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# KENNEDY

# SHOT DEAD

# Gunned Down During Drive Through Dallas

N.Z.P.A.-A.A.P.

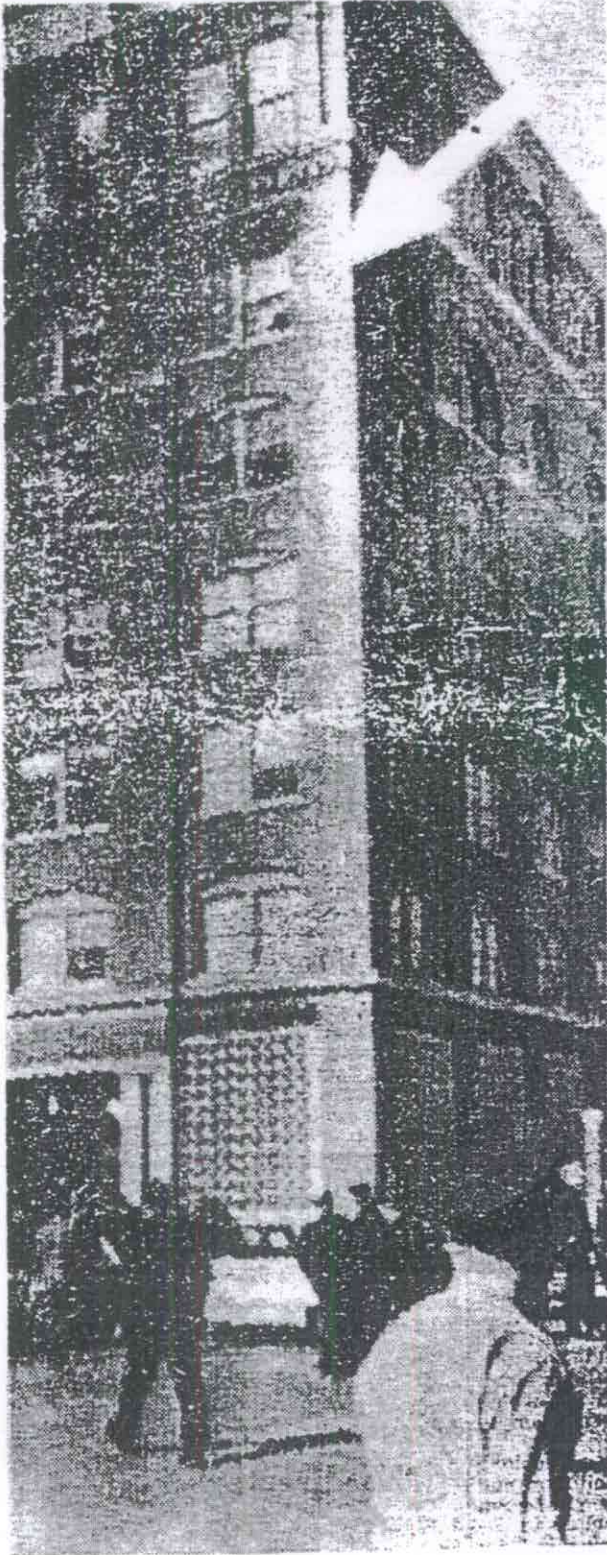
DALLAS (Texas), November 22.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY was assassinated to-day. The President was shot as he drove through this Texas city in an open car. The Governor of Texas (Mr John Connally) was seriously wounded. The President died at 7 a.m. Saturday, New Zealand time. After the burst of gun-fire cut down the President, he was rushed to Parkland Hospital, where blood transfusions were given.

Priests were summoned to his bed-side for the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The President was cradled in his wife's arms immediately after the shooting. Mrs Kennedy, who was unhurt, sobbed, "Oh, no," as the President slumped back with a shot in his head.

The assassination took place near a three-highway intersection close to the business area of the city. Within seconds of the shooting, Mr Kennedy slumped over in the back seat of the car, face down. Mr Connally lay on the floor of the rear seat.





An arrow points to the window from which the assassin shot President Kennedy in Dallas to-day.  
—Radio Picture.

Three bursts of gunfire, apparently from automatic weapons, were heard.

Secret service men immediately unslung their automatic weapons and pistols.

Mrs. Kennedy and the Governor's wife, who was also in the car, both crouched over the inert forms of their husbands as the car sped towards the hospital.

Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, who now becomes President of the United States, was in the car immediately behind the President.

A White House medical officer said President Kennedy was shot in the right temple.

"It was a simple matter of a bullet right through the head," he said.

The identity of the assassin or assassins was not immediately known but one young man near the scene of the shooting was taken into custody.

A television reporter on the scene said he saw a rifle being withdrawn from a window on the fifth or sixth floor of an office building shortly after the shooting.

## Net Out

Immediately after the shooting police spread a vast dragnet over the city as they hunted for the assassin.

The Associated Press of America said authorities believed the fatal shots were fired by a white man.

The murder weapon was reported to be a 30-30 calibre rifle.

Mr. Kennedy was 46. He went to Texas yesterday, at the start of an intensive political tour.

Senator Robert Yarborough, who was riding in the third car behind the President, told reporters: "It seemed to me that at least two of the shots came from our right rear."

Senator Yarborough was crying as he gave his eyewitness account.

"You could tell something awful and tragic had happened.

"I could see a secret service man in the President's car wringing his hands in anger, anguish, and despair."

Dallas is considered to be a centre of conservative philosophy and finance.

Here, on October 24, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations (Mr. Adlai Stevenson) was spat upon by one heckler and struck by another after making a United Nations Day address.

## Badly Hurt

The second man wounded in the assassination, Governor Connally, was reported to be in a serious condition as surgeons operated.

But doctors said his "vital signs were good."

One eyewitness of the shooting said President and Mrs. Kennedy were looking at a dog in the middle of the street when the gunfire came.

"There were three shots.

"The President grabbed his chest and fell over his seat and Jackie fell over him," the eyewitness, Mrs. Jean Hill, said.

Another eyewitness said that immediately another shot rang out he saw a policeman fall to the ground, pull his pistol, and yell "Get down."

He went on: "A negro man across the street picked up his little girl and ran. A woman nearby fainted."

## 'Awful Look'

Another eyewitness, Charles Brehm, said he was 15ft away from the President when he was shot.

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

As the gunfire sounded, motor-cycle police spread out and raced toward where people were huddled.

There was pandemonium, United Press International reported.

The President's car

immediately swung out of the line of travel and raced behind screaming motor-cycle police sirens to hospital.

The President's body was carried from the hospital in a wooden coffin, U.P. reported.

Mrs Kennedy accompanied the body. About 100 uniformed policemen surrounded the area, driving back hundreds of spectators surrounding the hospital.

The coffin was placed in a white Cadillac hearse and the drapes were pulled.

## Traffic Jam

A tremendous traffic jam developed around Parkland Hospital.

White House officials stood sorrowfully, looking stunned, in corridors and in a waiting room.

N.B.C. television said police had taken possession of

a British .302 mm rifle — a man sold in America as a hunting weapon, Reuter reported.

The rifle had a telescopic sight and was found near a corner window of the building from which the shot was fired.

The rifle was found on the ground floor of the building. It is reported that the car believed to be the getaway car of the assassin had been seized in Fort Worth, Texas.

A suspect had been taken into custody.

Those who saw Mrs Kennedy enter the hospital said she had not been hysterical.

The White House staff said Mrs Kennedy would return to Washington late today to be with her children, Caroline, aged 6, and John Jr., who will be 3 next week.

# Battle by Doctors to Save President's Life

Reuter quoted doctors as saying that the President died of wounds in the neck and head.

They were possibly caused by the same bullet, but there may have been two bullets.

The President did not regain consciousness from the moment he was struck, the doctors said, according to Reuter.

The President's throat was opened to relieve breathing, and blood and fluids were administered intravenously.

Physicians laboured to keep respiration at a life-sustaining level, U.P.I. said.

Dr Malcolm Perry, the hospital surgeon said he was summoned immediately after the President was brought to the emergency entrance of Parkland Hospital.

## Critical

"I noticed he was in a critical condition from a wound in the neck and head," Dr Perry said.

"Immediate respiration methods were taken and Dr Clark was summoned, along with other members of the surgical staff."

"They arrived immediately, but at this point the President's condition did not allow complete resuscitation."

"He was critical and moribund. Dr Clark assisted respiration with oxygen."

Dr Clark said: "They called me because the President had a brain wound."

"Tracheotomy and resuscitation were done to relieve the possibility of air being in the pleural space, between the lung and the chest."

"Shortly after I arrived, the President lost his heart action."

Dr Perry tried closed chest cardiac massage, to no avail.

Dr Clark said the President lived 40 minutes from the time of the shooting until death was pronounced.

## Few at Spot

The President, halfway through a three-day Texas tour, was shot at a spot where there were few spectators, A.P. said.

Most of the huge crowd had gathered at other spots along the route.

A crowd of several thousand had been waiting at the Dallas Trade Mart, to

## 20 Years Between

N.Z.P.A.-A.A.P.  
WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

President Kennedy's assassination continues the coincidence that American Presidents elected at twenty-year intervals in zero-numbered years die in office.

The list includes:

1840—William Henry Harrison.

1860—Abraham Lincoln.

1880—James A. Garfield.

1900—William McKinley.

1920—Warren G. Harding.

1940—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1960—John F. Kennedy.

which the President was driving to give a luncheon speech.

A stunned hush fell over the crowd as the news was announced.

Many who were to attend the luncheon broke down and wept.

The main body of the White House press corps was at the rear of the motorcade, riding in two buses, A.P. said.

These men and women,

who covered the President's day-to-day activities, knew nothing of the shooting until they reached the trade mart.

The transparent plastic roof of the President's vehicle had been removed for the motorcade.

Secret Service agents riding with the President were in a second convertible following close behind.

They immediately drew pistols and automatic weapons, but they were unable to get a shot at the assassin.

## Raced Away

After the fatal shots were fired the Presidential car's Secret Service driver raced away from the scene at top speed.

He was heading for the nearest hospital and trying to get the Presidential party out of range of further gunfire.

The assassination of President Kennedy hit a sunny New York like a bombshell today, according to a New York message.

Lunch-hour crowds clustered grave-faced round transistor and car radios as the news spread.

Soon the pavements were jammed outside radio and television shops as the news reached America's largest city.

Some women were crying.

There was pandemonium at the White House, where operators valiantly tried to answer the flood of calls which began coming in.

In New York the Stock Exchange closed.

## Recess

The Senate immediately recessed its sittings and practically every Government office came virtually to a standstill.

A workman told the Pres-

dent's father and mother in Hyannis Port that the President had been shot while visiting Dallas.

The President's father is a semi-invalid as the result of a stroke several years ago.

He was napping when the word came.

At the United Nations in New York, delegates were plunged into deep shock by the shooting.

United Nations officials telephoned the news to the Secretary-General (U Thant), who was lunching in a New York restaurant.

The chief United States delegate, Mr Adlai Stevenson, left a private luncheon party at the United Nations and hurried back to his office to listen to the radio.

Officials said Mr. Stevenson "was obviously so shocked he had nothing to say."

## Wept

When word of the President's death was received, many delegates and Secretariat staff wept openly.

Five members of Presi-

dent Kennedy's Cabinet were out of the country, flying to Japan, when the President was killed.

An hour and a half out of Honolulu, the secretaries were advised of the killing and immediately turned back.

They were expected to speed back to Washington.

The party was on the way to a meeting with members of the Japanese Cabinet.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower to-day called the assassination of President Kennedy a "despicable act."

The former President, in a statement issued from his suite at a New York hotel, said: "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."

Governor Nelson Rockefeller said to-day that the death of President Kennedy is a "terrible tragedy for the nation and the world."

Former President Harry S. Truman, who himself was an intended victim of assassins' bullets thirteen years ago this month, was too stricken by news of President Kennedy's assassination to-day to comment immediately.

In Washington, Senator Barry M. Goldwater issued a statement from his Washington office to-day, declaring President Kennedy's assassination "shocking and dreadful."

Senator Goldwater,

who had been considered a potential rival of Mr Kennedy's in next year's Presidential election, learned of the chief executive's death in Chicago.

Later, his office issued this statement on the Senator's behalf: "It is both shocking and dreadful that a thing like this could happen in a free country. The President's death is a profound loss to the nation and the free world."

## Flew Home

Senator Edward M. Kennedy and his sister, Mrs Eunice Schriver, flew red-eyed and sombre to Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, to-day to be with their parents.

The late President's youngest brother and his sister, the wife of the Peace Corps director, arrived at Andrews Air Force base by helicopter and within minutes had boarded a jet for Cape Cod to be with their parents.

Senator Kennedy was presiding over the Senate chamber when he was informed that his brother had been shot.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE ARRANGED

A memorial service to President Kennedy will be held in the Christchurch Cathedral at 2 p.m. on the day of his funeral.

This was announced today by the Commander of the Naval Support Forces to Operation Deep Freeze (Rear-Admiral James R. Reedy).

"Through the good offices of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of the Christchurch Cathedral a memorial service will be held to give all who desire the opportunity to pay their last respects to this great American," he said.

"The sympathy expressed by so many in telegrams and messages of condolences to our Government and to all Americans is deeply appreciated and is a gesture worthy of the wonderful people of New Zealand."



# Wife Tells of Events in Car

N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright

DALLAS, November 22.

**M**R. JOHN CONNALLY, wife of the wounded Governor of Texas, said to-day she thinks President Kennedy was shot first, United Press International reported.

She told the story of the shooting to Julian Read, a Governor's aide.

She said the President was in the right rear seat of the open-top limousine. Mrs. Kennedy was at his left. Connally faced the President on a "jump" seat, and Mrs. Connally faced the first lady.

"They had just gone through town. They were pleased at the reception they had just received," Mr. Read said.

"They got ready to go through the underpass. Mrs. Connally heard a shot. When the first shot was fired, Connally turned in his seat and almost instantly was hit.

"She does not know about the third shot, but it may have been the one that hit the Governor," Read said.

"Jackie grabbed the President and Mrs. Connally grabbed Connally and they both ducked down in the car."

Just a little while before he was assassinated, Jac-

queline Kennedy turned to her husband and said: "You can't say Dallas wasn't friendly to you."

Mrs. Connally said Mrs. Kennedy turned to her husband and made the remark as they rode past cheering crowds in Dallas.



Senator John Connally, who was seriously wounded during the shooting of President Kennedy, but is now in a satisfactory condition.

# 55-year-old Texan Sworn In as U.S. 35th President



President Johnson

N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright

WASHINGTON, November 22.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON was to-day sworn in as the 35th President of the United States, the Associated Press of America reported. He took the oath of office barely two hours after President Kennedy was assassinated.

The oath was administered by United States District Judge Sarah Hughes aboard the Presidential aeroplane at Dallas' Love Field.

Mr Johnson, 55-year-old wealthy Texas rancher, automatically became President when President Kennedy died.

He had only to be sworn in to take over constitutionally the administration to which he was elected Vice-President in 1960.

## Next Year

He will serve out the remainder of the Presidential term until the end of next year.

Mr Johnson has served in both Houses of Congress for the past twenty-six years.

He was majority leader in the Senate and a leading contender for the Democratic nomination for President against the then Senator Kennedy in 1960.

In World War II, he served briefly as a naval officer in the Pacific and was for seven months a special emissary of President Roosevelt to Australia and New Zealand before returning to Congress in 1942.

Mr Johnson was with the President in the final motorcade. Other cabinet members of the Administration were scattered across the nation and beyond.

Present at the swearing-

in were Mrs Kennedy and Mrs Johnson, several staff members and several Congressmen.

Mr Johnson asked as many of the White House people as possible to crowd into the executive suite of the aeroplane to witness the ceremony.

## Judge Wept

Judge Hughes wept as she administered the oath.

The Presidential aeroplane took off immediately for Washington with President Johnson, Mrs Johnson and Mrs Kennedy and some White House aides aboard.

President Kennedy's body arrived by air to-night at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington. President Johnson was in the same aircraft. He has taken over the government.

President Johnson is an intense hard-driving Texan from a family of politicians.

## Youngest

A career politician, he reached Washington at the age of 23 as assistant to Congressmen, to become a Congressman himself five years later.

In his early years he supported the New Deal, and became a protege of President Roosevelt.

He became a Democratic senator at 40, and at 49 became the youngest-ever leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

By nature, a peacemaker who prefers talking to fighting, and listens before he talks, he once said: "Any mule can kick down a barn door, but it takes a good carpenter to build one."

The President is married with two daughters.

Six-feet three inches tall, he displays his Texas background by wearing ten-gallon hats with his expensive, well-cut suits.

His own initials, L.B.J., fascinate him—his wife, christened Claudia, has been known as "Lady Bird" since the age of two. His daughters are named Lynda Bird and Lucy Baines, and even the family dog is called Little Beagle Johnson.

## Works Hard

He drives himself hard, and in 1955 suffered a severe heart attack, which forced him to cut back his pace for a time.

When he became Democratic leader Mr Johnson steered through the Senate in 1957 the first Civil Rights Bill to be enacted since 1875.

Mr Khrushchev, meeting him in 1959 during

his visit to America, declared "I do not know you. But I have read all your speeches and I do not like any of them."

Mrs Johnson whom the President married in 1934, once described her role as that of "a nice quiet background for my husband, to keep his life pleasant and smooth."

Brown-haired and tiny, Mrs Johnson is a clever businesswoman and has directed two radio and television stations.

To-night Mr Johnson and his wife were to have acted as host and hostess to President and Mrs Kennedy at their "L.B.J." Texas ranch.

# ENLIGHTENED AND FIRM ACTION WAS HIS MARK

N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright

LONDON, November 22.

**JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**, son of a former United States Ambassador to Britain, was the first Roman Catholic to become President of the United States. Educated at Harvard University and the London School of Economics, he served with distinction as a naval lieutenant during World War II in the Pacific. He was discharged on medical grounds from the United States Navy in 1946 and worked as a newspaper reporter.

He covered the United Nations conference in San Francisco, the Potsdam Conference and the British elections.

He entered politics in 1946, at the age of 29 as Democratic Congressman from the Massachusetts eleventh Congressional District.

After three terms in the House of Representatives, he decided to run for the Senate in 1952.

The increasing painfulness of a spinal injury sustained when the patrol boat he was commanding was cut in two by a Japanese destroyer off the Solomon Islands in August, 1943, necessitated a serious operation in 1954.

After the operation he was so near death that the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were administered.

But a few months later, a second operation was performed and he made a slow recovery.

His convalescence kept him away from the Senate most of 1954, but the time was not wasted.

To occupy his mind, during the long, pain-filled months, he wrote "Pro-Flesh Courage."

These were biographical studies of eight American Senators who defied public opinion to stand fast by principles in which they believed.

The book, praised by critics, was an immediate best-seller and won the Pulitzer Prize as the best biography of the year.

## Best Seller

In 1956, he suffered his only political defeat when he narrowly missed the Democratic nomination for Vice-President.

But his surprising strength in the balloting, combined with his graceful acceptance of defeat, made a favourable impression on both Democratic leaders and the nation-wide television audience.

In 1960, he won the Democratic nomination for the Presidency and conducted a strenuous campaign, chiefly by stressing the

need for dynamic, forward-looking policies at home and abroad.

In his inaugural address in January, 1961, he appealed as President to his countrymen and to people everywhere to join in a "struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself."

To this aim he pledged the energy of his Administration.

During the first one hundred days—a crucial period for any new Administration—he sent to Congress a programme for Federal aid for education and several proposals for stimulating the economy.

## Main Aims

During his Presidency, he had pressed for such measures as a cut in taxes, aid to economically distressed areas affected by industrial changes, an extensive housing programme, medical care for the aged, and stronger civil rights legislation.

He had given official recognition to cultural achievement by the appoint-

ment of scholars and other intellectuals to his Administration.

In international affairs, he had continued United States efforts to ease tension in Berlin, insisted on a neutral and independent

Laos, and had repeatedly called for an effective nuclear test ban treaty.

He had striven for a general disarmament treaty, and had given support to the developing and newly independent nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

He proposed an alliance for progress—a 10-year programme for the cooperative economic and social improvement of Latin America, adopted at Punta Del Este, Uruguay, in 1961—and created the peace corps of volunteers American technicians and teachers to serve in developing countries.

During his Presidency

he sought to strengthen United States relations with the Western countries by meeting their leaders both in Washington and in their own capitals.

One of his first acts as President was to meet Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna. He paid State visits to Canada, Britain, France, Austria, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

In October last year he took swift action to remove Soviet rockets from Cuba.

For a while, the world trembled on the brink of war, but President Kennedy's firmness prevailed and the Russians agreed to remove their rockets.

As President, Mr Kennedy took full responsibility for all the Administration's decisions.

"Each man must decide for himself the course he will follow," he wrote in his book.

He did not change that stand.

The past, he said, "cannot supply courage itself. For this each man must look into his own soul."

President Kennedy was married in 1953 to Jacqueline Bouvier.

They have two children—Caroline, born in 1957, and John, born in 1960.

A third child was born prematurely in August this year, but died shortly afterwards.

President Kennedy, a Bostonian by birth, was of Irish extraction.

He was the second of nine children born to Joseph P. Kennedy, who became wealthy through banking, investment and other business activities.

His father was Ambassador in London from 1936 to 1946.

## Stop Press

## Roses in the Blood

N.Z.P.A.-A.A.P.  
DALLAS, Nov. 22.

A yellow rose bouquet lay on the blood-spattered floor of President Kennedy's famous hubbly-top car after he was shot to death today, United Press International reported.

The bouquet had been presented to Mrs Kennedy earlier in the day.

# Arrested Man Lived in Russia

N.Z.P.A.-A.A.P.

DALLAS (Texas), November 22.

**POLICE** have arrested a man employed at the building where a rifle was found after President Kennedy's assassination, British United Press reported.

The man, reported to be married to a Russian, shot dead a police officer as he was chased into a Dallas cinema.

## Had Pistol

The Associated Press of America named the man as Lee H. Oswald, aged 24.

Oswald was armed with a pistol when he was finally overpowered.

After he was subdued he said: "Well, it's all over now."

After being questioned for two hours, Oswald denied any connection with the murder of President Kennedy or the policeman.

Reuter said a Secret Service agent had also been shot from the same distance as the President but no details of this shooting were immediately available.

Oswald was pulled screaming and yelling from the Texas Theatre,

in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, A.P. said.

A large crowd had congregated around the theatre and saw the arrest.

Police had to hold the crowds back.

Police said Oswald was an employee in the building where the rifle was found following the President's assassination, British United Press reported.

Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union in 1959, it was later learned.

He returned to the United States last year.

He has a Russian wife and a child.

While in the Soviet Union he worked in a Minsk factory.

He went to the Soviet Union following his discharge from the Marines.

While in Russia he apparently became disillusioned with life there.

Soviet authorities gave

him and his family exit permits to return to America.

Oswald was later identified as chairman of a "fair play for Cuba committee."

He became the prime suspect in the assassination of the President.

## Shot Dead

Oswald had been chased into the cinema by two policemen.

The officers, J. Tippit and M. Macdonald, had received a tip that the President's assassin might have gone into the cinema.

Tippit was shot dead as he ran into the cinema, British United Press said.

Macdonald grappled with the man and they sprawled over theatre seats.

He received a four-inch slash across the face before he overpowered the man.

*Pictures, Page 3*

## Ships' Flags at Half-mast

All ships in the harbour at Lyttelton lowered their flags at half-mast to-day as soon as the death of President Kennedy was announced.

# Another Blow for Kennedys

N.Z.P.A.-U.P.I.  
BOSTON, Nov. 22.

The assassination of President Kennedy to-day was the latest in a series of personal tragedies that has stalked the close-knit Kennedy clan.

Of the nine children born to Mr and Mrs Joseph P. Kennedy three are now dead.

Little more than three months ago, last August 9, the dead President's third child, Patrick Bouvier, died 39 hours after he was born.

The President's father

suffered a stroke two years ago that left him partially disabled.

### Close to Death

The President himself narrowly escaped death during World War II when his torpedo boat was sunk in the South Pacific.

He twice was hospitalised for long periods.

This recurrence of tragedy struck deeply at the Kennedys.

Yet in many ways it strengthened already strong family ties.

Nowhere was the unity so

evident as at the Kennedy compound, a cluster of summer homes at the Cape Cod resort community of Hyannis Port.

There the Kennedys gathered with their wives and husbands and children during the summer and on traditional holidays.

The President had planned to come "home" to Hyannis next week to observe thanksgiving with his parents and brothers and sisters.

The Kennedy compound was a place of rousing conversation, of touch football,

of sailing and swimming, of romping with children.

It was the place where young Jack Kennedy learned to sail a boat while he was still so small that his father could not always see his head above the gunwale.

It was also the place where President Kennedy took his wife after their son died in August.

There they comforted each other and took comfort in their two older children, not knowing that their life together was so near an end.

## To Lie in State

N.Z.P.A.-A.A.P.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

**P**RESIDENT KENNEDY'S body will lie in State to-morrow at the White House, the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr John McCormack) has announced.

Mr McCormack said he believed the body would be taken to the Capitol on Sunday, to lie in State in the great rotunda until about noon on Monday.

Traditionally, Presidents who die in office have lain in State in the rotunda.

Further plans were indefinite, but it was understood funeral services would be held in Boston.



# FOURTH PRESIDENT TO DIE BY BULLET

THE assassination of President John Kennedy was the fourth of a President of the United States during his term of office. Others were Abraham Lincoln (1865), James A. Garfield (1881), and William McKinley (1901).

There were unsuccessful attempts on the lives of President Theodore Roosevelt (1912), President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933) and President Truman (1950).

The assassination of Lincoln, on the night of April 14, 1865, is probably one of the best known instances of the murder of a head of State.

Lincoln, who had championed the cause of the liberation of negro slaves and the preservation of the Union throughout the Civil War, had advocated the appropriation of 400,000,000 dollars, a considerable sum in those days, for the relief of the South.

"I am considering and will not fail to act, when satisfied that action will be proper," he said at his last public address.

## Fanatic

At that time a fanatical advocate of the secession of the South, John Wilkes Booth, an actor, was plotting with others to assassinate several heads of the Government.

On the night of April 14, while Lincoln, with his family and friends, was watching a play in the Ford Theatre, Washington, Booth entered the private box and shot the President through the head at point-blank range with a pistol.

Then, brandishing a knife, with which he wounded Colonel Rathbone, who attempted to stop him, he leapt down to the stage and escaped through the rear of the building.

The President died at 7 a.m. the day after he was shot.

## Few Months

James Abram Garfield, a lawyer-politician, was shot on July 2, 1881, only a few months after his inauguration on March 4, and lingered until September 19, 1881.

Garfield, who during the election campaign had been the subject of violent personal abuse, and was accused of underhand practices, was shot in a Washington railway station by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau.

Garfield was buried in Cleveland, Ohio, where a monument was raised in his memory in 1890.

William McKinley, who like Garfield, was a lawyer, was shot in Buffalo City, New York, on September 6, 1901.

He was in the city to visit the great Pan-American Expedition being held there, and a public reception was held for him in one of the exhibition buildings.

## Close Range

During this reception, hundreds of citizens shook hands with the President, and a young anarchist of Polish parentage, Leon Czolgosz, took advantage of the opportunity to shoot at McKinley at close range with a revolver.

One of the assassin's two bullets penetrated the President's stomach.

He lingered for many days, and after the world had been told that he was on the mend he collapsed and died on September 14.

Czolgosz was seized and after conviction was executed.

## Dreams

The attempt on the life of Theodore Roosevelt was made in Chicago, in 1912, by John Nepomuk Schrank, a Bavarian born fanatic, who claimed that dreams of Lincoln's assassin, Booth, prompted him to attempt the president's life.

He fired at Roosevelt at the range of six feet but the bullet was partly arrested by the President's folded notes for a speech and his spectacles case.

But Roosevelt carried the bullet in his chest until his death in 1919.

It was an Italian-born bricklayer, Giuseppe Zangara, who made an attempt on the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Miami in 1933.

At close range he fired the whole contents of his revolver—five shots—but missed Roosevelt altogether.

Each shot hit a member of Roosevelt's party, though none was seriously wounded.

Two Puerto Ricans,

Oscar Collazo and Grisello Torresola, who advocated the complete independence of their country, made an attempt on the life of President Harry Truman, at Blair House, Washington, on October 31, 1950.

They tried to shoot their way into the President's temporary residence while the White House was being repaired, but they did not gain entry.

Torresola was shot dead during the action, and a policeman, Coffelt, died of his wounds after the gun-battle.

President Truman was asleep at the time the shooting started, but he awakened in time to put his head out of the window and see the end of the battle.

# WORLD MOURNS DEAD PRESIDENT

Wellington "Star" Reporter

**THE Prime Minister (Mr Holyoake) said his first reaction to the news of the assassination of President Kennedy was one of "stark tragedy."**

"My mind almost refuses to accept his death as a fact," said the Prime Minister.

Tired, greyfaced and obviously shaken, he was speaking from his home in Pipitea Street soon after his arrival from Auckland this morning.

"I offer his family and the people of America the heartfelt sympathy of all of us in New Zealand. Their loss is the whole world's loss. Their grief will be shared by peoples of all races everywhere," Mr Holyoake said.

He had met the late President only twice, but they were lengthy and intimate meetings.

"I was immediately impressed by his youthfulness, by his vigour and his drive, by the blend of his idealistic fervour, with his practical commonsense, by his extraordinary grasp of so many subjects and by the quickness of his intelligence.

"Few heads of State can have combined so much charm or personality with such ability and determination."

Other tributes included:

The Leader of the Opposition (the Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer): "We in New Zealand looked upon him as a friend who stood for those democratic ideals so dear to our hearts. He was an example to the world."

## Shocked

The Deputy Mayor of Christchurch (Mr Harold Smith): "The people of Christchurch are deeply shocked at the dreadful news, particularly in view of the

city's close ties with America through the Deep Freeze organisation.

Commander of the United States Antarctic Support Force (Rear Admiral James R. Reedy): "I am deeply shocked."

The United States Ambassador to New Zealand (Mr Herbert B. Powell): "I express for the people of the United States our profound shock and grief at the loss of a great President and statesman, a humanitarian concerned with the welfare of all men, regardless of race, colour or creed and a God-fearing father and family man.

The Anglican Archbishop and Primate of New Zealand (the Most Rev N. A. Lesser): "In common with people throughout the world, we share the deep sense of grief of our friends in the United States. We recognise fully that President Kennedy had his actions guided by his Christian convictions.

The Bishop of Christchurch (the Rt. Rev A. K. Warren) has expressed to the American Ambassador regret at the loss to the whole world, and deep sympathy to the Ambassador and his people. He had asked for special prayers for the American nation and for the family of the late President at services to-morrow.

The Rev Athol R. Penn, President of the Methodist Church of New Zealand: "My church shares the grief of the world at the tragic death of the President.

The Rev Karl W. Schuessler, pastor of St Paul's Lutheran Church, Christchurch: "We recognise the unique contribution Mr Kennedy made in dispelling many religious fears and prejudices. He made notable strides towards understanding among Christians of all denominations."

Sir Eruera Tirikatene: "On behalf of the Maori people of New Zealand, I want to express sadness and shock at the tragic loss of the modern world's greatest political leader. He exemplified other great qualities besides forthright and fearless upholding of the principles in which he believed. He was an example of a man, sure in his faith in God and was also the cornerstone of a cohesive family unit. Maoridom mourns."

Canterbury regional executive of the Social Credit Political League: "Never since Abraham Lincoln has there been an American President with such an understanding of the common people and their needs. Undaunted by political pressure, he persisted in his efforts to bring justice to the underprivileged. In the international field, his statesmanship, with its strength, conciliation and understanding, marked him as an historical figure."

Sir John Walsh, President of the United Nations Association in New Zealand: "We should remember Lincoln's words: 'From this honourable dead we should take increased devotion to that cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion.'"

Overseas reaction included: Moscow—Moscow Radio broke into the programme to make a "sorrowful report." It did not resume its normal programme but began broadcasting solemn organ music.

## Pope Prays

Rome—Pope Paul received the news with dismay. He immediately retired to his private chapel to pray.

Paris—The French Prime Minister (Mr Georges Pompidou): "The assassination was 'atrocious . . . it is frightful.'" President De

Gaulle: President Kennedy died like a soldier, under fire, for his duty and in the service of his country.

Helsinki—Radio stations throughout Finland stopped their scheduled programmes and broadcast mourning music.

Belgrade—President Tito of Yugoslavia telephoned the United States Charge D'Affaires in Belgrade to offer his condolences.

Madrid.—A Spanish Foreign Office spokesman said: "Everyone here is horrified."

## Grieving

Bonn—West German Vice-Chancellor Mr. Erich Mende: "The news fills the German people with deep grief."

Berlin.—The Mayor of West Berlin (Mr. Willy Brandt): "I feel as if a light has gone out."

The Hague—Dutch Prime Minister (Mr. Victor Marijnen): "His disappearance from the political world will have far-reaching consequences."

Algiers—President Ahmed Ben Bella praised President Kennedy's humane policies in favour of desegregation.

## Memorial

Canberra.—The Australian Opposition leader (Mr. Arthur Calwell) by his life and his death he has achieved an enduring memorial in the hearts and minds of the American people and the people of all nations who have looked to America for leadership and support during his short but highly successful administration.

Ottawa.—The Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Lester Pearson): "The world can ill afford at this time to lose a man of his courage."