

DEMOCRAT

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No. 24

THE GREATEST leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time. Today John Fitzgerald Kennedy lives on in the immortal works that he left behind. He lives on in the mind and memories of mankind. He lives on in the hearts of his countrymen.

No words are sad enough to express our sense of loss. No words are strong enough to express our determination to continue the forward thrust of America that he began.

The dream of conquering the vastness of space—the dream of partnership across the Atlantic—and across the Pacific as well—the dream of a Peace Corps in less developed nations—the dream of education for all our children—the dream of jobs for all who seek them and need them—the dream of care for our elderly—the dream of an all-out attack on mental illness—and above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans whatever their race or color—these and other American dreams have been vitalized by his drive and by his dedication.

*Polace Hieuwar
fals mess #8*

Ask not what your country can do for you—
Ask what you can do for your country



lated into effective action . . .

Today, in this moment of new resolve, I would say to all of my fellow Americans, let us continue . . .

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long . . .

And second, no act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the early passage of the tax bill for which he fought all this long year . . .

John Kennedy's death commands what his life conveyed—that America must move forward. The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and to respect one another . . .

So let us here highly resolve that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live—or die—in vain.

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
*in an address before a Joint Session
of the Congress, November 27, 1963*



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MAY 29, 1917 — NOVEMBER 22, 1963

In Memoriam

The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY—JANUARY 20, 1961

WE OBSERVE TODAY not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end as well as a beginning—signifying renewal as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the



An eternal flame burns at the flower covered grave of President Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery. Visible to the right is a green beret, signature of the Army Special Forces, the elite counterinsurgency group known as the "President's Own."

form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is

sphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To the world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides

fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap

final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle, though embattled we are—but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation"—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

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And so, my fellow Amer-

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one

are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

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To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemi-

or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed. But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

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So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of

all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens . . . (and) let the oppressed go free.”

And if a beach-head of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

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All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the

what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

The 1000 Days of John F. Kennedy

All this will not be finished . . . in the first one thousand days . . . But let us begin.

During his historic tenure of 1,000 days as President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was such a striking, dramatic figure he often eclipsed the accomplishments of his Administration.

But historians will note that America made some of its greatest advances under the Kennedy Administration. They will further note that in no Administration were there so many problems attacked on so many fronts with so much success.

Peace and National Security

The signing of the test ban treaty outlawing atmospheric nuclear testing was a high point of his Administration. It was a step toward lasting peace and indicated

that his call for a new look on foreign affairs had achieved results.

The first step taken to achieve this was to build a striking power—diversified and powerful—that would not only deter aggression but underscore the futility of nuclear war.

This was done. The number of Polaris submarines planned was doubled, for example. Combat-ready divisions were almost doubled. The proposed purchase of Minuteman missiles was stepped up.

The Communist tide of expansion was repelled in the Congo, blocked in Berlin, held in Vietnam, stalemated in Laos. The Soviet withdrew its missiles and bombers from Cuba, an inherited problem, after the President faced down Russia after a show of strength.

With this power discouraging aggression, President Kennedy waged peace. He called for a new approach to foreign affairs and the test ban treaty followed.

He sent the Peace Corps around the world, helping citizens of other nations, demonstrating democracy.

He fashioned the Alliance for Progress to strengthen and revamp the economies of Latin American countries.

He expanded the Food for Peace program for hungry families in other nations.

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Economic Growth

Economic expansion under the late President broke all records.

The national output is up a record \$100 billion to \$600 billion. Employment stands at 70.5

million, wages have topped an average of \$100 weekly, industrial production is up 22 per cent, and personal income has increased by more than \$50 billion since 1961.

Legislation recommended by the Administration in 1962 liberalized business depreciation allowances, stimulated investment, contributed to the economic expansion. A number of other measures increased corporate flow, increased markets at home and abroad, increased consumer purchasing power, stepped up plant modernization and stimulated productivity.

At the same time, 2.5 million more people are in the work force.

The Federal minimum wage was increased for 24 million workers and coverage extended to 3.6 million others. In addition,

the President proposed and Congress enacted legislation assuring that women will be paid the same wages as men for the same job.

Kennedy programs are fighting unemployment and recession.

A manpower development and training program was set up,

(Continued on Page 7)

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William Keel, Editor

'Pay Any Price . . . Bear Any Burden'

Following are excerpts from Richard Cardinal Cushing's eulogy of President Kennedy in a nationally televised mass at Boston.

It was my privilege to have been associated with John F. Kennedy from the earliest days of his public life, and even prior to that time, my privilege to have watched him mature with ever-expanding responsibility, to have known some of the warmth of his hearty friendship, to see tested under pain and loss the steely strength of his character.

I have been with him in joy and in sorrow, in decision and in crisis, among friends and with strangers and I know of no one who has combined in more noble perfection the qualities of greatness that marked his cool, calculating intelligence and his big, brave bountiful heart.

Tribute as World Leader

Now all of a sudden, he has been taken from us and I dare say we shall never see his like again.

Many there are who will appropriately pay tribute to the President as a world figure, a tribute due him for his skill in political life and his devotion to public service.

Many others will measure the wide interests of his mind, the swiftness of his resolution, the power of his persuasion, the efficiency of his action and the courage of his conviction.

For me, however, it is more

fitting and proper to recall him during these days of mourning as husband and father, surrounded by his young and beloved family. . . .

Charming Caroline stealing the publicity, jovial John-John on all fours ascending the stairs of an airplane to greet his daddy and a loving mother like all mothers joyfully watching the two children of her flesh and blood mindful always of three others in the nurseries of the Kingdom of Heaven.

At the side of the President in understanding devotion and affection beheld his graceful and beautiful Jacqueline. True always to the obligations of her role as mother, she has given new dimensions to the trying demands of being America's First Lady.

The pride in her husband which he so eminently justified, was plainly reciprocated in his pride of her. The bonds of love that made them one in marriage became like hoops of steel binding them together.

From wherever men may look out from eternity to see the workings of our world, Jack Kennedy must beam with new pride in that valiant woman who shared his life, especially to the moment of its early and bitter end.

What comfort can I extend to their heavy hearts today—mother, father, sisters, brothers—

what beyond the knowledge that they have given history a youthful Lincoln, who in his time and in his sacrifice, had made more sturdy the hopes of this nation and its people.

The late President was even in death, a young man—and he was proud of his youth. We can never forget the words which he began his short term as President of the United States.

"Let the word go forth," he said, "from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage. . . ."

'God Help Us'

The tragedy of this day is beyond instant comprehension.

All of us who knew him will bear the grief of his death to the day of ours. And all men everywhere who love peace and justice and freedom will bow their heads.

At such a moment we can only turn to prayer—prayer to comfort our grief, to sustain Mrs. Kennedy and his family, to strengthen President Johnson and to guide us in time to come.

May God help us.

—Adlai E. Stevenson,
U.S. Ambassador to
the United Nations

Nor words could describe better the man himself who spoke, one whose youth supplied an almost boundless energy despite illness and physical handicap, whose record in war touched heroic proportions, whose service in Congress was positive and progressive.

It was against this personal background that he continued by saying:

"Let every nation know . . . that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty. This much we pledge and more."

All that the young President promised in these words, he delivered before his assassination.

He has written in unforgettable language his own epitaph.

John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States of America, has fought the good fight for the God-given rights of his fellow man and for a world where peace and freedom shall prevail. . . .

He has fulfilled unto death a privilege he made on the day of his inauguration—a privilege in the form of a pledge—I shall not shrink from my responsibilities. . . .

May his noble soul rest in peace. May his memory be perpetuated in our hearts as a symbol of love for God, country and all mankind, the foundation upon which a new world must be built if our civilization is to survive.

'The Essence Of Courage'

Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to President Kennedy, made these remarks before the Woman's National Democratic Club luncheon November 11th, 11 days before President Kennedy's death:

"Today I am talking . . . about the personal qualities required in (the office of President) . . . about the sense of history that enables John Kennedy to take the long view of both setbacks and success . . . about the sense of humility that gives him patience in the face of intransigence . . . about the sense of humor that enables him to smile under

matter how unpopular or complex or controversial his actions may be . . . (because) the President of all the country must do what is best for the country.

"It requires courage to defy the power of the private power lobby and the drug lobby and the junk mail lobby . . . to take on the steel price boosters, and the AMA and the billboard users, and the expense account fans.

"Clearly, the most difficult test of courage in the White House is courage in foreign affairs . . . courage to stand fast and courage to move fast . . . courage to reach an agreement and courage to admit a mistake.

" . . . The kind of courage it



single out the three qualities most demanded of a good President, I would name these three: He must have a creative mind. He must have a compassionate spirit. He must have a courageous spirit.

"It took a creative mind to propose and launch the Peace Corps . . . to propose to our allies the concept of Atlantic Partnership . . . to focus this nation's vastly increased efforts in space around a landing on the moon in this decade.

Compassionate Spirit

"It is compassion that motivates a bold new approach to public welfare . . . that sparked a revolutionary new program for the mentally ill . . . that brought us a sweeping new attack on mental retardation . . . that forbids the payment of substandard minimum wages . . . that enables men to retire on Social Security before age 65 . . . that helps the family of the unemployed worker and supplements his benefits and improves the diet of those on the welfare rolls.

" . . . This is a President who does what he must . . . that is the essence of courage . . . no

for new areas of agreement . . . to sign . . . a limited test ban treaty . . . and start us on the path of peace.

The 13 Fateful Days

"(The test ban treaty) was the great event of October, 1963. But I will never forget October 1962 . . . the President of the United States . . . had just received (the report) that the first signs of Soviet offensive missile emplacements had been found on the island of Cuba. And there then began a period of 13 days of decision unlike anything I had ever observed.

"No speech, no lecture, no book on decision-making in the White House could better portray the difficulties . . . the exhausting review of alternatives, the formulation of the first few steps, the days of danger when war seemed near and the days of relief when the weapons were withdrawn.

"And no other historical event could better illustrate my conviction that the quality of decision-making in the White House is determined most of all by the qualities of the man who resides there."

Three Former Presidents . . .

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER—"I share the sense of shock and dismay that all Americans feel at the despicable act that resulted in the death of our nation's President. Mrs. Eisenhower and I also join with all other citizens in expressing our personal grief and prayerful concern to Mrs. Kennedy and all other members of the family."

HARRY S. TRUMAN—"I am shocked beyond words at the tragedy that has happened to our country and to President Kennedy's family today. The President's death is a great personal loss to the country and to me. He was an able President, one the people loved and trusted."

HERBERT HOOVER—"I am shocked and grieved to learn of President Kennedy's assassination. He loved America and has given his life for his country. I join our bereaved nation in heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and their two children."

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Chicago Sun-Times

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John Fitzgerald Kennedy The Democratic Man

AN EDITORIAL

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the essential American.

He was the living, surging, moving, thinking, doing embodiment of democracy.

His philosophy, his program, his every statement, his every decision reflected the democratic man, reflected his compassion, his search for solutions to the problems of the Sixties, his inexhaustible drive to act.

He wanted with a fierce longing an America where all of its citizens shared in the opportunities of the Nation. He chafed at the restrictions that impeded development of the individual and retarded progress.

He was dedicated to dissolution of these restrictions, to the fullest development of free men everywhere. He was dedicated to peace, to tolerance, to understanding. And he strengthened America to the point that the hope for lasting peace had brightened with the signing of the nuclear test ban.

His program vitalized his commitment to free all Americans from poverty, from ignorance, from slums, from financial disaster in their older years, from the terror of mental illness and the gray confinement of retardation, from humiliating discrimination, from the chaotic backwash of automation.

The world, he knew, was in a swirl of change. And he set himself to piloting a course for America through this turmoil to a new era

of peace and prosperity.

He looked ahead. He anticipated the problems the nation would face tomorrow. He outlined these problems and recommended solutions.

* * *

With his compassion, his courage and his creative genius were blended a warm and good humor—a sparkling wit, a love for his fellow human beings. He was in his element when he was meeting people. The hands reached for his and he took them.

His compassion, his greatness, his zeal were sensed by America. He was the people's President. While he was alive, they flocked to see him as he drove by or spoke.

After his death, by the hundreds of thousands they filed by his bier in the Capitol rotunda and after his interment, they continued to pay homage in the greatest tribute ever accorded an American.

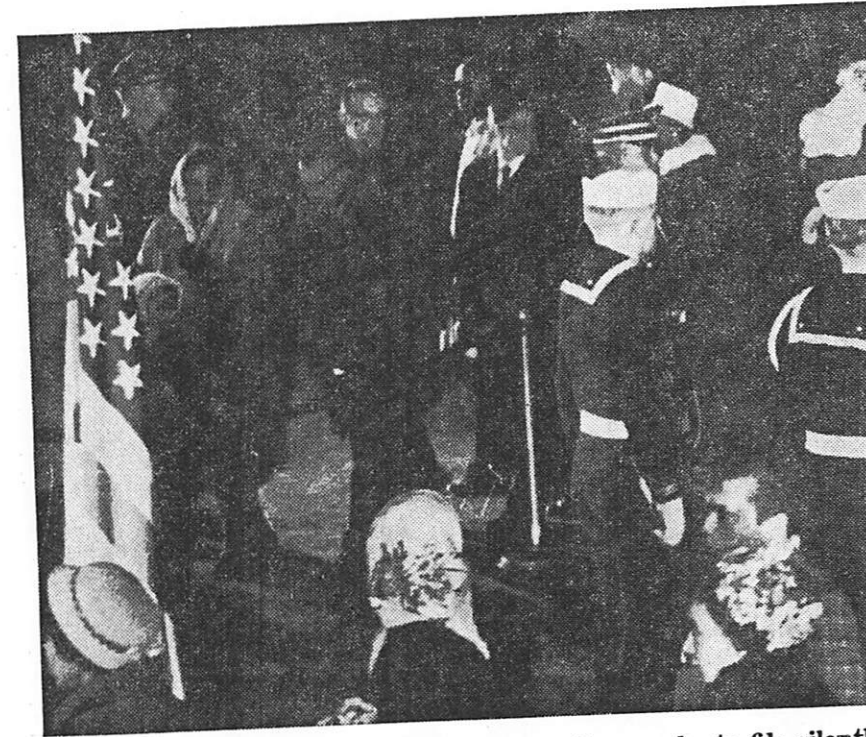
There was a rapport, an understanding, a bond between John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the people.

* * *

Like a meteor he blazed across the pages of history in a few years and was gone.

But unlike the meteor—his record is burned into the saga of mankind. It will never be forgotten. It will serve as a lasting inspiration to future generations of Americans, to free men throughout the world.

Thousands Wait

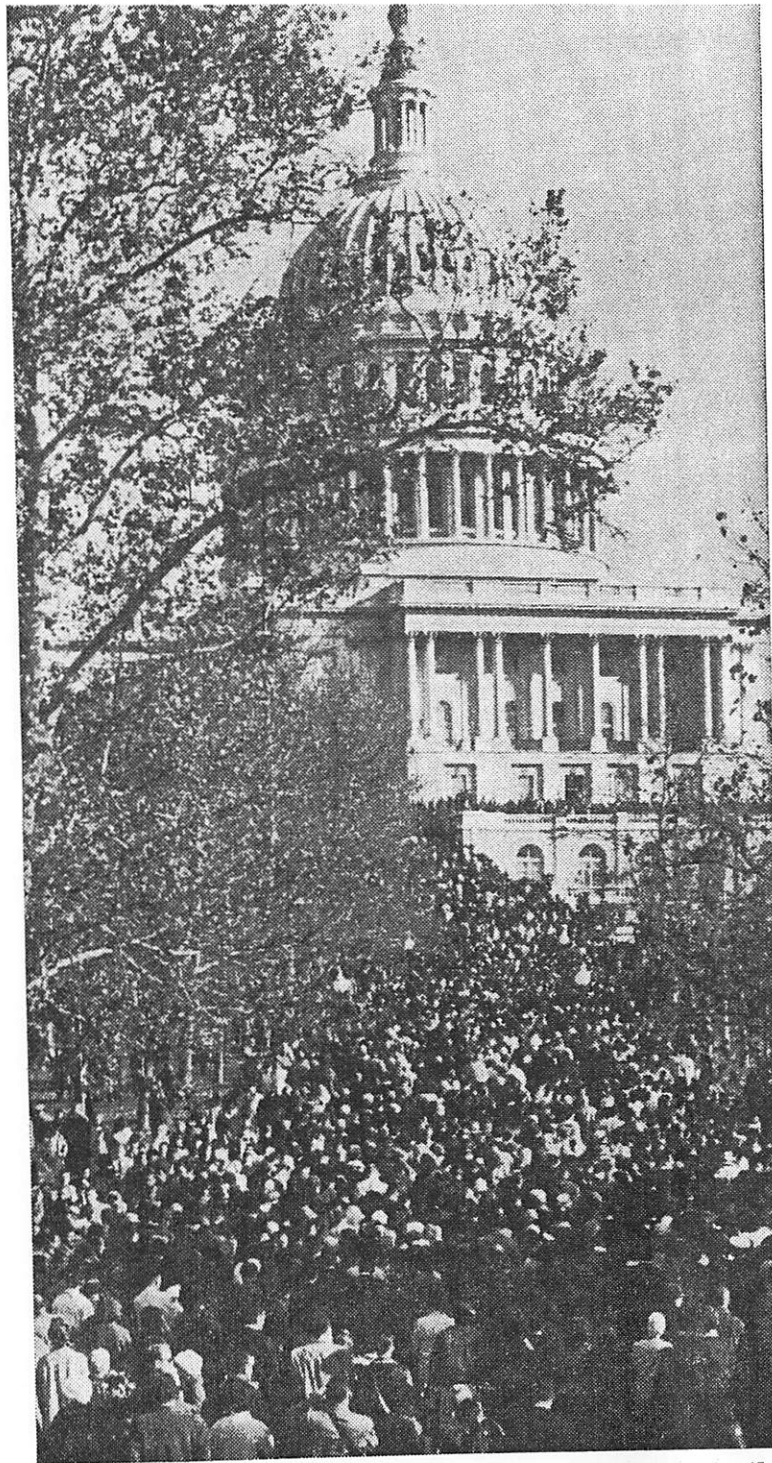


ALL NIGHT LONG THEY CAME, the people, to file silent thousands, to wait the long bitter hours, to mount the Ca blocks, eight to ten abreast. A quarter of a million persons f

Leaders of The Congress, Supreme Court, Pay Tr

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Hundreds of thousands made the solemn pilgrimage to the Capitol to file by the bier of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.
—WASHINGTON POST PHOTO

laughter; in a moment, it was no more. And, so, she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a wit in a man neither young nor old, but a wit full of an old man's wisdom and of a child's wisdom, and, then, in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a man marked with the scars of his love of country, a body active with the surge of life far, far from spent and, in a moment it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a father with a lit-

each in the other. In a moment it was no more, and so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands.

There was a husband who asked much and gave much, and, out of the giving and the asking, wove with a woman what could not be broken in life, in a moment, it was no more. And so she took a ring from her finger and placed it in his hands, and kissed him and closed the lid of a coffin.

A piece of each of us died at that moment. Yet, in death he gave of himself to us. He gave us a good heart from which the laughter came. He gave us of a profound wit, from which a great leadership emerged. He gave us

peace without fear.

He gave us of his love that we, too, in turn, might give. He gave that we might give of ourselves, that we might give to one another until there would be no room, no room at all, for the bigotry, the hatred, prejudice and the arrogance which converged in that moment of horror to strike him down.

In leaving us—these gifts, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, leaves with us. Will we take them, Mr. President? Will we have, now, the sense and the responsibility and the courage to take them?

I pray to God that we shall, and under God we will.

Rep. John W. McCormack

'Faith, Bravery, Humanity . . .'

As we gather here today bowed in grief, the heartfelt sympathy of members of Congress and of our people are extended to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and to Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy and their loved ones.

Their deep grief is also self-shared by countless millions of persons throughout the world—considered a personal tragedy, as if one had lost a loved member of his own immediate family . . .

At each great crisis in our history we have found a leader able to grasp the helm of state and guide the country through the troubles which beset it.

In our earliest days when our strength and wealth were so limited and our problems so great, Washington and Jefferson appeared to lead our people.

Two generations later when our country was torn in two by a fratricidal war, Abraham Lincoln appeared from the mass of the people as a leader able to reunite the Nation.

In more recent times in the critical days of the Depression and the great war forced upon us by Fascist aggression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, later Harry S. Truman, appeared on the scene to reorganize the country and lead its revived citizens to victory.

Finally, only recently when the cold war was building up the supreme crisis of a threatened nuclear war capable of destroying everything—and everybody—that our predecessors had so carefully built, and which a liberty-loving world wanted, once again a strong and courageous man appeared ready to lead us . . .

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy possessed all the qualities of greatness.

He had deep faith, complete confidence, human sympathy and broad vision which recognized the true values of freedom, equality and the brotherhood which have always been the marks of the American political dreams.

He had the bravery and a sense of personal duty which made him willing to face up to the great task of being President in

these trying times.

He had the warmth and sense of humanity which made the burden of the task bearable for himself and for his associates and which made all kinds of diverse peoples and races eager to be associated with him in his task.

He had the tenacity and determination to carry each stage of his great work through to its successful conclusion.

Now that our great leader has been taken from us in a cruel death we are bound to feel shattered and helpless in the face of our loss. This is but natural but as the first bitter pang of our incredulous grief begins to pass we must thank God that we were privileged, however briefly, to have had this great man for our President. For he has now taken his place among the great figures of our world history.

While this is an occasion of deep sorrow it should also be one of dedication. We must have the determination to unite and carry on the spirit of John Fitzgerald Kennedy for a strengthened America and for a future world of peace.

I pray to God that we will.

in Cold Night to Bid Farewell to JFK



past the bier of their late President in the great Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol. The night grew cold and the wind was biting, and still they came, the old steps at last, to pause only brief seconds at the flag-draped casket and then move on. Through the night the long line grew, till it stretched 40 city blocks past the bier before the Rotunda doors were closed next morning for the hour of the President's funeral. Another 5,000 still waited in the line outside.

bute as The Body of Late President Lies in State

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'His Memory
Will Linger'



Chief Justice Earl Warren

'The World is Poorer'

John F. Kennedy on the Senate floor:

The memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy lingers in the forum of the people.

Here we knew his vigorous tread, his flashing smile, his ready wit, his keen mind, his zest for adventure.

Here with quiet grief we mourn his departure.

Here we shall remember him best as a colleague whose star of public service is indelibly inscribed on the roll of the United States Senate . . .

We saw him grow. We saw him rise.

He had vision that went beyond our own. His determination to effectuate a test-ban treaty is a living example.

He was his own profile in courage. His unrelenting devotion to equality and civil rights attests that fact.

He was devoted to our system of constitutional government. His attitude toward the separation of church and state looms like a shining example.

He had the great virtue of spiritual grace. If at any moment he may have seemed frustrated over a proposition, it was so transitory. If he showed any sign of petulance, it was so fleeting. There were no souring acids in his spirit. . . .

Here in this chamber where he served and prepared for higher responsibility, the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy will long linger to nourish the faith of all who serve that same great land.

The First Step

The late President Kennedy, reporting on the nuclear test ban treaty, said:

"Let us, if we can, get back from the shadows of war and seek out the way of peace. And if that journey is one thousand miles or even more, let history record that we, in this land, at this time, took the first step."



Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, with her two children, Caroline and John, Jr., leaves the Capitol Rotunda, where her husband lies in state. The three-year-old son of the late President carries two tiny flags he was given while waiting in a side chamber during portions of the solemn Rotunda ceremony—one for him, and one "for my Daddy."

—WASHINGTON POST PHOTO

heart of all of us as the passing of a President of the United States.

There is nothing that adds shock to our sadness as the assassination of our leader, chosen as he is to embody the ideals of our people, the faith we have in our institutions and our belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Such misfortunes have befallen the Nation on other occasions, but never more shockingly than two days ago.

We are saddened; we are stunned; we are perplexed.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a great and good President—the friend of all men of good will—a believer in the dignity and equality of all human beings, a fighter for justice and apostle of peace, has been snatched from our midst by the bullet of an assassin. . . .

What a price we pay for this fanaticism! . . .

who are to follow us, we can at least adjure the hatred that consumes people, the false accusations that divide us and the bitterness that begets violence.

Is it too much to hope that the martyrdom of our beloved President might even soften the hearts of those who would themselves recoil from assassination, but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others?

Our Nation is bereaved. The whole world is poorer because of his loss. But we can all be better Americans because John Fitzgerald Kennedy has passed our way; because he has been our chosen leader at a time in history when his character, his vision and his quiet courage have enabled him to chart for us a safe course through the shoals of treacherous seas that encompass the world.

And now that he is relieved of the almost superhuman burdens we imposed on him, may he rest in peace.

The Ordeal of a Brave Woman

Death is the handmaiden of old age, and we do not expect the young and the beautiful to have any competence to face it. After her terrible ordeal in Dallas, when she lived the hideous nightmare of seeing her husband struck down and holding his shattered, dying body in her arms, no voice would have been raised in censure if Jacqueline Kennedy had withdrawn into stunned seclusion.

But she did not. Such a pitifully few months after the death of her newborn son, she met another unspeakable tragedy with serenity and heroic poise. None can comprehend the compass of the grief that besieged her; the human mind recoils from trying to recreate the private hell that was visited upon her in that ghastly moment in Dallas.

But everyone saw her react with dignity and a high sense of duty toward—and pride in—her late husband. John Kennedy, himself imbued with a powerful instinct for the fitness of things, would have been proud of the manner in which the beautiful young woman he had married endured the unendurable. In an hour when a shocked and ashamed nation so desperately needed something to be proud of, Jacqueline Kennedy somewhere found the strength to provide it.

—THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

World Mourns Fallen President

The death of President John F. Kennedy evoked expressions of grief and tribute from leaders across the globe.

Speaking over the British Broadcasting System, Britain's Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home said:

"Everything in one cried out in protest . . . This young, gay and brave statesman, killed in the full vigor of his manhood, when he bore on his shoulders all the cares and hopes of the world . . . A man of peace and a man with a deep religious faith dedicated to healing the divisions between men . . . A man who hated bigotry, who believed all men were equal."

Among others of the world's statesmen:

FRANCE'S PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE—"President Kennedy died as a soldier, under fire, doing his duty, in the service of his country. In the name of the French people, a friend always to the American people, I salute this great example and this great memory."

WEST BERLIN MAYOR WILLY BRANDT—"A flame is extinguished for all the people who hope for freedom, justice and a better life in this world. The world in this dark evening has become much poorer."

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK—"All I can say at this time, having just heard the tragic news, is that it has been an indescribable shock. It is terrible not only from a human point of view but also because of its political consequences. I feel sure I speak for all the Belgian people in expressing to the American people our

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR FENOALTEA—"John F. Kennedy fell, just as President Lincoln did, in the fulfillment of the highest duty entrusted to a head of state: that of leading his people along the road of ideals which inspired the very existence of this great nation."

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER LESTER PEARSON—"Perhaps I may be permitted on this occasion to convey on behalf of the people of our country the shock and dismay which we felt on the receipt of this news and which we share with the citizens of the United States of America."

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL—"The President's death is an incalculable loss to the world. Those who come after Mr. Kennedy must strive to achieve the ideals of world peace and human happiness and dignity to which his Presidency was dedicated."

PRESIDENT EAMON DE VALERA OF IRELAND—"Our consolation is that he died in a noble cause and we pray that God will give the United States another such leader."

DR. CARLOS SOSA RODRIGUEZ, President of the U.N. General Assembly—"The death of President Kennedy is a loss to the world and a heartbreaking tragedy for all of us. His memory will always live in the minds of all those who share the ideals



—WASHINGTON POST PHOTO

Presidents, Kings, and Queens walked behind the caisson bearing the body of John F. Kennedy in the funeral procession to St. Matthew's Cathedral. In the front row, from left, President Heinrich Lübke of West Germany; President Charles de Gaulle of France; Queen Frederika of Greece; King Baudouin of Belgium; Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; Philippine President Diosdado Macanagal; President Chung Hee Park of South Korea.

HISTORY WILL BEST JUDGE JOHN F. KENNEDY in calmer days when time has made the tragic and the grotesque at least bearable. And surely history will judge him well—for his wisdom and his compassion and his grace.

John Kennedy was a wonderfully funny man, always gay and cheerful, never mean—but historians are prone to stifle laughter in formality. You could see a laugh coming in his eyes before you could hear it from his lips. His humor was often most appealing when he directed it against himself. One summer night in a Georgetown garden, candidate Kennedy was preparing for the first of many critically important appearances on "Meet the Press."

"You be Kennedy and I'll be Spivak," he suggested to his guest with relish, and the first question was already spilling forth: "All right, Horatio Alger, just what makes you think you ought to be President?"

Only days ago, his thoughts turned to the farewell party for a White House aide who had been memorialized in print as "coruscatingly" brilliant. "Those guys should never forget," he said with a smile, "50,000 votes the other way and we'd all be coruscatingly stupid."

John Kennedy was a forgiving man, far more forgiving than his friends. He forgave many the excesses of their ignorance—many men who hold high positions today because of this forgiving. He forgave quickly and for good, and soon found new quality in the forgiven.

An Appetite for Life

JOHN KENNEDY was a hungry man, ravenous sometimes for the nourishment he found in the life he led and the people he loved. This was both literally and figuratively true. He could eat ten bowls of specially prepared fish chowder without succumbing either to indigestion or embarrassment, and though he smoked only rarely, he could chain-smoke three cigars when the spirit moved him. His ability to devour the written word was legendary, and he could unwrap presents faster than a 5-year-old.

John Kennedy was a graceful man, physically graceful in his movements—walking, swimming, or swinging a golf club—and had that special grace of the intellect that is taste. He never told a dirty joke. He could not bring himself to be "corny" at a time when "corniness" is a hallmark of American politics. On his next to last trip, to the American wilderness, this complete and urbane man was uncomfortable in the clothes of a conservationist; and he laughed loudest of all at the "Paul Bunyan" or "Johnny Appleseed" nicknames he quickly collected.

JOHN KENNEDY had a Walter Mitty streak in him, as wide as his smile. On the golf course, when he was winning, he reminded himself most of Arnold Palmer in raw power, or Julius Boros in finesse. When he was losing, he was "the old warrior" at the end of a brilliant career, asking only that his faithful caddy point him in the right direction, and let instinct take over.

John Kennedy was a restless, exuberant man, always looking forward to the next challenge. For a year now, it had been "Wait till '64" more and more often. And for a long time he had wondered—at first in fun but increasingly in seriousness—what he would do after his second term. He wondered if he might become the editor of a newspaper. He had no real doubt that he would be reelected—hopefully with the mandate that he missed so much after the 1960 election, the kind of mandate that would let him do what he thought the country needed done.

He wanted to run against Goldwater (though he liked Goldwater personally more than he liked Rockefeller), and settle forever the dangers he saw in standing still. . . .

He bore no man lasting grudge or envy, and his readiness to love was instinctive.

For John Kennedy was a loving man, lately come to lasting love. And historians are too far removed from love.

A Laugh With Love

JOHN KENNEDY reveled in love for the Irish patrimony that he had left so far behind. He laughed with love at the roguery of his grandfather, Honey Fitz, and his trip to Ireland was a pilgrimage to that love.

He loved his brothers and sisters with a tribal love. All Kennedys were born gregarious, but under siege it could be the Kennedys against the world.

John Kennedy loved his children with a light that lit up his world. He discovered his daughter when election brought them finally under the same roof, and he delighted in her pride and in her performance. His heart leapt up when he saw his son, careening through life as if there were no tomorrow, and he lit up the hearts of all who saw them enjoy each other.

And John Kennedy loved his wife, who served him so well. Their life together began as it ended—in a hospital—and through sickness and loneliness there grew the special love that lights up the soul of the lover and the loved alike.

John Kennedy is dead, and for that we are lesser people in a lesser land.

—BENJAMIN BRADLEE
in *NEWSWEEK*

Reason Must Lead

At 1 p.m. (EST) on Nov. 22, President Kennedy's last day, he was to deliver an address before the Dallas Citizens Council at the Trade Mart in Dallas, Texas.

These are excerpts from that undelivered speech:

'Lights of Learning and Reason'

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

"There will always be dissident voices heard in the land, expressing opposition without alternatives, finding fault but never favor, perceiving gloom on every side and seeking influence without responsibility. . . .

"But today other voices are heard in the land—voices preaching doctrines wholly unrelated to reality, wholly unsuited to the Sixties, doctrines which apparently assume that words will suffice without weapons, that vituperation is as good as victory and that peace is a sign of weakness. . . .

'Strength Is Its Own Voice'

"... The notion that this nation is headed for defeat through deficit, or that strength is but a matter of slogans, is nothing but plain nonsense. . . .

"... If we are strong, our strength will speak for itself. If we are weak, words will be of no help. . . .

"... Our successful defense of freedom was due—not to the words we used—but to the strength we stood ready to use

on behalf of the principles we stand ready to defend. . . .

"All types of strength are needed—no one kind could do the job alone.

"... The strategic nuclear power of the United States has been so greatly modernized and expanded in the last 1,000 days. . . . that any and all potential aggressors are confronted now with the impossibility of strategic victory—and the certainty of total destruction—if (they) attack. . . .

"... We have. . . accelerated the development and deployment of tactical nuclear weapons—and increased by 60 per cent the tactical nuclear forces deployed in Western Europe.

"... Our security and strength, in the last analysis, directly depends on the security and strength of others. . . . We dare not weary of the task. . . .

'A Clearer View'

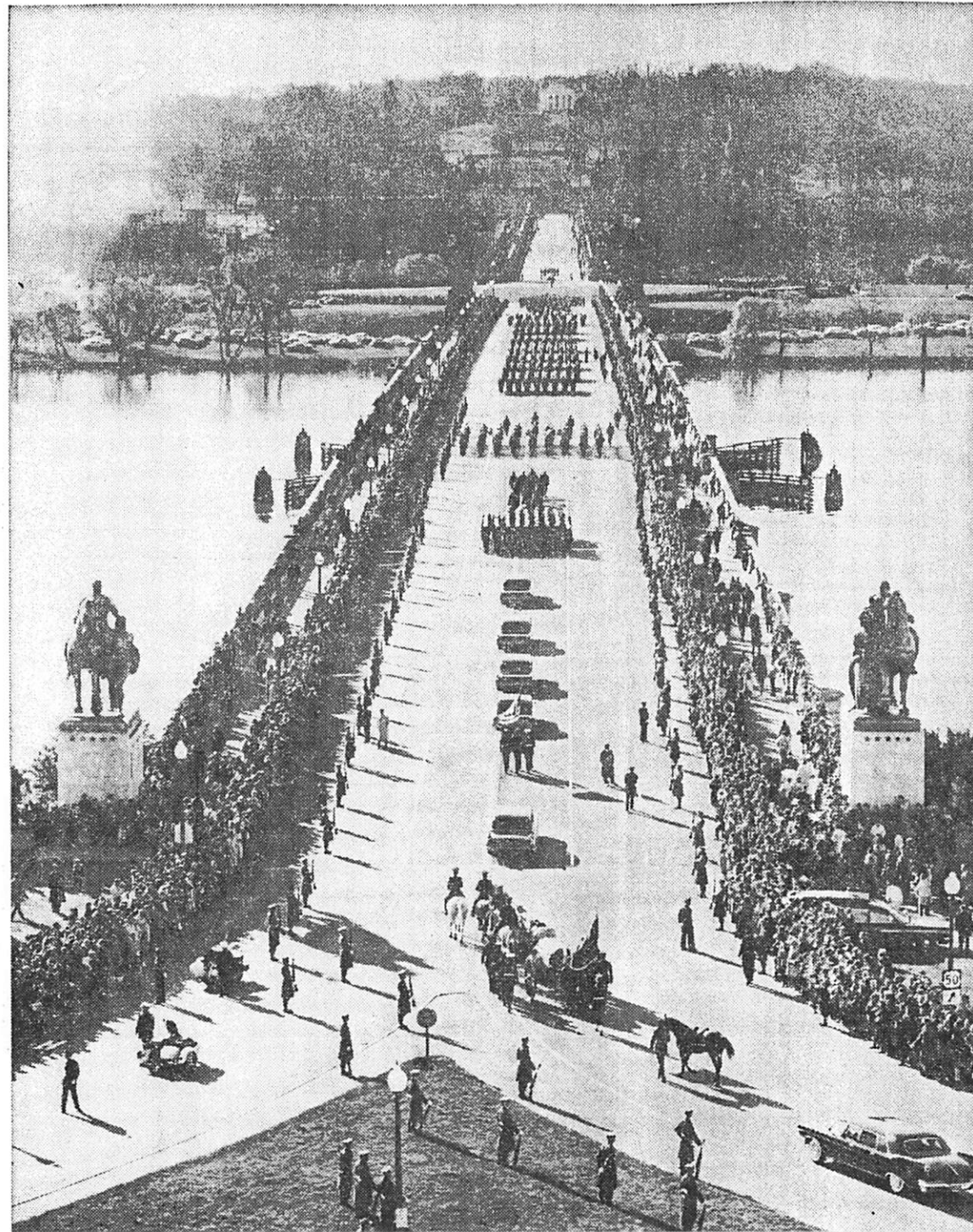
"The success of our leadership is dependent upon. . . a clearer recognition of the virtues of freedom as well as the evils of tyranny.

"And that is why we have regained the initiative in the exploration of outer space. . . making it clear to all that the United States of America has no intention of finishing second in space.

"This effort is expensive but it pays its own way, for freedom and for America. For there is no longer any fear in the Free World that a communist lead in space will become a permanent assertion of supremacy and the basis of military superiority.

"Finally, it should be clear by now that a nation can be no stronger abroad than she is at home. Only an America which practices what it preaches about equal rights and social justice will be respected. . . .

"The righteousness of our cause must always underline our strength. For as was written long ago: 'except the Lord keep the city, the watchmen waketh but in vain.'"



by six grey horses to its final resting place . . . from the Memorial and across Memorial Bridge (above left) to the gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery. More than 100 million watched the solemn procession by television, along with the citizens of 23 nations via satellite transmission. And though they buried President Kennedy on that day, the people kept their vigil in the days that followed, as by the hundreds of thousands they went to Arlington. On Thanksgiving Day (above right) two hundred thousand persons filed up the slope past others of the nation's honored dead, to leave a flower, to say a prayer at his grave.

—WASHINGTON POST PHOTOS

Kennedy Legacy: 1000 Days of Progress

(Continued from Page 2)

with congressional enactment, to prepare workers sidetracked by automation for new skills.

Area redevelopment assisted communities eroded by economic change in adjusting and diversifying their economies and providing more jobs.

Accelerated public works created more jobs and provided badly needed public facilities.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was enacted to create more and bigger markets for American products and provided for training programs for workers adversely affected by tariff concessions.

Small business development and expansion was encouraged. Nearly 13,000 small business establishments benefitted from \$685 million in loans.

In anticipation of a rapidly expanding labor market, the President proposed the tax reduction bill to stimulate investment, increase purchasing power, step up productivity on a broad base, and create two to three million more jobs.

It was enacted in the House, awaits action by the Senate.

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Youth and Education

President Kennedy was deeply concerned over the problems the nation faces in educating and providing jobs for its youth.

Accordingly, he recommended broad programs, realizing that eight million young people will

enter the labor market by 1970, that college enrollment will increase 50 per cent, that the overall work force will go up 17 per cent.

Tax reduction was at the heart of his program, with its broadening of the economic base.

But the Kennedy program for education, if enacted, will be the most historic since land grant colleges were created.

Congress has passed the medical education bill, authorizing assistance in construction of medical and dental school facilities and setting up a fund for scholarship loans.

A bill to provide \$1.2 billion to aid in construction of college facilities has been worked out by a joint committee of Congress.

A youth conservation corps and a hometown service corps were proposed to provide for essential tasks. Both have passed the Senate.

Other phases of this program include increased financial assistance for talented but needy students, expanded vocational education, establishment of new graduate training centers, improving the availability of library services to all Americans, Federal grants for educational television and a national campaign against school dropouts.

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Mental Illness and Retardation

Acting on recommendations of President Kennedy, Congress enacted a legislation authorizing a bold, new approach in the treatment of the mentally ill

and retarded. It is keyed to community treatment in community centers.

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Civil Rights

President Kennedy has been called an "emancipator" because of his support of the cause of civil rights.

Great gains toward ending discrimination have been made in the areas of housing, employment and voting.

Segregation has ceased in interstate transportation.

Qualified Negroes (such as Robert Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and Carl T. Rowan, ambassador to Finland) have been appointed to key posts in the Administration.

The President led in preparing on a bipartisan basis a bill to provide effective legal remedies for racial discrimination in voting, education, public accommodations, employment and Federal programs. It is pending in the House.

The President set up the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to work toward elimination of discrimination in Federal service and in business and industry contracting with Federal contracts.

Lyndon Johnson, then vice president, was chairman.

Seventy-three per cent of the complaints of discrimination were decided in favor of the complaining parties. Plans for an affirmative attack on discrimination were worked out with 103

major industrial employers and 117 labor unions.

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Agriculture

Farm income increased under the Kennedy Administration while food prices remained stable. Grain surpluses were reduced substantially.

A comprehensive rural development program was begun to stimulate the growth rate of that sector. For example, more than 260 rural communities developed modern water systems under this program.

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Urban Growth

The Kennedy Administration concentrated much of its effort on the problems of the central cities and the metropolitan complexes that have drawn three-fourths of the nation's populations.

The Housing Act of 1961 provided for urban planning assistance, made it possible for more people to own homes, for more people to buy better homes, for better housing for the elderly. Existing programs, like urban renewal, were expanded to combat blight and decay. An urban mass transportation program was initiated.

Programs were accelerated to combat air and water pollution.

The Administration urged creation of a Department of Urban Affairs to concentrate the efforts to assist cities and communities in solving their problems.

The need for suburban facilities was met by provision of public facilities through loans and grants.

Assistance for construction of nursing homes, college housing and public housing increased.

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Consumer Protection

He was the first President to send a Special Message to Congress on the need for additional consumer protection.

He supported a broad range of legislation and initiated by executive order additional safeguards in the Federal government. For example, consumer representatives were appointed at his direction in agencies.

He supported new legislation known as the Kefauver-Harris drug amendments which established new safeguards for drug research, manufacture and distribution.

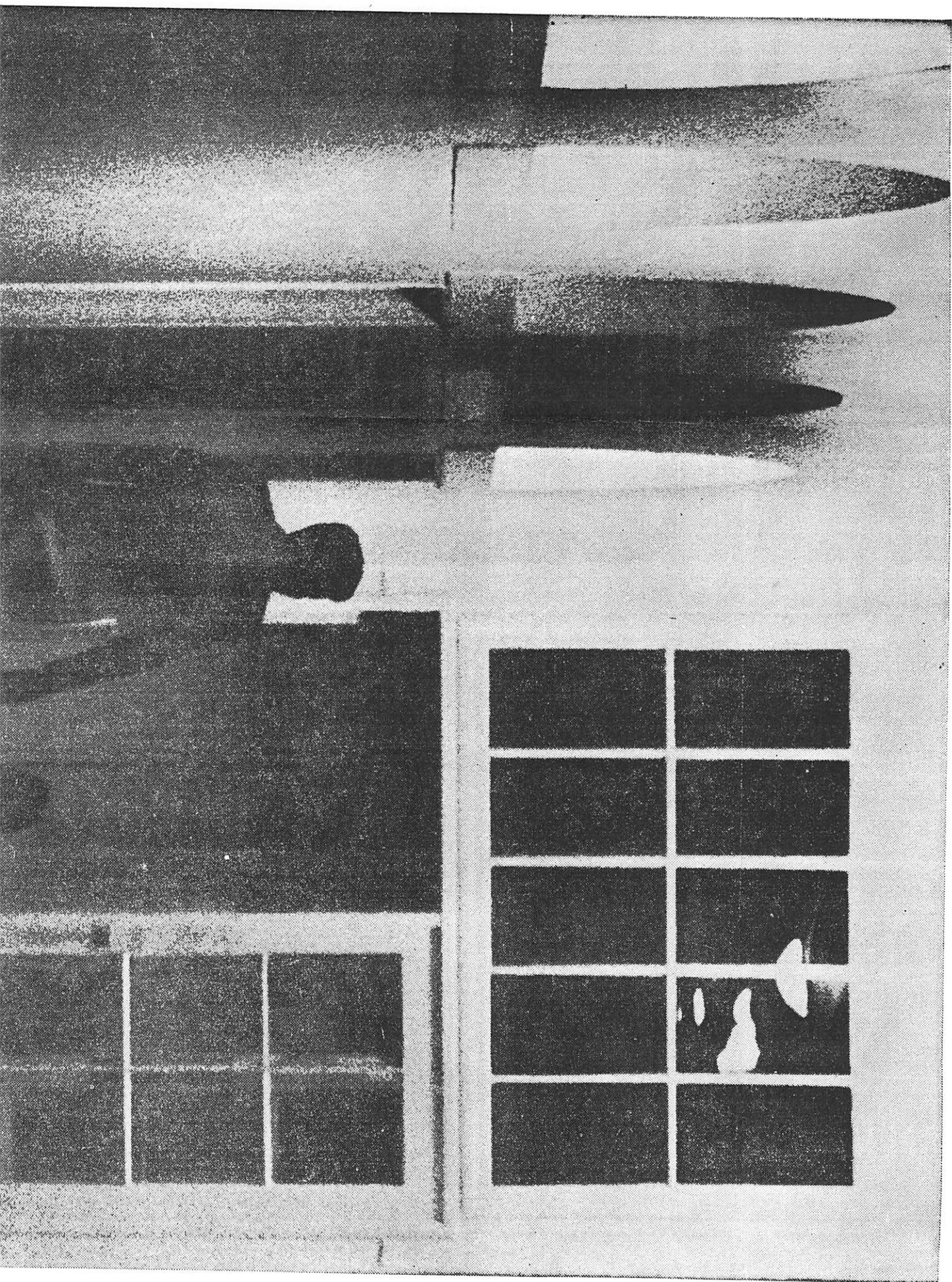
He appointed a consumers advisory commission to recommend additional steps that should be taken to protect the American consumer.

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Space

Under President Kennedy, the nation seized the initiative in the exploration of outer space with an annual effort greater than the combined total of all space activities in prior years. More than 130 vehicles were placed in orbit.

This lead in space put aside the fear that a communist superiority in that area would become the basis of an ultimate military superiority.



In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine,
will rest the final success or failure of our course.

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