswald was unjustly murdered. "I feel that it was important that Oswald have every opportunity to defend himself and to let the world through a public trial know him and the background and reason."

Hendrick agreed, "I am appalled that some people seem to approve of the murder of Os-



FRIDAY . . . AND A PRESIDENT SHOT  
Ben Cason (l.), James Cannady Wait Word Of Kennedy's Condition  
—Photo by Paul Currier

wald . . . we should never approve of murder regardless of the importance of the man."

The three commented on the funeral of President Kennedy that was carried on radio and television.

"I was immensely saddened while watching the funeral and at the same time I was proud of our institution of government

—that in a period of crisis it could perpetuate itself," Daniel said.

Goolsbee said, "The magnitude of the parade is a sign of the memory of him (Kennedy) . . . the magnitude of his office."

Said Hendrick: "It (the funeral) was very appropriate. The military funeral was solemn."

# Lariat Sees Tragedy

By ED DeLONG  
Lariat Associate Editor

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy took Dallas by shock, but those around me when I learned he had been shot were still in a festive mood.

As Associate Editor of The Baylor Lariat, Baylor University's newspaper, I had been covering the entire trip of the President through Texas. On Friday morning at 12:30 p.m. I was in the Dallas Trade Mart, where Kennedy was scheduled to speak to a bi-partisan group.

With other reporters there to cover the speech—among them the members of the Washington Press Corps—I was searching for someone to release a copy of the President's text.

As the minutes passed their was no text and no President.

I WENT to the Press Room set up on the fourth floor of the Trade Mart and found a hushed state of confusion. Asking what the delay was, I received the answer:

"The President has been shot."

Hurrying back downstairs, I joined three Washington newsmen and we rushed out to the street. Inside the Trade Mart people continued laughing and eating, unaware of the reason all the newsmen were leaving so quickly.

A Dallas policeman flagged down a car for us and told the driver to carry us to Parkland Hospital, where Kennedy had been taken minutes before.

CONFUSION reigned at Parkland.

At the emergency entrance the President's black limousine stood in the drive—it's top, usually open, covered by a long black convertible hood.

Two policemen stood solidly blocking the door to the emergency room.

Uniformed policemen, Secret Service agents and Senator Ralph Yarborough stood by the President's car. Yarborough described the shooting and then broke into sobs as he recalled what he had seen from the second car behind the President.

After talking with Yarborough, I hurried into the hospital. A WOMAN on a stretcher in the hall watched puzzled as nurses and interns gathered in hushed groups and newsmen scurried around searching for telephones.

Two priests from the parish in which the hospital is situated came out. One of them, identified only as "Father Huber" was said to have performed last rites for Kennedy.

Then Assistant Press Secretary Malcolm Kilduff came out and made the fateful official announcement:

"PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy died at approximately 1 p.m. (CST) today here in Dallas. He died of a gunshot wound in the brain."

The several hundred newsmen—tough veterans who are not usually affected by the stories they cover—let out a gasp even though they already knew unofficially that the President was dead.

Then they bolted for telephones.

I had secured a telephone behind the information desk in the lobby. As I called the news to The Lariat, the lady at the desk put her head at the door to the booth, listened briefly and then turned her head and sobbed.

FOR THE NEXT three hours I held that telephone open to Waco. Other phones were connected directly from the hastily set up press room to long distance operators. Over these the story poured out across the nation—the official announcement by Kilduff, the doctors' descriptions of Kennedy's and Connally's wounds . . .

And then the news that Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson had been sworn in as new President of the United States by Dallas' Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes.

Until this announcement Kilduff had not revealed where Johnson was "for security reasons" and there were no newsmen

present at Dallas' Love Field where Johnson was sworn in and immediately took off in Air Force One for Washington.

Then the center of attention turned to the Dallas Police Station.

As I went there from the hospital about 6 p.m. there was a totally different atmosphere in Dallas, which had been gaily welcoming Kennedy six hours before.

CHRISTMAS decorations hanging over the downtown streets were the only ironic signs of gaiety, except for one car I saw bearing the sign across its back window: "Welcome John Kennedy to Dallas."

There were people still standing along the streets, but none were smiling and few were even talking. A cold front had dropped temperatures about 30 degrees.

Inside the police station was a young man who had been arrested earlier as the suspected murderer of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, a killing that had taken place about 30 minutes after the President was killed.

As the afternoon passed, it was learned that Lee H. Oswald, a 24-year-old Dallas man, had worked at the building from which the President was shot. Thus he became a suspect as the President's assassin.

NEWSMEN crowded around the door to the homicide office in a narrow third-floor hall. From time to time Oswald was brought out handcuffed and taken down the hall to an elevator on which he was taken to other floors in the building where he underwent tests such as fingerprinting.

Each time Oswald came out he screamed, "I didn't shoot anybody. I don't know anything about it."

Then Dallas Homicide Capt. Will Fritz came from behind the closed doors where Oswald was being questioned to say that the thin, unshaven young man had made no admission to either shooting but had been charged with the murder of the policeman.

The night dragged on. Reporters and Texas Rangers in uniform poured into the police station. Oswald was carried down for identification by witnesses and the witnesses were taken into the homicide office and questioned. Policemen, Secret Service agents and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents streamed in and out of the office.

THE KILLER'S rifle, found with three empty shells in the building from which Kennedy's sniper took aim and fired, was carried down the hall and into the office.

Rumors rose and died, and the police said nothing.

Then, at midnight Friday, Fritz and District Attorney Henry Wade came out to announce that Oswald had been charged with the murder of the President.

Although Oswald had not confessed to either murder, both men said there was strong evidence pointing toward him in both killings.

"WE HAVE enough evidence to get a conviction," Wade said.

The newsmen again went scurrying to telephones to report that the police had found their man. Except for the reporters there were no spectators—all others were barred from the building by the officers.

In Dallas, people received the news almost immediately via radio and television. For most there was a single reaction, already tentatively voiced during the afternoon:

"It was a Dallas man that did it—Dallas is ruined," they said.

By Saturday the immediate shock had passed.

THE PRESIDENT had been killed and less than 12 hours later a killer had been named. As they listened to the round-the-clock news, people began to get accustomed to the title of President attached to Johnson's name.

But there were lingering signs of the tragic day before.

Stores in Dallas and across Texas were closed. Classes were discontinued at the University of Texas, Baylor and at public schools across the state until after Kennedy's funeral.

And Southwest Conference schools in Texas paused in the last leap of the football season and canceled Saturday games.



# President Arrives Unaware Assassin Awaits



**TRIO HAPPY AT DALLAS ARRIVAL**  
Kennedy, Connally And Jackie Smile Big For Public



**PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE RIDES THROUGH CITY**  
Couples Are Unaware That Tragedy Will Strike In Matter Of Minutes



**TEXT BOOK DEPOSITORY IN DALLAS**  
Assassin's Gunfire From This Building Brought Death To President

—Photo by Paul Currier



**SITE OF FRIDAY SHOOTING NOW QUIET**  
Motorists Speed Along Street Where President Was Killed

—Photo by Paul Currier



**HARVEY LEE OSWALD IS ARRESTED**  
Prime Suspect Is Taken By Dallas Police For Questioning



**POLICEMAN HOLDS UP GUN**  
Murderer's Weapon Is Exhibited To Nation



# While Nation Mourns President's Death Alleged Assassin Dies in Dallas



**WIDOW AND CHILDREN MOURN**  
Jackie Remained Quiet And Composed During Ordeal



**CAISSON CARRIES CASKET DOWN STREET**  
President's Body Is Taken To Nation's Capitol Building On Sunday



**NEW PRESIDENT HAS TRAGIC TAKE-OVER OF OFFICE**  
Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson Assumes Highest Position This Nation Can Offer



**SYMBOL OF JFK IS CARTED AWAY**  
Kennedy's Rocking Chairs Are Taken From Office



**SUSPECTED KILLER OSWALD IS SLAIN**  
Jack Ruby, Dallas Night Club Owner, Takes Justice In Own Hands

Copyright Dallas Times-Herald



# Ruby's Sister Tells About His Reaction

By ED DeLONG  
Lariat Associate Editor

DALLAS—The sister of Jack Ruby, the man who killed Lee Oswald Sunday morning in the basement of the Dallas police station, described her brother as a very religious man who loved all Presidents.

"He loved every President—that's the problem," said Mrs. Eva Grant, a 55-year-old divorcee.

"Kennedy could have been anything he wanted to be in life and he had to wind up this way," she quoted her brother as saying.

"My father died five years ago and (Ruby) took it (Kennedy's assassination) harder than that," she said.

Mrs. Grant told a close personal friend, Tony Zoppi, who writes an entertainment column for The Dallas Morning News, that her brother notified her of the President's death Friday and that she could tell he was crying.

"He kept talking about Jackie and the Kennedy kids—he couldn't eat all Friday," Mrs. Grant said.

She said her brother called her six times Saturday and each time asked her if she needed anything. The last time he called, at 12:40 a.m. Sunday, he said he was going to take coffee to policemen and reporters at the police station and at radio station KLIF.

Mrs. Grant said the next time she heard about her brother was Sunday afternoon when she turned on the television set and saw the video-tape of her brother shooting Oswald. She went into hysterics.

Mrs. Grant gave some of the background of her brother's life. Their parents, she said, were from Poland.

"My father was a hard-working Jewish carpenter."

Of eight children in the family, she said, Ruby and one other

were the only ones without college educations, she said.

And she also described Ruby as "emotional" and "a soft touch."

When a Dallas newsman called him after Kennedy's assassination to find out if his Carrousel Club would be closed Friday night, Ruby said he was closing it for three days.

"How could anybody go, night-clubbing? We ain't got no money but we don't need it that bad," he said.

## Alleged Killer Is Described

By RAY HUBENER  
Lariat Staff Writer

DALLAS — Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of John F. Kennedy, was described as a clean gentleman who did not talk at all, by the landlady and housekeeper of the boarding house where he lived.

At 1026 N. Beckley in Oak Cliff Oswald lived in a bedroom in a boarding house occupied by 18 men and owned by Mrs. A. C. Johnson. Mrs. Earlene Roberts, a maid, also lives there.

Mrs. Roberts said Oswald returned to the house about 1 p.m. Friday, about the same time the late President died at Parkland Hospital. Oswald came to get a coat and was in the house about three or four minutes.

When Oswald registered at the boarding house on Oct. 14 of 1963, Mrs. Johnson said, "He did tell me he would not be home weekends . . . and he would be going to Irving."

In Irving, Oswald visited his Russian-born wife and two children. He did not carry any luggage with him and he had no car, Mrs. Roberts said.

Mrs. Johnson said Oswald would leave Friday nights and return to the boarding house Monday afternoons.

The weekend before Kennedy was shot was the only time Oswald remained at the boarding house, she said.

Oswald never received any visitors, mail or telephone calls, she said.

"He called someone every day and talked in a foreign language," said Mrs. Roberts. The phone calls were made between 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. and were about five to 10 minutes long.

"He never spoke in English over the telephone," said Mrs. Johnson, but he spoke very good English without any brogue.

"He was clean with himself, clean in his room and paid his rent on time," she said.

Mrs. Johnson said he was polite as could be.

"He behaved himself very nicely—he just didn't have anything to say," she said.

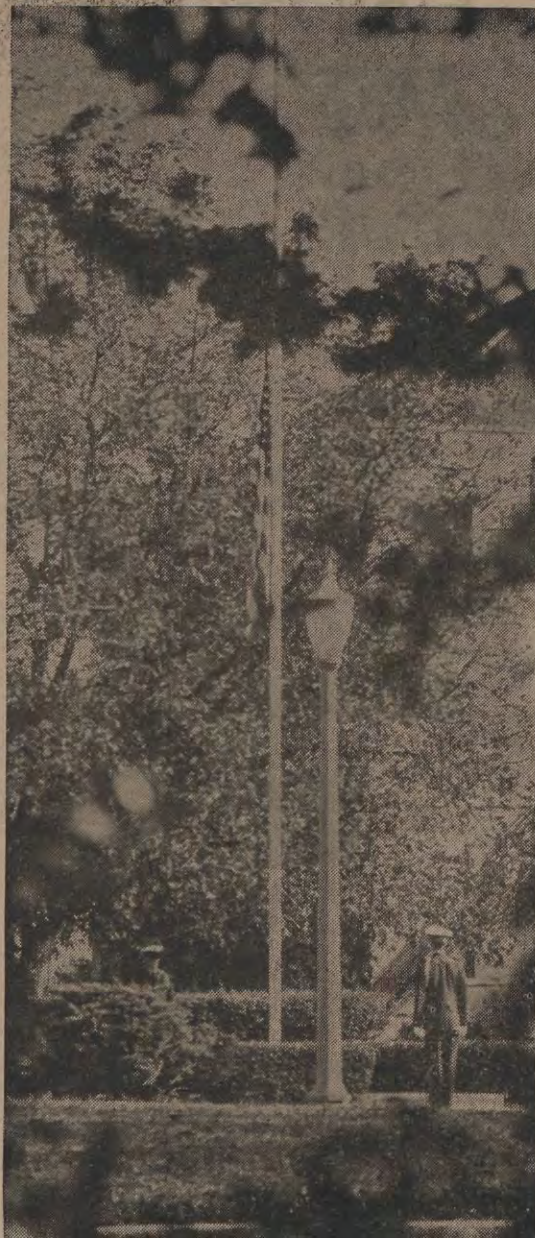
"We tried to talk to him but he wouldn't," said Mrs. Roberts. "You wouldn't get a good grunt."

"He didn't come out (of his room except) for about 20 minutes the whole time he was here," said Mrs. Roberts. "He would come out to watch the television and then he would not say anything."

"He was just here and that was all," she said.



DALLASITE REACTS  
Near Scene Of Presidential Assassination



FLAG AT HALF MAST  
Baylor AFOTC Honor Guard Pays Respects  
—Photos by Paul Currier

# City Quiet 1 Day Later

By TOMMY WEST  
Lariat Editor

DALLAS—The fat red Santa Claus swayed jovially in the breeze above the heavy noon traffic on Main Street in this city. Twenty-four hours earlier the fat-cheeked Santas had smiled down as the President of the United States rode beneath them.

It was high noon in Dallas, Nov. 23, 1963. The sky was deep blue with not a cloud in sight. A cold wind swept over the city.

Except for the looks on the faces of the people one would never guess that on the day before a Dallas man, who said he was a Communist, had assassinated President John F. Kennedy. There was little joking or smiling among the people, and most were somber expressions.

A horn honked up ahead and a woman quickly veered her station wagon back into her lane of traffic. A sign on the rear bumper read: "Victory over Communism."

At Houston Street, the President's motorcade had turned right the day before, and then back to the left on Elm Street at the next intersection. It was from the sixth-floor window of a building at this intersection that a sniper fired the bullets that killed the President and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally. The most famous building in

the world—the Texas School Book Depository—is a seven-story faded brick structure.

Saturday police had locked the building and only one window, in the sixth row, was open. This was the window from which the sniper had watched Friday through the telescopic sights of his rifle as the motorcade passed below.

Small crowds had gathered around the building Saturday. Cars passing by the building slowed almost to a stop as they started down the hill toward a triple highway intersection and passengers peered up at the window on the sixth floor.

Several small wreaths had been placed on the green lawns surrounding the area. A message on one of the wreaths, written in ink on the back of a notecard, read:

"In memory of our beloved President John F. Kennedy." It was signed "Bereaved Dallas Citizens."

Atop the building an electric sign flashed the temperature and time. As the crowds grew larger and the traffic heavier, the numbers flashed their way toward the fateful time—12:30 p.m.

In a nation where flags were flying at half mast, the flagpole atop this building was bare.

Suddenly a traffic light down the street changed, horns honked and a new wave of cars made their way down the street past the building. They slowed near the building, crept along for several seconds and then sped away down the hill.

A small boy standing on the corner reached out and touched a middle-aged man, pointed to an imaginary spot in the street and asked in a small voice:

"Right along here, sir?"

It had been right along there.

The sun blazed brilliantly in the sky. A blast of cold wind whipped over the grounds, and men gathered their collars closer. It was 12:30 p.m.

# Johnson Prepared For Duties

By WANDA HODGES  
and EVERETT ROBERTSON  
Lariat Staff Writers

Lyndon B. Johnson, the new President of the United States, is now serving in a position that has taken a life-time for which to prepare.

In 1931, Johnson went to Washington as a congressman's secretary. He later became a representative, a senator, the senate majority leader, the vice-president and now he leads the nation as President.

Johnson, as vice-president, has tried to erase the image of a Southern or even a Western politician. He has served as chairman of the President's committee on Equal Employment Opportunities and his civil rights speeches won him a distinguished service award from the Capital Press Club, an organization of Negro newspapermen.

Johnson's first attempt at national politics occurred after the death of Representative James P. Buchanan in 1937. Johnson ran for the vacant position and was elected over 10 opponents.

Johnson was the first member of the House of Representatives to go into active duty after the United States entered World War II—the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Stationed in New Zealand and Australia he went on bombing missions in the South Pacific and won the Silver Star, which was personally presented by General Douglas MacArthur.

Four years after his election to the Senate in 1948 Johnson was chosen Senate Democratic minority leader. During the next three Congresses the Democrats were in saddle again and Johnson was made senate majority leader.

In 1960 he was elected vice-president of the United States after losing the presidential nomination to Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Johnson graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos with a bachelor of science degree in 1930. He met Claudia Taylor, the woman he was to marry, in the office of the Texas Railroad Commission in Austin. They were married on September 12, 1934. Everyone called her Lady-Bird, a name given her in infancy by a nurse.

He was born on Aug. 27, 1908, near Stonewall, Texas.

## Oswald Buried

Lee Harvey Oswald, the 24-year-old accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was buried on the same day as the man he supposedly killed.

Unlike the elaborate state funeral for Kennedy, however, Oswald's final trip attracted little if any notice. He was carried out the back door of an undertaker's parlor in a wooden casket covered with a grey cloth.

The casket was placed in a hearse and driven across Fort Worth, Oswald's mother's hometown, to the Rose Hill Cemetery. Four police cars escorted the hearse.

## Gov. Connally Recuperates

Governor John Connally continues to improve at Parkland Hospital in Dallas—temporary headquarters for the executive branch of the Texas government.

Connally was wounded by the sniper who assassinated President John F. Kennedy Friday. Doctors said he apparently was struck by one bullet that entered his back just below a shoulder blade, traveled through his chest, hit his wrist and lodged in his thigh.

He underwent surgery for more than an hour immediately after he was shot to repair a collapsed lung and to remove a destroyed rib. Doctors anticipate no further surgery.

Jeanine Hicks, Bandera junior, is Connally's niece. She visited her uncle with her family Sunday and told The Lariat that he was doing "just fine" Sunday afternoon. He is able to shave himself and to walk about his room.

Connally is expected to remain in the hospital for at least 10 days before he is able to return to Austin.

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\*DuPont T.M. for its polyester fiber





# Early SWC Holiday Said Rumor--McCall

"Baylor and all other Southwest Conference schools that I know of will hold classes Tuesday and Wednesday," said Abner V. McCall, president of Baylor. McCall stated that classes were dismissed Monday because President Lyndon B. Johnson

## ★ ★ ★ Students Extend Vacation Week

Rumors flew thick Friday afternoon that classes would be dismissed Monday through Wednesday and that students were free to leave school for the Thanksgiving holidays.

In reality only Monday classes were dismissed.

Some 35 women signed out of the dormitories, however, stating they would not be back until after the holidays.

A check with the director's offices in the men's dormitories showed that there was no effective way of counting the number of men students that had left.

It is possible for men to leave the dormitories overnight without signing out, a voluntary action.

Dean of Students W. C. Perry said that a routine check would be made Tuesday morning with dormitory directors and wing directors to see how many men did check out.

"There is no violation," he said, "if they signed out properly."

The big problem, he said, would be on the double cut. Students cutting classes on the day before holidays begin are said to receive double cuts. Dean Perry said that this was left up to the faculty and Dean of Instruction George Smith.

proclaimed the day a National Day of Mourning, in honor of the late President John F. Kennedy. He also said that all offices at Baylor were closed in honor of the late President.

"We will have classes Tuesday and Wednesday, though," said McCall. "They are regularly scheduled at this time and I feel that it will show more respect to the President for students to resume their work and prepare themselves to better serve themselves, their nation and God."

McCall said that he had heard many rumors that Baylor and all other Southwest Conference schools had dismissed their classes until the Monday after Thanksgiving, but blamed these rumors on "students who are eager to get out of school."

"As far as I have heard, none of the other schools in the Southwest Conference, Texas or the entire United States are letting their students out two days early for the Thanksgiving holidays," McCall said.

"As for students who are cutting their classes to leave for home early, they will be handled in the usual way that students who cut classes before holidays are handled," he said.

McCall also said that all social, athletic and entertainment functions at Baylor were canceled after the news of Kennedy's death.

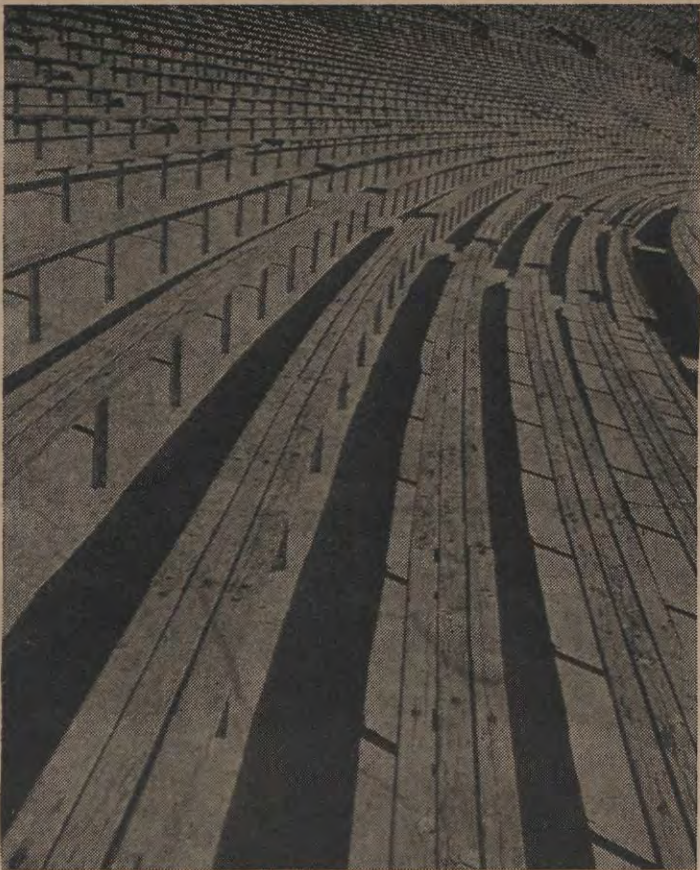
"Many of these events will be rescheduled after the Thanksgiving holidays," said McCall.

## BU Air Force ROTC Pays Tribute to JFK

Even as the last notes of retreat were sounded at Arlington National Cemetery and John F. Kennedy was given a hero's burial, Baylor Air Force ROTC cadets paid a final tribute to the late President.

Fourteen cadets, in groups of two, maintained a seven-hour honor guard near the foot of the university flag pole, where the United States flag was flown at half mast.

The watch was posted at 7 a.m. Monday and was maintained until 2 p.m., broken only by the periodic changing of the guard every half hour by cadets who marched solemnly from Judge Baylor's statue down the mall to the flag pole.



BAYLOR STADIUM DESERTED  
SMU Game Saturday Postponed Because Of Tragedy  
—Photo by Paul Currier

## After President's Death

# Cotton Bowl Game Faces Postponement

The Cotton Bowl faces possible postponement as a result of sports curtailment after the death of President Kennedy.

The Cotton Bowl was set to match the nation's No. 1 team, the University of Texas, against No. 2, the US Naval Academy, dependent upon a Navy victory over Army Saturday (Nov. 30) at Philadelphia.

The Army-Navy game was postponed and whether or not it will be played awaits a final decision from Defense Department officials in Washington.

If the game is not played, the probability is that neither team will be permitted any post-season activity. And if the game is played, the winner might not be allowed to play in a bowl.

Pittsburgh, the Cotton Bowl's No. 2 choice, postponed its game with Penn State until Dec. 7, which further complicates the problem of the Cotton Bowl.

If Navy becomes unavailable, the Cotton Bowl will probably have the choice of bidding this week for one of the Southeastern Conference teams on its list or going with the Pittsburgh-Penn State winner.

Howard Grubbs, the Southwest Conference executive secretary, went to Pittsburgh Friday to watch the scheduled Saturday game.

He refused to speculate on how events of the last two days might affect the Cotton Bowl picture.

## ★ ★ ★ Hogs Down Tech For 5-5 Season

Arkansas beat Texas Tech 27-20 to close out the Southwest Conference season for the Razorbacks and the Red Raiders.

A 24-yard touchdown run by quarterback Billy Gray in the final period gave Arkansas its triumph. It dimmed a fine comeback by the Red Raiders, who were three touchdowns behind when Ben Elledge put on a passing show.

Arkansas, closing with a victory over Texas Tech, had its worst season in five years, finishing 5-5. On the other hand, Texas Tech closed its best season in eight years, also finishing 5-5.

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# Waco Symphony Sets JFK Memorial Concert

The Waco Symphony Orchestra's concert at 8:15 p.m. Tuesday in Waco Hall has not been canceled but the program has been designated a memorial to the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

"In view of the tragic assassination of the President of our country, a change in the program appropriate to the occasion has been made," said William Sloane, president of the symphony association.

The more appropriate, elegiac Samuel Barber "Adagio for Strings" has been substituted for Roy Harris' "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Sloane said after conferring with Daniel

Sternberg, dean of the Baylor School of Music, who is musical director and conductor of the orchestra.

The rest of the program will include the Haydn Symphony No. 100 (The Military), the Overture to Wagner's "Tannhauser" and the Brahms Concerto No. 1 in D Minor whose composition was influenced by the death of his friend Robert Schumann.

Rudolf Firkusny, Czechoslovakian pianist, will be soloist.

Firkusny began his studying in the State Conservatory at Brno, Czechoslovakia, and appeared with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Prague when he was only 10.

He became an American citizen in 1950.

Season tickets are sold at a discount for all three concerts. Single tickets begin at \$5 and are available at the office of the School of Music. The Waco Hall box office will also be opened at 1 p.m. Tuesday.

## Assassination Halts Events Set for Baylor

Activities on campus came to an abrupt halt this weekend with the news of President John F. Kennedy's assassination Friday in Dallas.

Scheduled on the social calendar Friday was a Western Party for Angel Flight. It was canceled. Also canceled was a party for Kappa Theta members, to be given by the pledges.

Saturday the Baylor-Southern Methodist University football game was canceled and is expected to be re-scheduled for Dec. 7.

The Inter Club Council's all-campus party was postponed Saturday. Women's ICC president Becky Monzingo said that the dance would be held in the spring and the Silvertones have agreed to play on that occasion.

Peace Corps tests had been scheduled for Monday and Tuesday on the Baylor campus but were canceled. They will be re-scheduled, said William G. Toland, Baylor liaison officer.

Students and persons interested in taking the test will have an opportunity to do so Dec. 7 at the Federal Building in downtown Waco, Toland said, but stressed that tests would be given on campus at a later date.

Pictures which were scheduled to be taken Monday will be taken from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday in Harrington Hall, said Billy Bell, photographer.

Proofs may be returned from 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday in Harrington Hall. Students should return their proofs before the Thanksgiving holidays, Bell said.

## Profs Reschedule Several Exams

The test schedules for many Baylor classes have been interrupted because classes were not held Monday, National Day of Mourning for the late President John F. Kennedy.

"The tests scheduled for Monday in my history classes have been postponed until the Wednesday after the holidays," said Joe McElhannon Monday.

Miss Mary Ellen Proudfoot of the music department said that sections one and five of Music Appreciation will have tests on Wednesday.

Thomas F. Walker announced Monday that the 2 p.m. Spanish 151 test will be held on Wednesday instead of Monday as originally scheduled.

"We will have the Religion 101 test on Wednesday as it was originally scheduled," said W. B. Tolar of the religion department. This will only affect the 9 a.m. and 12 p.m. classes.

"Tests in Economics 411, 301 and 151 will be rescheduled after the holidays," said Clyde W. Robinson, economics department.

Robert T. Miller of the political science department announced Monday that his political science tests will be given on Wednesday.

Leslie E. Moser, psychology department, said his tests which were scheduled for Monday will be given on Wednesday.

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