

# STORY OF LBJ



PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
"... I'll do my best. That's all I can do."

## Golden Gater

"I WILL DO MY BEST. THAT IS ALL I CAN DO. I ASK FOR YOUR HELP— AND GOD'S."

WITH THESE WORDS Lyndon B. Johnson, 38th President of the United States expressed his determination to face the awesome responsibilities of the void left by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's assassination.

While Johnson can be expected to continue the international policies of John F. Kennedy, it is a historical fact the presidency tempers every man who attains it, and President Johnson will be no exception in recasting the administration's mold.

"HE CERTAINLY IS the most qualified man ever to step into the President's shoes from the vice-presidency. More qualified than Truman when he took over from Roosevelt when he died, and more than Nixon would have been if he had had to take over if Eisenhower died from his heart attack," Gene R. Geisler, SF State assistant professor of political science said.

Geisler does not know President Johnson personally, but has met and shaken hands with him. He believes Kennedy was a very competent politician, and as such, would not make a decision without conferring with Johnson. Geisler is sure that Kennedy's platform is now Johnson's.

"We don't really have a President in this country," Geisler commented, "We have a Presidency. The office was really bigger than Kennedy, and I am sure it will be bigger than Johnson."

DURING HIS FIRST hours as President, Johnson conferred with former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, cabinet officers Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, and congressional leaders of both parties.

Resignations of all Cabinet members un-

doubtedly will reach his desk soon — the usual procedure when a President dies — but Johnson already has asked them all to stay on, at least temporarily.

Through his contacts with the President and his duties in the National Security Council, the National Space Advisory Council, the Advisory Committee to the Peace Corps, and the President's Committee on Equal Employment opportunity, Johnson has kept in close touch with Administration policies and procedures.

JOHNSON SEEMS STRONGLY committed to carry forward the major lines of US foreign policy developed by President Kennedy, as evidenced in his public statements of the past three years.

Johnson recently defended the nuclear test-ban treaty, the proposed sale of wheat to Russia, and advocated forming a NATO nuclear weapons force as urged by President Kennedy.

The 55-year-old President, no stranger to the workings of foreign politics, was President Kennedy's most active goodwill ambassador. During the last three years Johnson visited more than two dozen countries, making speeches, shaking hands, and conferring with government leaders.

"LYNDON JOHNSON has been in all the major decisions — except for Cuba," President Kennedy once said, adding the last phrase as a gesture of courtesy to absolve the Vice President of any responsibility for the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.

Reciprocating the courtesy with his customary care to avoid infringing upon the rights of the President, Johnson observed:

"Of course, Cuba was one of the few decisions I really was in on."

Many political observers think, however, that the true relationship between President

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# JOHN F. KENNEDY

## In Memoriam

What the loss of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is to us at SF State and to all Americans is difficult to comprehend, impossible to measure in terms of what this man did and what he meant to each of us. A piece of the fiber has been ripped from the fabric of our souls.

JOHN F. KENNEDY cannot be measured solely by what he accomplished in the office of President. The manner in which he fought, the manner in which he understood what America is, and the incredible drive and zeal he brought to his task — these are perhaps the most tangible elements we can comprehend.

JOHN F. KENNEDY was an educated man, one who never stopped learning. He tried to bring the most knowledgeable and considered judgments to each task. He was a young man, also, and made mistakes. Yet he freely took responsibility for these, then set out to improve himself and his government, to do better the next time.

WITH JOHN F. KENNEDY the importance of America and the role of Americans in this 20th Century world took on a revitalized significance. With zeal and fervor, dedication and dignity he led the way. His life and works became an emphasis of, and inspired a belief in, the democratic process.

MILLIONS OF WORDS will be written in the ensuing days of sorrow. Through the sorrow perhaps we as Americans will be able to see the legacy he left us — the legacy of trying to understand the world we live in, and trying to live in dignity.

IN AN INSTANT FRIDAY, the course of America was altered. John F. Kennedy is dead. We must continue with the business of running a democracy. Our hope on this incomprehensible, dark day, is for our leaders — and all of us — to bring as much vitality and drive to that task as did President Kennedy.



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"... Ask what you can do for your country."



As the students stood hushed around the Speaker's Platform, the sound of weeping could be heard above the muffled silence.

'What kind of world is this?'

# Campus stunned by death

Students reacted with stunned disbelief to the news of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas Friday morning.

In front of the Commons, in the hallways of campus buildings and around the Speaker's Platform, students huddled silently and listened as news of the tragedy was broadcast over transistor radios.

Some shook their heads dazedly, many others wept openly.

A radio was hooked into the loud speaker system at the Speaker's Platform, and a throng of more than 4,000 students gathered there to listen.

As the students stood hushed around the Speaker's Platform, the sound of weeping could be heard above the muffled silence.

Grief, shock, and disbelief were registered on their faces. Many just stood, pale and expressionless, knees trembling.

Even before official announcement of the President's death, a young girl moaned: "He's dead. I know he's dead."

Many students were unable to talk of the tragedy. One young man, his face ashen, said, "I don't know what to say. My knees feel so weak. I just don't know."

He walked off shaking his head.

Others opened their mouths to speak and then turned abruptly away, fighting back tears.

As the Commons and classrooms emptied, the throng around the Speaker's Platform grew. Students came running from all directions.

Many students, hearing the news for the first time, asked questions. Others just stood and stared at the ground, shock and bitterness written on their faces.

The radio continued to pour forth the tragic details. When the two Catholic priests who had been at the President's side were reported as saying that the President was dead,

the crowd of students moaned.

A blonde girl with tears in her eyes turned away and said:

"I feel a loss of faith in the American people. The idea that someone could feel so frustrated by the American form of government that he would kill the President . . . Why, tell me why, I just don't understand it."

She broke down and wept.

A group of women were standing, shivering, near the platform.

"I never thought I'd live to

see a President shot," one said weeping.

Others were talking of the assassin.

"What kind of a person would do such a thing?"

"They'll probably find him insane and put him in an institution."

One student turned to another and said:

"I just can't believe it—that this could happen in this civilized country, in 1963."

The other answered bitterly:

"I thought people had become more civilized, but they are just an irrational animal. It's impossible to believe."

When the President's death was officially confirmed and the radio announcer asked for a moment of prayer, the throng of students moaned. Some fell to their knees to pray.

One young Negro girl, tears streaming off her face, turned and wailed "no-oo." She walked off, her head down.

A young girl groped for the hand of a man she didn't know and began to weep. Man and woman stood anchored to the ground, tears streaming down their faces. A girl hung her head, cried and prayed.

The students stayed in front of the platform, transfixed by what they had heard.

In the International Room, when the news was announced, a cashier paused at her cash register. When the President's death was confirmed, she resumed pounding the register,



"... a tragic hour ..."

her face a mask of disbelief. In the main dining room, a young student with red eyes and a tear stained face lifted a coffee cup to his lips, his hands shaking.

"He's dead. I don't know how I feel. I'm numb," he said.

A young woman in front of the Commons cried out, "What kind of a world is this? What kind of a person would

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they huddled silently . . .

# 'A piece of black cloth'

(Continued from Page 2)  
do such a thing?"

Another student mused as if to himself:

"It's strange. Now we knew that things like this really do happen. Before, we just read about them in the history books."

President Paul A. Dodd, following the tragic announcement, addressed the more than 4,000 students gathered around the Speaker's Platform.

"Fellow students," he said, his face looking drawn and tired, "this has been a tragic hour in our history."

"All of us were struck by what has happened. All classes will be cancelled for the rest of the day."

"I cannot say more to you now."

Shortly after Dodd left the platform, the blaring radios and mob of students were hushed by the poignant, thin strains of a lonely trumpet sounding a solemn tribute to the late President.

The strain was "Fanfare for the Common Man," from Aaron Copland's Third Symphony. The lone trumpeter was Marvin Besmer.

"Some people cry, some



many wept . . .

people rave," he said. "I had to do something . . ."

After this musical eulogy, many students wandered aimlessly around the campus talking to friends or just to themselves.

"It just can't be true, I feel sick," one ashen faced young woman said.

"I feel as though it's unreal . . . It's one of the saddest days in our country if someone can shoot the President," another said.

Small groups of students walked silently from the campus to attend services at nearby St. Cecilia's Catholic Church.

By 2:30 p.m., the campus, usually bustling with activity was deserted. Only small scraps of papers being blown across the quad served as a reminder of the throng of students who had gathered there a short few hours before to receive the news of the national tragedy.

Lt. Col. Charles Foster, professor of Air Science, whose Commander-in-Chief by Constitutional law is the President, said:

"This is like a death in the family. I always thought the highest of President Kennedy."

The news of the assassination released several strange exhibitions of tension around the campus.

One student running up the steps of the men's gym stopped another and told him that President Kennedy had been shot.

The other's reaction was to sock him in the jaw.

A photographer for the Franciscan entered one of the

Tubs and found several students and an instructor discussing the assassination.

When he attempted to take a picture of the scene, the instructor shouted, "NO PICTURES."

The photographer left, but when he returned a short time later the instructor stood up, shouted at the photographer, shoved him against the wall, and started to choke him.

The instructor later said he didn't know what had caused him to act that way.

A few hours after the announcement of the demise of President Kennedy, SF State junior Sheila McKenna walked into the yardage department of the Emporium and asked for "a very small, very cheap piece of black cloth to wear in mourning."

The saleswoman gazed silently at her for a moment, then reached for a ream of black material and cut off a thin strip.

She pinned it around Sheila's arm and sympathetically said:

"We call ourselves a Christian country and yet things like this happen. It will be up to you kids to carry our country forward now."



some prayed . . .

## In Memoriam

For the President:

At the moment of the violent news,  
When they told us she cradled  
His wounded head in her lap,  
I hated those who hated him.

And when he died:

The grim Friday sky was a chilled pearl.  
A squirrel snicked at a hoarded nut  
On the edges of the crowd.  
Above, a gull wheeled greyly, northward.  
G. M. Evica



Many just stood, pale and expressionless, knees trembling.

# JOHN F. KENNEDY: AN INTENSE LIFE

"ASK NOT WHAT YOUR COUNTRY CAN DO FOR YOU, ASK WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR YOUR COUNTRY."

These words, spoken by John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, perhaps best illustrate the philosophy of life and politics by which he lived.

When Mr. Kennedy was inaugurated January 20, 1961, he was the youngest man ever elected to the Presidency, the first Roman Catholic to hold that office, and the wealthiest.

In his 34 months in office Mr. Kennedy was confronted with a magnitude of problems never before faced by a peace-time President.

Inherited from previous administrations was the Cold War with Soviet Russia.

Despite Soviet Premier Nikhrushchev's determination to rid West Berlin of Allied occupation troops, Ken-

neddy held American forces there. He kept American troops in Southeast Asia to thwart Communist penetration in that area.

President Kennedy, through economic help, sought to aid Latin America, a target of propaganda from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, avowed disciple of Khrushchev. He acted in a similar fashion in Africa where newly emerged nations groped their way unsteadily toward stability.

In Europe President Kennedy faced the problem of keeping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization intact — a problem enlarged by French President de Gaulle's announced intention not to take direction or protection from the United States.

He watched as the United States and Soviet Russia raced into space manning their capsules, for the first time, with human beings.

While keeping pace with

international issues and making decisions on nuclear armament and testing, President Kennedy was confronted by a domestic racial problem that epitomized a contemporary world issue — the relationship between the black and white races.

At home, in addition to the racial crisis, he dealt with the steel industry's attempt to increase prices, faced a national railroad strike, and fought for a tax cut which he called necessary to spur the economy and avoid a possible recession.

Mr. Kennedy was the first American President to use a show of force in the face of a possible nuclear war. He did so to protect American interests. He later succeeded in achieving an agreement with Russia limiting nuclear tests.

If the actions of the late President go down in history as courageous and characteristic of the leadership of America, it will be, as the

President himself said, because he was "born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a cold and bitter peace."

Politics began in the Kennedy family with the grandfather of the late Chief Executive.

One grandfather, Patrick Joseph Kennedy, a Democratic ward leader, served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. The other, John F. "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, was the Mayor of Boston for two terms and a representative in Congress.

Mr. Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, who established a family fortune, served as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, chairman of the Maritime Commission and later as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, England.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born to Joseph P. Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald

Kennedy, May 29, 1917, in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Except for one year at a Catholic school, Mr. Kennedy's formal education was received in non-Catholic schools.

After attending Choate, a prep school in Wallington, Connecticut, he entered Princeton, but attacks of jaundice forced his leaving a few months later.

Kennedy, in 1936, enrolled at Harvard where he won the intercollegiate sailboat championship and excelled on the swimming team.

It was at Harvard, during a football scrimmage, in his sophomore year he suffered a spinal injury that later threatened his political career and his life.

In 1938, Kennedy took a six month leave from Harvard to serve as secretary in his father's office in London. From his experience in England he wrote his senior thesis at Harvard.

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# His words...his dreams

It is possible that John F. Kennedy will be longest and best remembered for his contribution to eternal peace in a world near the brink of terminal war.

Two of his most significant accomplishments which will long survive the exciting decade of the sixties were his vigorous support of the strengthened United Nations on the international scene and his historic promotion of the Peace Corps as an American contribution to the growth of world understanding.

His own words describe best what he dreamed and what he did for mankind.

In what has been called the most eloquent address ever made at the United Nations, President Kennedy spoke on September 26, 1961 of the death of Dag Hammarskjold:

"We meet here in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjold is dead. But the United Nations lives. His tragedy is deep in our hearts, but the tasks for which he died are at the top of our agenda. A noble servant of peace is gone. But the quest for peace lies before us.

"The problem is not the death of one man—the problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenges of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die, to enfeeble its vigor, to cripple its powers, we would condemn our future.

"... Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind.

"So let us here resolve that Dag Hammarskjold did not live—or die—in vain. Let us call a truce to terror. Let us invoke the blessings of peace. And, as we build an international capacity to keep peace, let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war.

"This will require new strength and new roles for the United Nations. For disarmament without checks is but a shadow, and a community without laws is but a shell.

"... however close we sometimes seem to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can preserve, if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions, then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

"Ladies and gentlemen of this assembly, the decision is ours. Never have the nations of the world had so much to lose or so much to gain. Together we shall save our planet, or together we shall per-



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
1917 - 1963

ish in its flames. Save it we can and save it we must, and then shall we earn the eternal thanks of mankind and, as peacemakers, the eternal blessings of God."

In June of 1963, speaking at American University in Washington, D.C., the President indicated he was seeking a major breakthrough in the Cold War and looking toward an early completion of a nuclear test ban treaty as a first step in the reduction of tensions.

His speech, which has already been widely hailed as a significant step toward the test ban treaty which followed, complained of the faint hearted in these words:

"Some say it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament—and that it will be useless until the leaders of the Soviet Union adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe we must re-examine our own attitude—as individuals and as a nation—for our attitude is as essential as

theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward—by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace, toward the Soviet Union, toward the course of the Cold War and toward freedom and peace here at home."

And President Kennedy encouraged the stronghearted with this call to duty:

"So let us persevere. Peace need not be impractical—and war need not be inevitable. By defining our goal more clearly—and by making it seem more manageable and less remote—we can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it, and to move irresistibly toward it."

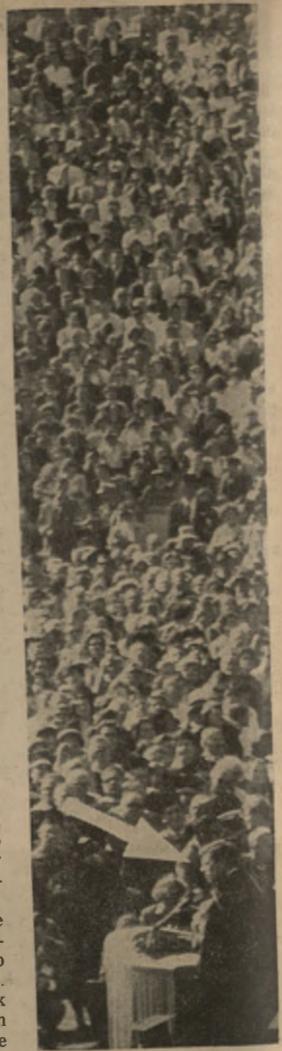
In his message to Congress in 1961 asking for the establishment of a permanent Peace Corps, President Kennedy outlined a way in which all Americans could DO something for peace, could help to make it practicable and less remote and could participate in the great task of our times. Perhaps this, among all the things he did, will stand out as John F. Kennedy's most lasting and meaningful contribution to peace on earth and goodwill among men.

"I have today (March 1, 1961) signed an Executive Order providing for the establishment of a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis. I am also sending to the Congress a message proposing authorization of a permanent Peace Corps

"Our Peace Corps is not designed as an instrument of diplomacy or propaganda or ideological conflict. It is designed to permit our people to exercise more fully their responsibilities in the great common cause of world development.

"Life in the Peace Corps will not be easy. There will be no salary, and allowances will be at a level sufficient only to maintain health and meet basic needs. Men and women will be expected to work alongside the nationals of the country in which they are stationed—doing the same work, eating the same food, talking the same language.

"But if the life will not be easy, it will be rich and satisfying. For every young American who participates in the Peace Corps—who works in a foreign land—will know that he or she is sharing in the great common task of bringing to man that decent way of life which is the foundation of freedom and a condition of peace." (Compiled by Urban Whitaker, professor of International Relations)



"The problem is not the death of one man—the problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenges of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect..." John F. Kennedy at the UN, September 26, 1961.

## His life: a 'profile in courage'

(Continued from Page 3)  
ward on England's unpreparedness for war.

He later expanded the work into the book, "Why England Slept," published in 1940. The thesis was responsible for Kennedy's cum laude graduation from Harvard in 1940.

Following treatment for his back injury in 1941 he enlisted in the Navy. Two years later while commanding PT-109, he was credited with having saved his crew members' lives after the boat was torpedoed by the Japanese off the Solomon Islands. In that action he swam three miles towing a life raft containing an injured crew member.

In December, 1943 he was rotated back to the United States and was entered in a naval hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

After his discharge he worked as a newspaperman covering the United Nations Conference on International

Organization in San Francisco and later the Potsdam Conference for International News Service.

In 1946 the young war veteran broke into politics and was elected to Congress from Massachusetts Eleventh Dis-

trict. He was re-elected in 1948 and 1950.

Running against Henry Cabot Lodge for the Senate in 1952

—the same seat his grandfather John Fitzgerald lost to Lodge's grandfather in 1916—Kennedy won by 70,000 votes.

In that year he married Jacqueline Bouvier, daughter of a Manhattan financier. They had two children—Caroline in 1957, and John Fitzgerald, Jr., in 1960. Their third child, Patrick, died last August shortly after birth.

In 1954 Kennedy injured his spine again and during his recovery he wrote his Pulitzer-Prize-winning biography, "Profiles in Courage."

During the 1956 Democratic nominations he went after the vice-presidency, but was turned down when the convention nominated the late Senator Estes Kefauver.

This was John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He is survived by the nation.

(Compiled from Herald Tribune News Service and the Associated Press.)



John F. Kennedy and the American people.

# The line of succession

The hands of fanatics and the deranged have over the years destroyed four American Presidents and threatened the lives of several others. Nothing can stay the nation's grief at the loss of a bright warm-hearted human being who, as president, already had the mark of greatness upon him. And we must disagree with Disraeli's notion — now being recalled — that the course of history is

never altered by assassination.

However, as Americans we should recognize that the greatness of our institutional stability transcends the meaning of the specific individual, and that this stability is never more apparent than in the case of presidential succession.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, our 36th chief executive, was president the instant that President Kennedy was shot, before ever he died, and before President Johnson was sworn into office. This fact stemmed from the Presidential Inability Agreement, approved by President Kennedy and Vice-President Johnson on 10 August 1961 when the two executives had decided to use the same procedure as that established by President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon in 1958. Apart from the Inability Agreement, there is the normal program of succession provided for in the Law of Succession to the Presidency (of 1947) by which Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack (Dem. - Mass.) would now follow President Johnson should this need arise, and following the speak-

er would come the President pro-temporary of the Senate (Sen. Carl Hayden, D.-Ariz.), then cabinet officers, beginning with the Secretary of State, but excluding the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The Law of Succession, incidentally, developed out of Article 2, Section 5 of the Constitution, and merely spells out what the Constitution permits.

Fundamentally, it is the national purpose, based upon our historical traditions which gives strength to our institutions. In a time of sadness, this sense of purpose and high resolve must especially be understood. An assassin's bullet has taken away a great president; our new leadership has already emerged.

Theodore E. Trentleyn  
Professor of History

## 'Requiem Mass' for John F. Kennedy

SF State President Paul Dodd announced Saturday that last night's performance by the choir and orchestra of Giuseppe Verdi's "Requiem Mass" would be dedicated in memoriam to John F. Kennedy.

John Toms, the director of the choir, stated Saturday that both the Sunday dress rehearsal and the actual Monday performance would be dedicated from the stage by Fenton McKenna, Dean of the School of Creative Arts.

"I first thought about this

dedication when we heard about the President," Toms stated. "The choir and orchestra were in rehearsal when someone came in and told us about his death. We were all silent for a minute, and then we resumed practice."

Sunday night's dress rehearsal was televised locally on KRON. KRTG, SF State's TV station, used its own student-operated equipment. The program, under the direction of Herbert Zettl, was video-taped for possible national showing.

## Singh gets ISA post

Karminder Singh from India is the new International Students Association (ISA) director.

Singh, a senior majoring in international relations, was chosen Thursday by AS President Tom Ramsay, a little more than a week after Ramsay fired Helen Marte from the position because "she hadn't successfully carried out his program."

"Singh is a good organizer and committed to my ISA program," Ramsay said. "I'm sure he'll be supported by the students."

"I hope all this backbiting will stop now with a new director, and the students unite behind him," Ramsay said.

## Today's meetings

- Arab-American Association—Arabic lessons, BSS 135 at 10 a.m.
- Young Democrats — BSS 202 at 12:15 p.m.
- Anthropological Society—HLL 344 at 12:15 p.m.
- Hillel Foundation—Hebrew lessons, BSS 109 at 12:15 p.m.
- Phi Sigma Alpha—BSS 213 at 12:15 p.m.
- Negro Students Association — ED 102 at 12:15 p.m.
- Newman Club — Ed 320 at 12:15 p.m.
- Boger Williams Fellowship — BSS 212A at 12:45 p.m.
- United Campus Christian Fellowship—Ed 27 at 1 p.m.

## Official notice

### PRE-REGISTRATION PRIVILEGES

Applications to work for the Orientation-Registration Program for the Spring semester pre-registration privileges may be picked up between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. beginning November 25 through November 27, between Hut T-1 and Hut T-2. Completed applications must be returned by 3:00 p.m., November 26.

## Indian educator to speak today for Lecture Series

Raja Roy Singh, joint secretary of the ministry of education of India, will speak at SF State's college lecture series tomorrow at 1:00 p.m. in the Main Auditorium.

Singh, a key figure in India's educational program, has been working in association with former SF State president, J. Paul Leonard.

Leonard is presently chief of the Columbia University party in India. They are engaged in the formation of a new graduate school there.

While in the United States, Singh is conferring with leaders of the education world at Columbia University Teachers College as well as with the U. S. Department of State.

Singh's address to SF State students at the college lecture series will be the only public address he has made during his 31-day tour of United

States educational institutions.

Following his address, Singh will visit the SF State campus and be entertained by SF State president, Paul Dodd.

While in the Bay Area, Singh plans to visit local elementary and secondary schools and attend meetings of the National Council of

Teachers of English.

Singh had originally planned to make his tour of the United States last year but the Chinese invasion of India forced him to postpone it until now.

After completing his scheduled meetings and conferences in the Bay Area he will travel to Hawaii and then return to India via Tokyo.

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## Gater briefs...

**Chamber Music Concert** — Tonight from 6 to 7 p.m. in the Gallery Lounge.

**Alpine Club**—Today from 1 to 2 p.m. in S 210—Will discuss Learn to Ski weekend and Thanksgiving trip.

• Boniface I. Obichere speaks today on "African History Before the Europeans Came" in ED 304 at 12:15.

Obichere, sponsored by the Negro Student Association, got his master degree in history from the University of Minnesota, and is now working for his PhD. at UC Berkeley.

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# Golden Gater

Volume 86, Number 52

Tuesday, November 26, 1963

Editorial Office HLL 207

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Published by the Associated Students of San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Entered at Dely City Post Office as third class matter. Subscription rate: \$2.50 per year, 10 cents per copy. Represented by National Advertising Service, Inc., 420 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Member of the Associated Collegiate Press. Printed by Gutenberg Press, 1950 Ocean Ave., San Francisco 27, Calif.



# LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON-- A LIFETIME OF PREPARATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy and Johnson lay somewhere between what is implied by those remarks.

IN THE AMERICAN political arena, Johnson won his fame by whipping and cajoling senators toward his way of thinking.

Now he has the job he prepared for all his life. He was groomed for the Presidency by both his father and the late House speaker, Sam Rayburn, a fellow Texan. The Rayburn-Johnson team led a Democrat-controlled Congress during most of Eisenhower's administration.

Johnson's father, Sam, was himself a canny politician. Even his grandfather was politically minded. When Johnson was born, his grandfather looked him over approvingly and said:

"HE'LL BE A US Senator some day."

Grandfather's prediction came true. In 1952, at the age of 44, he was the youngest Senate leader in history.

His name was entered at the Texas favorite-son candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention in 1956.

JOHNSON AND KENNEDY, who had some nasty things to say about each other when they were battling for the Democratic nomination in 1960, surprised people by getting along remarkably well.

President Kennedy was the boss and Johnson never questioned this. Kennedy, in turn, rewarded Johnson by counting him in on such decisions as the Cuban quarantine.

In his tasks as vice-president, Johnson has tried to erase the image of a Southern, or even a Western politician.

HE HAS BECOME a special pleader for concilia-

tion in solving racial problems. "Issues which are not settled by justice and fair play will sooner or later be steered by force and violence," he has said.

He has gone so far in this direction, many conservatives and most segregationists of the South have turned their backs on him.

But Johnson retains politically strong Dixie friends such as Senators Richard B. Russell, (D.-Georgia), Harry F. Byrd (D.-Virginia). The South plainly is not as adverse to the new chief executive as it was to Kennedy.

JOHNSON'S TEXAS BACKGROUND sometimes shows through his normal conservative dress in the form of 10-gallon hats and colorful shirts. One of his special weaknesses is for his initials LBJ on his possessions, from cuff links to cattle ranches.

In conversation his speech is homespun and runs to phrases like:

"My daddy used to tell me that the time to kill a snake is when you've got your hoe in your hands."

ALWAYS ON THE move, Johnson is intense and impatient. Whether in his office, his car or home, he is apt to be on the telephone — talking, persuading, arranging.

After a heart attack July 2, 1955, Johnson quit smoking, a habit which consumed up to three packs of cigarettes a day.

THE NEW PRESIDENT was born in Stonewall, Texas, August 27, 1908, and was educated at Southwest State Teachers College, San Marcos, Texas, and Georgetown Law School.

He is the second Chief Executive ever to belong to the Christian Church Disciples of Christ. The other was President James A. Garfield.

Although well-to-do, the President is not wealthy by Texas standards. He was not born to wealth and while working his way through college had to leave for a time because of financial troubles.

In 1931 he entered politics as secretary to Representative Richard M. Kleberg of Texas.

AT THIS TIME, he met Claudia Alta (nicknamed Lady Bird) Taylor, daughter of a wealthy Marshall, Tex., rancher. He married her after a whirlwind six-week courtship and took her back to Washington.

Johnson was elected to the House of Representatives from Texas in 1936. With the outbreak of World War II, he became the first member of Congress to enter active duty and won the Silver Star for gallantry in action on a flight over enemy positions in New Guinea.

In 1948, at the age of 40, he was elected to the Senate. Four years later the Senate Democrats chose him as their leader.

In 1960 he lost the Democratic presidential nomination to Kennedy who then chose him for second place on the ticket.

WHEN NOT IN Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson live at their Texas ranch near Johnson, Texas. They have two daughters, Lynda Bird, 19 and Lucy Baines, 16.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL serve the shortest term in American history — possibly the most important. A presidential term which John Fitzgerald Kennedy initiated with the words: "... LET US BEGIN."

Compiled from these sources: The New York Times, The Associated Press, United Press International.)

## A tragic welcome in Dallas



JOHN F. KENNEDY  
... died in Dallas

At 11:37 a.m. CST Friday, President of the United States John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy arrived at Dallas' Love Field aboard the presidential plane, Air Force Number One.

The President and his party left in a motorcade that was to take them over an 11-mile route through downtown Dallas to the Dallas Trade Mart where the President was scheduled to speak at a luncheon.

At 12:30 p.m., as the motorcade approached a triple underpass along the route, three shots were heard above the noise of the crowd lined along the motorcade route.

The President had been shot.

The car carrying the President and Mrs. Kennedy sped to Parkland Hospital.

Vice President Lyndon Johnson, several cars behind, followed.

At 1 p.m., President John F. Kennedy was dead and Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th President of the United States.

The confusion and tragedy of the half hour of events had not stopped the mechanisms of government.

Extra security was provided for President and Mrs. Johnson at the time of the shooting. Protection was also quickly provided for the Johnson daughters who were in school at the time of the shooting.

At 1:38 p.m., 98 minutes after the fatal shooting, and 38 minutes after the death of President Kennedy, Lyndon Baines Johnson was officially sworn in as the 36th President of the United States.

The oath was taken aboard the presidential plane at Dallas' Love Field before the plane's take-off to return the new President and the casket containing the body of President Kennedy to Washington.

The plane arrived at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington at 5:58 p.m. EST (4:58 CST).

The new President conferred with members of his cabinet and advisors aboard a helicopter en route to the Vice-President's office across from the White House.

As word of the assassination spread swiftly around the United States, all motion stopped.

Within ten minutes after the shooting, the stock market closed in an effort to prevent panic trading.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, along with five other cabinet members enroute to Tokyo, turned in midflight and headed back for the United States as they received word of the shooting.

As soon as President Johnson arrived in Washington, he notified his aides to instruct all foreign service employees abroad, to stay at their posts.

(It is customary for appointed officers to resign their

offices when a President dies in office so that the new President can fill the posts with his own appointments).

Sunday, Johnson met with Henry Cabot Lodge in what was termed "a top level conference to discuss the war in Viet Nam. Lodge was originally scheduled to return to his embassy post in Viet Nam yesterday.

The late President Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery yesterday. He is the second president to be buried in the national cemetery.

## Lee Oswald shot Sunday in city jail

Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was himself killed Sunday morning by a Dallas nightclub owner.

Jack Ruby, 52, was apprehended immediately after he placed a .38 caliber revolver against Oswald's stomach and pulled the trigger, in full view of a nationwide television audience.

Jumping through a crowd of newsmen who had come to cover the transfer of Oswald to another jail, Ruby reached the prisoner and fired before he could be stopped.