

He Risked A-War In Decision on Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, was the first American chief executive to face the possibility of nuclear war and to risk it with a show of force to protect American interests. But later he succeeded in achieving an accord with Russia limiting nuclear tests.

Domestically, he was confronted by a racial problem that epitomized a contemporary world issue—the relationship between the black and white races.

There were foreign problems, old and new during his administration. Inherited

from previous administrations was the cold war with Soviet Russia.

Despite Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's determination to rid West Berlin of allied occupation troops, Kennedy held American forces there. He kept American troops in southeast Asia to thwart communist penetration in that area. Through economic help he sought to aid Latin America, a target of propaganda from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, an avowed disciple of Khrushchev.

And he acted in similar fashion in Africa where newly emerged nations groped their way unsteadily toward stability, often with violence.

The nuclear crisis broke in the waning months of his second year in office when he confronted Khrushchev with a demand to remove Russian missiles in Cuba and pointing at the United States 90 miles away.

Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine on such offensive weapons being sent to Cuba. He said ships carrying them would be turned back and he called on Khrushchev to withdraw the weapons already there.

For five days the nation and the world waited for word from Khrushchev, sworn foe of the Free World.

On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1962, came intense relief. Khrushchev announced he had ordered work stopped on missile bases, said the missiles would be crated and returned to Russia and promised that the United Nations would verify the dismantling.

Khrushchev stepped up his offensive by questioning the inviolability of Western air access to Berlin. The West insisted on its right to unrestricted use of the air corridors between West Germany and West Berlin.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1962 Kennedy issued warnings to Khrushchev that the allies intended to remain in West Berlin.

In June of 1963 he re-emphasized this in a visit to West Germany, where he was greeted enthusiastically.

West Berlin was not Kennedy's only worry. The United States was involved with the communists in such far off places as Laos and South Vietnam.

In May of 1962 Kennedy dispatched U.S. naval, air and land forces to the Thailand-Laos border because of a pro-communist seizure of most of northern Laos.

Two months later a treaty establishing the neutrality of Laos was signed in Geneva by a 14-nation conference.

Fighting raged in South Vietnam where the communist Viet Cong from the north fought to overrun the country and place it in communist hands. U.S. military advisers tried to help the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem but they spoke of the Vietnam involvement with the infiltrated communist guerrillas in terms of years and millions of dollars.

Then on Nov. 1, 1963, Vietnamese military leaders captured key points in Saigon and attacked the presidential palace. Soon after dawn on Nov. 2 the palace fell, Diem and his brother were dead. The military installed a civilian as premier of a caretaker government.



Sen. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) (left), and Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Mass.) are the next in line in this order for the presidency of the United States should anything happen to the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson. (AP Photos)

McCormack Next In Line of Succession

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, 72, a House member since 1928, is next in line to the presidency with the death of President Kennedy.

The veteran Boston Democrat continues as Speaker under President Lyndon B. Johnson. The Vice President's position remains vacant.

One of the oldest men in the Senate, Arizona's 86-year-old Carl Hayden, currently president pro tempore of the Senate, is second in line. He too, will continue in his present office.

Hayden entered the U.S. House as one of Arizona's first Congressmen upon admission of the state to the Union in 1912.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1947 fixed the line of succession.

After McCormack and Hayden, the Constitution designates members of the Cabinet in this order:

Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon; Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy; Postmaster General John A. Gronouski; Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman; Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges and Secretary of Labor William W. Wirtz.

No provision has been made to include the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, currently Anthony J. Celebrezze.

The question of a possible successor to President Johnson becomes more than academic in the minds of many, for the veteran Texan politician has a history of heart trouble.

Johnson suffered a "moderately severe heart attack" in 1955 while serving as Senate Majority Leader.

Hospitalized for many weeks, Johnson budgeted his strength for months afterward.

His health was an issue at the Democratic National Convention in 1960 when he was put on the ticket with President Kennedy.

'A Man Who Lived by Golden Rule'

YOKOSUKA, Japan (PIO)—Rear Adm. James W. Kelly, director of Chaplain's Div., Bureau of Navy Personnel, said "People of good religion throughout the world are shocked by the news of the President's death. His life always reflected the concept of the Golden Rule."

In a message from his headquarters, Kelly said:

"He practiced respect and charity for all religious groups. He was a focal point for dispelling suspicion and doubt. He has done more to bring people together in a common bond of brotherhood and goodwill than any man since the birth of Our Lord 2,000 years ago.

"His great emphasis on the significance of each person came at a good time for over against this there is the great acceleration of knowledge, mass communication and technology.

"Our prayers are with his loved ones and our hopes are wrapped up in firm belief that the good he has done will bring to our world a fruitful future."



Haruko Hosono holds the copy of "Profiles in Courage" the late President John F. Kennedy autographed for Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda during the trip she and her father made to Washington to attend Kennedy's 1961 inauguration at his invitation. The photo was taken prior to Kennedy's death.

His Hand Extended Across the Pacific

By HAL DRAKE
S&S Staff Writer

TOKYO—"I'm so upset . . . I was a friend . . . I couldn't believe it."

This was all Prof. Gunji Hosono could say. A newspaperman had called on his home in Tokyo early Saturday morning and told him the news—John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, was dead.

Hosono had known him a long time, even though he had met him only twice, first when Kennedy came to Tokyo as a private citizen in 1951, trying to locate the skipper of a Japanese destroyer who had rammed his patrol boat. Hosono helped him.

The second time he met Kennedy, he had been specially invited to his 1961 inauguration.

There had been a friendship for years, with a letter as good as a handshake.

Hosono could manage only a few broken sentences Saturday. Then he said: "My daughter . . . please talk to my daughter."

Haruko Hosono knew Kennedy well, too. In 1957, when he was a Massachusetts senator, he had arranged a scholarship for her at Georgian Court College, a Catholic school at Lakehurst, N.J.

"I stopped into his office to meet and thank him. The Senate was in session, and he was very busy. But he talked to me for 15 minutes and took me into the chamber. He went up to the gallery and waved down at me.

"He was plain and friendly, and he never changed."

She recalls that, when she visited him again after her graduation in 1959, "he was youthful and very boyish looking.

"In 1961, he was heavier and older, and looked like a man. He was much busier, of course. But he was still friendly and cheerful. You could joke with him, talk with him."



PROF. GUNJI HOSONO

Miss Hosono and her father, who had translated one of Kennedy's books into Japanese, talked to him in his office for half an hour after the inauguration. She wore a fine Japanese kimono for the event.

"He was surprised to see me in a kimono. I guess I looked much more grown up.

"It was unthinkable . . . I didn't think anyone could have a grudge. When I answered the call, I thought it was by accident or illness. Then he (a family friend who works for a local newspaper) told me it was assassination.

"Please, I must be with my father. He is very upset."

Airmen Among First to Hear

S&S Okinawa Bureau

KADENA AB, Okinawa — Two airmen here were among the first to learn of the tragedy.

A/3C Thomas S. Parker and A/3C Robert A. Raven, waiting to go on duty as air policemen on the base were listening to a Voice of America broadcast at 4 a.m. An announcer broke into the broadcast with the announcement, "The President of the United States has been shot."

Parker and Raven admitted "being shook" and uncertain of what action to take. A few moments later, the announcer declared "the President of the United States is dead."

The two airmen, realizing they were probably among the first to know, called the Kadena Central Security Agency.