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Journal

TWO SECTIONS THIRTY-SIX PAGES

Johnson Urges On Kennedy's

Swift Action Major Bills

Appeals For End To Hate, Violence

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson asked a somber Congress today to honor John F. Kennedy's memory with swift action on the slain President's legislative program, topped by civil rights and tax reduction.

Speaking for the first time as chief executive to a body in which he served for many years, the tall, solemn-faced President called too for "an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence" in the land.

Asserting that the ideas and ideals of Kennedy "must and will be translated into effective action," Johnson told the subdued legislators:

"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."

"No act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought."

The galleries of the House chamber were filled for the historical first address of the new President, carried live on television and radio networks. Members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps were present.

Solemn-faced Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the

and mutual understanding." In one of his most emotional passages Johnson asserted:

"The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and respect one another. Let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream."

Johnson expressed the hope that "the tragedy and torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship."

"Let us here highly resolve," he said, "that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live or die — in vain. And on this Thanksgiving eve, as we gather together to ask the Lord's blessing let us unite in those familiar and cherished words: 'America, America, God shed his grace on thee and crown thy good with

brotherhood from sea to shining sea.'"

Johnson, the first Southern president since Andrew Johnson succeeded the assassinated Abraham Lincoln, left no doubt about his commitment to the

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JOHNSON USES ROCKER — New President Lyndon Johnson sits in a rocking chair in the oval chief executive's office in White House, where he met with foreign visitors. This chair is one which has been in his home for the past two years. The late President Kennedy frequently used such a chair during his talks with visitors.

late President, took his place among Cabinet members.

When Johnson came in, the chamber arose and began applauding. The applause lasted 75 seconds but there were none of the rebel yells that usually greet a president's appearance.

Johnson walked slowly down the aisle as if in a funeral procession. He shook hands unsmilingly with House Speaker John McCormack and Sen. Carl Hayden, presiding officer of the Senate.

The President's first words were somber: "All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today."

Johnson pledged a continuation of Kennedy's foreign policies.

Speaking in the twang of his native Texas, he told the world that "those who test our courage will find it strong, and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable."

"We will be unceasing in our

search for peace; resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those whom we differ; and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause," he promised.

Reaction to the speech was mixed, depending on the viewpoints of individual Congress members.

Some thought it significant that Johnson did not put any time limit on the requested actions on civil rights and the proposed \$11-billion tax reduction. They took it to mean he obviously did not expect any final congressional votes on these issues until next year.

Johnson, who called the assassination of President Kennedy "the foulest deed of our time," declared that Kennedy must be commemorated in actions.

"Our most immediate tasks," Johnson said, "are here on this hill," meaning in Congress.

Johnson appealed for united effort by a nation that goes forward "in action, in tolerance

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cause of civil rights.

"We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights," he said. "We have talked for 100 years or more. Yes, it is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in the books of law."

Johnson called upon the Congress to enact a civil rights bill that will help "eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression based upon race or color."

He said there could be no greater source of strength to the nation both at home and abroad.

Touching upon foreign affairs, Johnson promised the United States "will keep its commitments from South Viet Nam to West Berlin." He added:

"We will be unceasing in the search for peace; resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ; and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause."

He said "those who test our courage will find it strong and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable."

In a general assertion of foreign policy, Johnson said:

"Let all the world know, and not misunderstand, that I rededicate this government to the unswerving support of the United Nations — to the honorable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies — to the maintenance of military strength second to none — to the defense of the strength and stability of the dollar — to the expansion of our foreign trade — to the reinforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa — and to our Alliance For Progress in this hemisphere."

Appealing for help from all Americans in carrying out his new responsibilities, Johnson said:

"An assassin's bullet has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the presidency. I am here today to say that I need your help; I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all Americans."

Declaring that the nation "has experienced a profound shock," Johnson said it is a national duty of this time "to do away with uncertainty and to show that we are capable of de-

cisive action — that from the brutal loss of our leader we will derive not weakness but strength — that we can and will act and act now."

In addition to calling for top-priority action on civil rights and tax cut legislation, Johnson said action also is needed on pending education bills, the youth employment opportunities bill, the foreign aid program and the remaining ap-



HEADS STUDEBAKER
— Byers Burlingame, above, 63, has been named president of the Studebaker Corp., following the resignation of Sherman Egbert.

propriation bills.

"We will carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease — in other lands and in our own," he pledged. "We will serve all of the nation, not one section or one sector, or one group, but all Americans."

Stating his own philosophy toward government fiscal policy, Johnson said that, "in particular I pledge that the expenditures of the government will be administered with the utmost thrift and frugality."

He said the federal govern-

ment "will set an example of prudence and economy" and will get "a dollar's value for a dollar spent."

Johnson also promised to always respect "the independence and integrity of the legislative branch"—something he said is "deep in the marrow of my bones" after 32 years on Capitol Hill as House member, senator and vice president.

Though Johnson called for national unity, he said this does "not depend on unanimity," adding:

"We have differences; but now, as in the past, we can derive from those differences strength, not weakness; wisdom, not despair. Both as a people and as a government we can unite upon a program which is wise, just and constructive."

From his experiences at the capitol, Johnson said he had pride and confidence in the ability of Congress to meet any crisis and to "distill from our differences strong programs of national action."

Johnson conferred Tuesday with eight foreign visitors of renown, met with Latin-American delegates to an Alliance for Progress conference, and delivered a three-minute television speech pledging continued U.S. support for the alliance.

In separate meetings with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British prime minister; Ludwig Erhard, chancellor of West Germany, and Anastas Mikoyan, vice chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, Johnson indicated a strong penchant for personal diplomacy.

One White House source said the President emphasized that "he looks forward to personal discussions with leaders of the world about the difficult and urgent problems that face us."

The source said Johnson neither ruled out nor ruled in a meeting of this sort with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

In his brief tenure, Johnson already has begun planning early 1964 meetings with Home, Erhard and President Charles de Gaulle of France.

Senators Begin Inquiry Into Assassination

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Judiciary Committee, reportedly in cooperation with the Justice Department, has launched an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sources in a position to know said that the Justice Department already has begun funneling information from FBI agents to the committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, top GOP member of the committee, told newsmen he expected public hearings next month before Congress takes a Christmas recess.

Dirksen told the Senate Tuesday night that a full-scale investigation by the Judiciary Committee had been approved by Senate leaders of both parties.

The inquiry will cover not only the assassination of Kennedy last Friday as he rode in a motorcade through Dallas, but also the subsequent slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club operator.

The court of inquiry is necessary, he said, because it is the only way short of a trial to get witnesses to testify under the threat of perjury.

U.S. Asst. Atty. Gen. Herbert John Miller Jr. said as soon as the facts in the Kennedy and Oswald slayings are assembled they will be made public.

Miller is head of the Justice Department's criminal division.

The slaying of Oswald Sunday prevented a public trial to bring out the evidence collected by Dallas police in charging him with murder.

Johnson's Position On Major Problems

Last in a series of three articles.

By **RELMAN MORIN**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The towering domestic problem in the United States today, and a tricky political issue in the battle for the presidency next year, is the question of full equality for the Negro.

President Johnson is a Southerner.

But speaking last Memorial Day on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg Johnson said:

"Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is unconcerned with the color of men's skins, emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact."

Johnson helped guide some civil rights legislation through the Senate in 1957 and 1960.

As a political realist, he knows his position on civil rights can cost him votes in the likely event that he is the Democratic nominee in 1964. In Texas, only a few hours before President Kennedy was assassinated, Johnson said, "the civil rights issue is going to hurt us."

It may be a factor in parts of the North too. Some Northern politicians call civil rights an "iceberg issue" — meaning there is more hidden than visible opposition to Kennedy administration proposals in this field.

Where does Johnson stand on other issues?

Here are some of his statements.

Cuba—"We shall not be content until the last of the Soviet forces are withdrawn from foreign soil."

Foreign aid—"No nation can long enjoy affluence when all the other nations are impoverished."

Defense—"We cannot be done with our dangers or even our duties by next weekend or next year. We are in for a long pull and it is our duty to begin pulling."

Communist China—"America stands firm with her Chinese (Nationalist) allies and we shall continue to do so until freedom is secured."

Disarmament—"We now face the prospect of destroying ourselves. . . I am calling for an open curtain for full discussion of the immediate, urgent problems facing our people. We

should insist on the right to state our case on disarmament in detail to the Soviet people." (He said this in 1957, before the agreement to ban nuclear testing.)

Latin America—"We must revitalize our diplomatic corps with ambassadors who know and understand our neighbors and their language and have qualifications other than contributing to campaign chests.

"We must offer to the people of Latin America the very best technical know-how which will help them to develop their skills and to make and sell their products."

Johnson's voting record shows:

Labor—In 1947, he voted to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act. In 1952, he voted to request the President to invoke the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley act in the steel strike. In other votes, he opposed requiring unions to elect their officers by secret ballot every four years and requiring a majority vote by secret ballot before a union could call a strike.

Education—In 1949, he voted for a \$300 million federal aid to education bill and against an amendment to restrict aid to public schools. In 1960, he voted to provide \$917 million a year for two years for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Agriculture—He voted for the Democratic program of high, rigid farm price supports. During President Eisenhower's administration, Johnson voted against the sliding scale urged by the then secretary of agriculture, Ezra Benson.

Taxes—In 1948, Johnson voted against the tax reduction bill passed in the Republican-controlled Congress over President Truman's veto. He had supported a move to send the bill back to committee with instructions to raise personal exemptions to \$700 and increase corporate taxes. In 1951, he voted against a tax bill amendment to provide for a withholding tax on dividends.

Welfare—He voted for area redevelopment legislation, disability benefits under Social Security, extending Social Security coverage, increased grants for public assistance, establishing a youth conservation corps, larger appropriations for federally sponsored medical research, slum clearance and low rent housing legislation.

WORLD TODAY —

Johnson A Master Of Detail

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—If President Dwight D. Eisenhower's record with Congress looked good at all—in getting things done and programs through—he owed a lot of thanks to Lyndon B. Johnson, the new President.

For six of Eisenhower's eight White House years the Democrats ran Congress and Johnson, a man of tremendous drive, ran the Senate. This tall Texan was the most effective Senate leader in the century, probably in history.

It was not the result of personality. He lacked the immediate charm of President John F. Kennedy. He was not a distinguished speaker. But he did his homework and did it prodigiously.

Because he is that kind of man, he will work enormously at the presidency. Any mistakes will be mistakes of judgment. They won't come from lack of trying.

He was a master of detail. He knew where every senator stood on every issue and, before voting time, where every senator was or was going to be. He befriended all of them when he could and thus was able to expect their support when he needed it.

His egotism, and he has a lot of it, didn't stand in the way of his accomplishment. Because the egotism is a natural part of him, he carries it into the White House with him.

Just because of his egotism—because it makes success neces-

sary for him—he will be hard-driven to succeed. When he is in charge, there is never any doubt who is boss. He showed this in the Senate.

While it was resented by some of his fellow-Democrats—particularly the liberals—it was one of the keys to his effectiveness. He can't leave this part of his nature behind him at the White House door, either.

Johnson, sensitive to criticism will now, like any other president, get a lot of it. His Senate years prepared him for it, although he may not take it lying down.

Johnson proved himself a master of politics and of handling men in his Senate years. But handling foreign affairs has been outside his experience. He faces here a new challenge in which to prove himself.

Of all the leadership arts he used in the Senate—a place full of prima donnas with strong feelings on many issues—the one Johnson used most visibly was compromise, like grease to get a bill through warring factions.

His technique was to get both sides to make some concessions, even though both sides were less than pleased with the result. For example: It happened once in a struggle between Southern Democrats and Northern liberals.

At the end the captain of the Southerners, Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga., said it was a sad day. The captain of the liberals, Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., called it a victory for the South.

But it was Johnson—and no one but Johnson could have done it—who steered through the Senate the first two civil rights bills since Reconstruction days in the 19th century. They weren't much, but they opened the door to stronger measures later.

Kennedy this year wanted a stronger one. Johnson supported him. Since he is no longer in the Senate, one of the first big steps of his presidency will come on the civil rights issue.



MRS. KENNEDY RECEIVES FLAG — Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy is handed the folded American Flag which covered the casket bearing the body of her husband, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, to its final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery, Nov. 25.

Switch President's Voice In Movie

NEW YORK (AP) — All 350 film copies of the movie, "Take Her, She's Mine," which opened here Nov. 13, have been recalled by 20th Century Fox to delete references to President Kennedy.

A Fox spokesman said Tuesday a scene in which a character supposedly speaks to Mrs. John F. Kennedy is being removed and two scenes in which an actor speaks in a voice resembling the late President's are being dubbed with another voice.

Peking Expected To Push Harder For US Weak Spots

By JOHN RODERICK

TOKYO (AP) — Red China has thrown down the gauntlet to President Johnson. He faces the prospect of stepped-up warfare in South Viet Nam and Laos and possibly new crisis in Korea and Cambodia.

The Peking regime has made it clear it is determined to probe for any sign of U.S. uncertainty or weakness in Asian policy following the death of President Kennedy.

The Chinese swiftly denounced Johnson as a supporter of Kennedy's "various reactionary policies." This has been followed by hostile appraisals of Johnson from North Viet Nam and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao of Laos.

North Korea has not reacted officially to the American change of leadership. But it has stepped up the virulence and volume of its anti-U.S. campaign.

The war in South Viet Nam is a prime proving ground for China's tough revolutionary theories.

North Viet Nam, which directs and assists Communist subversion in the south, quickly announced the fighting would continue as it had when Kennedy was directing U.S. assistance to South Viet Nam's anti-Communist forces.

To underline this threat, the Viet Cong guerrillas mounted powerful attacks on strategic hamlets in the south, dealing the young military regime some of the heaviest blows of the war.

In Laos, the Pathet Lao Tuesday removed all doubts about where its allegiance lies. Once supported by the Russians, it now echoes Peking's line.

The Pathet Lao radio said: "The U.S. imperialists will continue their policy of intervention in Laos and become more inflexible. Under such circumstances the Laotian people should never harbor any illusions about Johnson. No matter who becomes president, the nature of U.S. imperialism re-

mains unchanged and its policy will continue to be aggressive and bellicose."

This means that the Pathet Lao will no longer respond to Soviet attempts to check its aggressive moves.

Kennedy's death was the signal for harsh, new attacks from North Korea.

The North Koreans, without apparent reason, have staged several shooting incidents on the 38th parallel in recent months. Now they may again test military reactions in their sector.

Proxmire Asks Assassination Be Federal Offense

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. William Proxmire, D - Wis., introduced Tuesday a bill that would make a federal offense the assassination of a president, vice president or chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, or any conspiracy or effort to kill them.

The proposal was one of several covering the same area offered Tuesday in Congress.

In introducing the measure, Proxmire complained of the police handling in Dallas of Lee Oswald, the man charged with the killing of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald was shot to death by another man Sunday as he was being moved from one jail to another.

"Since last Friday the man accused of murdering President Kennedy was tried by television," Proxmire said.

"Police officials told the world, including virtually every potential juror, that the case against Lee Oswald was airtight.

"He was held 48 hours—until his death — without counsel," Proxmire said. "And then he was himself murdered in full view of tens of millions of Americans by a strip-tease operator with a police record in Chicago as well as in Dallas, a man well known to the police."

Proxmire said, "The trial of the man accused of murdering President Kennedy should have been a showcase of democracy in action with meticulous attention for the rights of even the man accused of this monstrous crime."

New Look Around Presidential Office

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The presidential office doesn't look at all like it did last Thursday when John F. Kennedy left it for a tragic trip to Texas.

With one exception, that is. At one end there still is what you might call a reception center for distinguished visitors, with the sofas, coffee table and a rocking chair facing the fireplace.

But it isn't the rocker that Kennedy and his ailing back helped make famous. This is a new one that White House officials said Johnson brought from home.

The cocktail table in this intimate little grouping has a white marble top. The old one was walnut. The telephone now is on an end table at the end of a sofa rather than on the edge of the coffee table.

Otherwise there is little that remains to remind anyone of Kennedy. That is true partly because of some Kennedy decisions, rather than Johnson changes.

A redecorating had been planned to start and finish while Kennedy was in Texas. That has been carried out. In the Kennedy days there was a light green sculptured rug on the floor, with the presidential seal. A brilliant red one has taken its place. The White House said Kennedy picked it out.

The walls have been repainted to a bone-white, lighter than before. White draperies, edged in red, and white mesh curtains hang at the windows.

Former Navy man Kennedy had models of ships and prints of naval battles around the

place in profusion. His desk was an ornately carved black piece made from the timbers of a British ship.

All these are gone, along with other Kennedy knickknacks and mementos, such as the plastic-encased coconut shell on which he carved a message for help after the PT-boat he commanded in World War II was sunk by a Japanese destroyer in the Pacific.

Johnson has a few mementos around on tables and bookshelves—a scroll and quill awarded him by national business publications and a plaque from the American Heart Association—for a man who suffered a heart attack in 1955.

There are pictures of his mother, wife and daughters on desks and tables and one of himself and Kennedy in color on a bookshelf.

The shelves are only partly filled with books, mostly sets of volumes of writings and papers of presidents.

There are copies of Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage" and "The Strategy of Peace," of former President Harry S. Truman's two volumes on his White House years and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Cruade in Europe."

The biggest thing in the room was the new desk to replace the Kennedy desk that is expected to wind up at the Kennedy Memorial Library at Harvard University.

The Johnson desk is twice as big, a light mahogany, with an open knee-hole and minus the "secret panel" that was the delight of Kennedy's son John Jr.

Churches Contribute To Tippit Family

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The Greater Milwaukee Council of Churches will contribute \$346 to a fund for the family of the Dallas police officer believed slain by the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

The Rev. J. Harold Gamble, council executive secretary, said Tuesday the funds for Mrs. J. D. Tippit were contributed by worshippers at the council's memorial services on Monday.

The Tippits had three children.

Dallas Pastor Under Guard After Threats

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Police stood guard today outside the home of a minister who said in a televised interview that some public school pupils cheered at word that President John F. Kennedy had been shot Friday.

The Rev. William Holmes, pastor of the Northaven Methodist church, made the statement Tuesday night on CBS' Walter Cronkite program.

Sgt. W. A. Johnson said subsequent threats against the minister caused police to station two patrolmen at the Holmes residence.

Police said today that Holmes and his family had left the home but refused to say where they had gone.

A public school teacher, Miss Joanna Morgan, 22, also said some of her junior high school pupils applauded the news that Kennedy had been shot on a Dallas street.

Radio stations here quoted other teachers as denying there had been any such demonstration. Miss Morgan then said she was speaking not to criticize her school or pupils but to support the minister's account.

The cheers were heard as the word came just before classes changed, she said.

"This was not the majority of opinion by any means—it's just that this was some students' first reaction," Miss Morgan said.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes, repeating part of his Sunday sermon, asserted much of the blame for the assassination of the President lay with middle-of-the-road moderates who failed to speak or act against radical groups, right or left.

Pupils who cheered were too young to know hate first hand and were mirroring their parents' views, the minister said.

Herman G. Williams, principal of the University Park Elementary School, said there was no announcement about the shooting or death of the President to the youngsters in his school.

He said an announcement was read over the public address

Johnson Unlikely To Forget That Day In July, 1955

By JOHN BARBOUR

WASHINGTON (AP) — It isn't likely that President Johnson ever will forget that July day in 1955 as his car rolled through the Virginia countryside.

He had been working hard. As majority leader of the Senate under a Republican president, he was known as a master persuader.

Already there was talk about the Democratic nomination for president.

Now—on this Saturday, July 2, he was bound for the Middleburg, Va., home of a friend. Suddenly it came—the severe pain in the chest.

There was the emergency examination by a local doctor who diagnosed a heart attack, then the quick trip to the Naval hospital in Bethesda, Md., and the life-saving work of doctors.

A few days later, a fellow senator said doctors told him the 46-year-old Johnson had almost died: "The first few hours were extremely serious."

During his convalescence, the senator was probably a model patient.

He accepted the facts of the case well and did something about them. A chain-smoker, he quit smoking. Weighing about 220 pounds, he dieted—and in a few months was down to about 175.

His convalescence progressed from the hospital to his Washington home to his Texas ranch.

At his ranch, he began a careful regimen of exercise—short walks morning and afternoon.

Doctors then set about redesigning the life of Lyndon Johnson as much as the man's personality would permit.

The regular checkups every month spelled out the spectacular recovery. Blood pressure normal. Pulse normal, X-rays

showed no enlargement of the heart that would indicate it was compensating for some vital damage. Electrocardiographs returned to normal, showing the heart had recovered its regularity of function.

His wife, Lady Bird, helped by sharing his rigid diet.

On Dec. 14, one of his doctors was able to report:

"Senator Johnson is now active and his reactions to activity are normal."

By the end of the year, the doctors had spelled the conditions under which he could operate. Those conditions included frequent short vacations of two or three days taken throughout the year. Would he have another heart attack?

Said Dr. James C. Cain of the Mayo Clinic, a personal friend of the senator: "He does not have to have another. Because he has had one, he's not destined to have a second."

Anyone who has had a heart attack lives with the fact of it.

But Johnson has picked up his vigorous life, and has met unusual stresses without apparent ill effect.

A friend agreed that while he works hard, he relaxes hard too.

In the eight years since Johnson suffered his heart attack, he has led an active life.

Perhaps the reason is that any heart attack victim, being forewarned is being forearmed—and the warning is hard to forget.

Why Kennedy's Coffin Closed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said today the reason the late President Kennedy's coffin remained closed at all times "should be obvious."

Kennedy was shot in the head and neck by an assassin at Dallas on Friday. The head wound was described as a gaping one.

In addition, doctors at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital made a post-mortem examination of Kennedy's wounds — a procedure that presumably required incisions.

This, it was learned, revealed that Kennedy definitely was struck by two bullets.

Malcolm Kilduff, assistant White House press secretary, was asked why the coffin had been closed.

"I think the reasons for that should be obvious," he replied.

Ruby's Trial May Begin In Two Weeks

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Jack Ruby, who shot the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy as thousands watched on television, may go to trial on a murder charge within two weeks.

County grand jurors indicted Ruby Tuesday in the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. Ruby's trial is tentatively set for Dec. 9.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he will ask the death penalty.

Defense lawyer Tom Howard of Dallas said the highly emotional Ruby had settled down somewhat since the shooting in the City Hall basement as police started to move Oswald to the county jail.

"He was much more calm than he was yesterday," Howard said. "He talked in more normal tones but he is still an excitable person when he talks normally."

The lawyer said Ruby mentioned seeing a picture of Mrs. Kennedy with blood on her dress.

"Tears came to his eyes," Howard said. "He showed tremendous concern for the Kennedys."

Ruby, 52, who owns a downtown strip tease establishment and a dance hall in Dallas, told Howard he stopped Sunday at the spot where Kennedy was shot two days earlier. This was shortly before Ruby went on to the city jail where Oswald was killed.

Ruby, known to many Dallas policemen, waited outside the jail with newsmen Sunday. As Oswald was being escorted to an armored car, Ruby lunged from the crowd and fired.

Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr and a congressional committee have ordered probes of both the Kennedy and Oswald slayings.

Howard said he knew of no connection between Ruby and Oswald. He said that as his client told it, Ruby first saw Oswald Friday night. This was a few hours after the assassination when Oswald was charged first with killing a Dallas police officer and taken before newsmen.

There has been some speculation that Oswald was killed to prevent him from talking more to police. He died without admitting either slaying.

Three large packages of evidence assembled in the Oswald case were turned over to the FBI Tuesday by Dallas police.

Mrs. Kennedy And Caroline At Cemetery

WASHINGTON (AP) — The last of thousands had left Arlington National Cemetery when Jacqueline Kennedy, accompanied by her daughter Caroline, trudged up the slope to the grave of her husband.

It was Mrs. Kennedy's third appearance on the hillside overlooking Washington where President John F. Kennedy is buried among the nation's war dead. It was Caroline's first.

After Monday's graveside services, Mrs. Kennedy returned just before midnight with the late President's brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, to place flowers there.

At 5 p.m. Tuesday after the mighty and the humble had made a silent pilgrimage, the cemetery was closed to the public. About two hours later, Mrs. Kennedy appeared with Caroline. They stayed about 10 minutes.

Thursday, Mrs. Kennedy keeps alive a family tradition for Caroline, 6 today and John Jr., 3, taking them to their grandparents' home on Cape Cod for Thanksgiving.

The grieving Kennedy family

will gather as they have for years at the big oceanfront home of the late President's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, at Hyannis Port, Mass.

Mrs. Kennedy and the children will fly to Cape Cod on Thanksgiving morning aboard the Kennedy family plane "Caroline."

She will stay over the holiday weekend, returning to the White House Monday to complete plans for moving out to make way for the family of President Johnson.

Presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger said Mrs. Kennedy will probably finish moving Thursday of next week. It is expected she will take up residence in Washington.

Before they came to the White House in January 1961, the Kennedys lived in a narrow red brick house in Georgetown.

It is understood that Mrs. Kennedy will rent or buy another house not too far away.



JOHN JR. SALUTES THE CASKET — John F. Kennedy Jr., three years old on this day, salutes casket containing late President Kennedy's body as it was placed on caisson at St. Matthew's Cathedral for last journey to Arlington Cemetery. His sister, Caroline, stands beside the former First Lady. In background are members of the immediate family.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON —

Portrait Of New First Lady

By MARTHA COLE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earlier this year, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was asked about her plans for the future, and she replied:

"It's hard enough to get today's work done; I'll let tomorrow take care of itself. Whatever Lyndon does, I'll be happy doing it right along with him."

The words paint a portrait of the small, brunette, 50-year-old woman who is the new First Lady of the United States.

She is one who is always there beside her husband, managing a household, taking her teen-age daughters shopping.

"Beguiling and efficient," is the way Adlai Stevenson described her.

To those who don't know her, perhaps the first thing that will be noticed is her Texas drawl. It's unmistakable but has a touch of softness akin to the South. Her mother came from Alabama.

But many across the nation already know her, for Mrs. Johnson rode the campaign trail for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960. Sometimes she went alone, sometimes with groups of Kennedy ladies, going to teas and receptions, appearing on radio and television and holding press conferences.

For a while she didn't make speeches, confining herself to "thank you-all," but she took some speech courses and gained confidence.

Her name, Lady Bird, intrigues many. Born in Karmack, Tex., Dec. 22, 1912, she was named Claudia Alta Taylor. But a nursemaid said she looked just like a lady bird, and that name stuck. Her close friends call her Bird.

Those are the first glances at Lady Bird Johnson.

Back of these—a girl who took scholastic honors in high school and earned two degrees from the University of Texas, a bachelor of arts and a bachelor of journalism in 1934... a canny business woman... a woman who has spent most of her married life in the whirl of politics.

On Nov. 17, 1934, she and Lyndon B. Johnson were married, and three years later she started knowing the life of the wife of a public official when he came to Congress.

Earlier this year an Arab diplomat protested her honorary sponsorship of a ball honoring

Israel's independence. Mrs. Johnson answered that firmly:

"... I have, for whatever small value it may be, tried to be accessible and available to as many as possible, without distinction as to religion, race or region, and certainly including all states of the Near East. I shall continue to do so."

The Johnsons have made it a policy to try to weave their two daughters into their public life. Lynda Bird, 19, a sophomore at the University of Texas, looks and acts like her father. She likes people. She's the outgoing type. Lucy Baines, 16, is more reserved.

All members of the family

like the easy, casual, open-door way of life at the Johnson's ranch near Johnson City, Tex. Mrs. Johnson is not what you call a horsewoman. She is the one who goes ahead to the ranch to prepare for guests almost always there when the Johnsons are there. She sees that everything runs smoothly.

She will not contemplate moving to the White House, she said, until all the chores Mrs. Kennedy wishes to be done are done.

"I wish to heaven I could serve Mrs. Kennedy's happiness," Mrs. Johnson said. "I can at least serve her convenience."