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## The Ursinus Weekly, November 25, 1963


Sharon E. Robbins  
*Ursinus College*

William T. Parsons  
*Ursinus College*

Donald L. Helfferich  
*Ursinus College*

Robert Daniels  
*Ursinus College*

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## Assassination Historically

"Violence substituted for reason . . ."

by William T. Parsons  
Prof. of American History

Assassination of a President of the United States is an absolute negation of all the values of our republic. Just the same, it offers one of the supreme tests of our democracy and its institutions. It is not just shocking, but virtually unbelievable that within a brief hour's time, President John F. Kennedy passed from a most enthusiastic popular reception along the streets of a tightly guarded Dallas, took the impact of high-powered rifle shots, then died in the local hospital. Kennedy's own phrases intrude upon us "We will defend, even to the death . . . ;" ". . . what you can do for your country." Quotations from other crises seem just as appropriate. Jefferson—"Certain unalienable Rights, . . . among these are Life, Liberty . . ." Lincoln—"that these honored dead shall not have died in vain." Yet with all the shock, we recognize that this is the fourth time it has happened.

Abraham Lincoln in 1865, James Garfield in 1881, William McKinley in 1901 and now John Kennedy in 1963. Each of the assassins fortified himself with hate as he prepared to avenge an imagined wrong. Each one seems to have had a decidedly different justification for murder. Similarly, each situation had different principals, different circumstances.

Lincoln joked about his imminent assassination. He even labelled a pigeon-hole in his desk and collected crank death threats. But he also acknowledged that the person to worry about is the one who does not write. The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was certainly warped by four years of Civil War destruction and death in Virginia.

Garfield had been president for only a hundred days and speculation in Montgomery County concerned the defeated candidate of 1880, Winfield S. Hancock. Had he been elected, would he have been tapped by fate? The rest of the nation wondered whether Stalwart political hopeful Charles Guiteau had also murdered Civil Service reform possibilities.

Fifteen years of national concern over bomb-throwing anarchists had given way to a decade of jokes and puns about them when the bullet of anarchist Czolgosz ripped into William McKinley. Whether the warped schemes of professed Marxist, Lee Oswald, the leading suspect as this is written, will be added to the list, only time and the constitutional guarantees of a legal court trial will tell. Even a presidential murderer is guaranteed that by our system. One reassuring note, none of the first three represented any conspiracy beyond the imagination of his own mind. We would be well advised to await full evidence in the Kennedy case, before we jump to any snap judgments about who caused, ordered, or paid for the killing. One thing is already evident. Mr. Kennedy's murderer was the most calculated and most cowardly of the whole lot. He took very little chance of being hurt himself while on his self-aggrandizing mission.

The man-on-the-spot in every such case is the Vice President. Suddenly elevated from a position of little significance and no power, to the most responsible office in the entire world, he faces the reality of a position which he had recently conceded would never be his. In that unenviable position, Lyndon Johnson's predecessors made a creditable showing. Andrew Johnson, the Tennessee War Democrat included on the 1864 Lincoln ticket for political expediency, sobered up and tried to follow Lincoln's policies. Radical Republicans turned on him savagely and he found himself beyond his depth. Chester Arthur, shocked beyond words, dedicated himself to more severe political and government reforms than Garfield would have been able to achieve. This despite Arthur's ties with the corrupt Conkling machine in New York. Assassination

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# John F. Kennedy Buried At Arlington Today



JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, thirty-fifth President of the United States.

(Times Herald photo)

## President's Life in Review

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, on May 29, 1917. He was the second of nine children—four boys and five girls—of Joseph Patrick and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. His background on both sides was one of political importance, for his paternal grandfather, Patrick I. Kennedy, served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and his maternal grandfather,

John F. Fitzgerald, was mayor of Boston. Both men liked to take the boy on political campaigns, and he thus grew up in a political atmosphere.

## Oswald Murdered Sunday

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, died at 1:07 p.m., CTS, Sunday, November 24, in Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, only a short distance from the room where President Kennedy died, just 48 hours previously. The accused murderer is Jack Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner and shady character. Rubenstein rushed into the city jail, where Oswald was being held, drew a gun, and before anyone could stop him, fired into the suspect's abdomen.

## Being Transferred

Oswald was in the process of being transferred to the county jail where it was felt that he would be safer. The authorities were expecting trouble and even had an ambulance waiting, but again all precautions proved in vain.

## Another Murder

Only 48 minutes after the bullets were fired Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in a Dallas theater. In that time, another murder occurred, as a Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit was killed while attempting to apprehend the suspect. Questioning failed to elicit a confession from him but gradually the web of evidence grew and Oswald was accused of the crime.

## Rubenstein Held

Rubenstein is being held for the murder of Oswald in the same city jail where his victim was questioned and imprisoned. Authorities have stated that he will be tried for the murder. Apparently Rubenstein had a criminal record and was known to associate with the criminal element.

Joseph P. Kennedy believed in competition and strenuous living which he imparted to his large family. Mrs. Rose Kennedy is a quiet, deeply religious woman who instilled her faith in the children. After the family moved to the Riverdale section of New York City, in 1926, they established their summer visits to Hyannis Port, Cape Cod, where the famous football games were played. John Kennedy attended the Riverdale Country Day School, spent his thirteenth year at the Canterbury School in New Milford, Connecticut, and finally went to Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut.

John was at Princeton, briefly, in 1935, after spending a summer studying at the London School of Economics, but he had to leave because of attacks of jaundice. He transferred to Harvard, where, with his brothers, Joseph, won the MacMillan Trophy for intercollegiate sailing against the nation's top college teams. In college football he suffered the back injury that was to plague him for years to come.

In 1938, John Kennedy served as a secretary for his father, then U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain; he was on six months leave from Harvard. He graduated cum laude in 1940 with a major in economics.

Immediately, John Kennedy tried to enter the Army, but his back injury prevented him from doing so. The Navy accepted him, after a vigorous five months of exercises, in September of 1941 as an officer. As a lieutenant in command of a PT boat in Blackett Strait off the Solomon Islands, he saved the lives of three of the members of

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## A Statement About John Kennedy

by Donald L. Helfferich  
President of Ursinus

The biography of our martyred President might be summed up in the words: "He tried to do good. History will record his successes."

Today many nations on the earth are uncertain about their relations with the United States. This campus, a very small corner of the earth is certain that the country has lost a friend of young people and a champion of education. The picture of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's active relations to all of society is not quite complete. It is a picture of firm lines, strong colors and a clear subject. It is our responsibility to help complete the picture.

## Chapel Service Held in Memory of Kennedy

This morning a special memorial chapel service for the late John F. Kennedy was held in Bomberger Hall. Students and faculty, realizing their immense grief, silently gathered there to assuage their sorrow and rededicate themselves to the principles for which John F. Kennedy's life was given.

The service began with Ellie Bottiglier singing *The Lord is my Light* accompanied by Linda Thompson on the piano. Dean William Pettit followed with a reading of the Twenty-Third psalm, which in its poignant beauty, gave full meaning to the deep-felt sorrow of this time. The Reverend Dr. Alfred Creager read several appropriate passages from the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and the sonnet *Tears*, by Livette Woodworth Reese. This was followed by Miss Bottiglier's second piece, *Oh Rest in the Lord*.

The full meaning of sorrow and grief became apparent as the beautiful words and soul-stirring tune of *America the Beautiful* was chokingly, but proudly, sung by several hundred emotion-filled voices. Also sung was *Our God, Our Help in Ages Past*, our college hymn.

Following these hymns, Dr. Helfferich, President of Ursinus, brought this tragic event and

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## Assassination Saddens World

Today, Monday, November 25, has been a day of mourning for this Nation. This afternoon, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the thirty-fifth President of the United States, was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia.

## Students React to News of Murder

News of the death of John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States was received with emotions of grief and disbelief by the students of Ursinus College on Friday, November 22, 1963.

A group of male students seized the American flag from the basement of Bomberger Hall, raised it to the peak of the flag pole, and then dropped it to a position of half staff.

Friday night dinner was interrupted by an announcement of the tragedy, the student body listened to the message in unbelieving silence.

Dr. Donald L. Helfferich, President of the College, cancelled the regularly scheduled Faculty Meeting.

Trinity United Church of Christ was opened for private worship Friday evening.

The Weekly in an attempt to reflect the attitude of the campus community interviewed several students and faculty members, administrators, and other college employees. Their comments follow:

Richard Sanders (Sr.-History) This is a thing that just startles me. I can't believe that he is dead. The image of youth dominated us almost every moment; you just really can't believe the President is dead. Johnson sounded sincere in his first statement to the nation.

Judy Noyes (Soph.-Eng) President Kennedy was shot in the head Friday. The only words I can use to express my reaction is utter disbelief. It seemed to me so impossible that the President of the United States had been killed—murdered by a lunatic. One man plunged our country into mourning and despair. One pull of a metal trigger, three shots in a warm Dallas morning, and chaos. After the disbelief, all was emptiness and sadness. I have known death intimately once before, and the emotions accompanying it are indescribable. John F. Kennedy was not only a mortal, vital contributor to humanity but also a strong symbol of all that we stand for. My prayer is for the strength: strength for the Kennedy family to bear its tremendous burden of grief; strength for President Johnson to carry his responsibilities so numerous and demanding, and strength for Americans to tuck sorrow away into the silence of their hearts and to unite to show all men that in the face of a horrible tragedy we will still walk bravely forward.

Otto Renner (Senior-Ec.) Everyone is just so stunned. He was the embodiment of what a President should be.

Wade A. Alexander (Senior-Hist.) How can one react to a tragic event such as this assassination other than to be completely stunned? Grief is a personal emotion experienced by the individual. Perhaps the finest tribute to be paid a man is that individuals, who do not know him personally, mourn his passing as would they a loved one.

The reason for the death of John F. Kennedy may not be known to us, but the reason for his life is. This must comfort and sustain both his family and his countrymen in their profound sorrow.

John Lybarger (Soph.-Ec.) I hope that he didn't die in vain. I hope that some of the programs he started will be completed, and some of his ideas fulfilled.

Donald Matusow (Senior-Pol. Sci.) The shots that rang out in Dallas Texas on Friday afternoon of November 22 have set off a chain of events that will affect the world for years to come. One John Oswald has made his dubious mark on history.

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Official and unofficial business came to a standstill as a grief stricken country watched the funeral services of this young, vibrant man, struck down in the prime of his life by an assassin's bullet. The world was still before John F. Kennedy and it could have been his to mold and to change. Instead, he is dead at 46.

On Friday, November 22, President Kennedy was revelling in an unexpectedly enthusiastic welcome in Dallas, Texas, a city which had, only a few weeks previously, been the site of particularly violent demonstrations against Adlai Stevenson, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. In the wake of this feeling, it was feared that the President's welcome would not be a warm one. But this was not to be the case, for people lined the route from Love Airfield to the Trade Mart where Mr. Kennedy was to give a speech to a group of Texas notables assembled for lunch.

In the car with Mr. Kennedy were his wife Jacqueline, Governor John Connally of Texas, and his wife Nellie. All waved gaily to the lunch time crowds who had come to see their President. At about 12:30 p.m., CST, as the car reached an overpass which led to the boulevard on which the trade mart was located, 3 or perhaps 4 shots rang out. President Kennedy slumped into his wife's lap and Governor Connally also slumped to the floor. Within a half-hour, President Kennedy was dead. He had been struck twice in the head by bullets from a high powered rifle.

The people of the United States, anxiously awaiting news around televisions and radios, did not receive official word of the President's death until about a half hour after he passed away. During those minutes the hopes of the nation grew gradually dimmer as more unconfirmed reports of the loss came from Parkland Memorial Hospital where the stricken President had been rushed.

The body of the President was removed from the hospital to Air Force I, the Presidential plane. Mrs. Kennedy accompanied her husband. Already aboard were the new President Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird. It was here that at approximately 3:30 p.m., CST the new President was given the oath of office by U. S. District Judge Sarah H. Hughes.

The plane arrived in Washington at 5:59 p.m. After a brief word expressing his grief and asking for 'your help and God's,' President Johnson went to the White House to assume his onerous duties. The body of our late President was taken to the Bethesda Naval Hospital, Mrs. Kennedy still in attendance.

At 4:30 a.m., Saturday, President Kennedy entered the White House for the last time in a flag-draped coffin escorted by an honor guard. On Saturday the casket was on view in the East Room of the White House, where family, friends, government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps came to pay their last respects. The casket was escorted to the Capitol where thousands of citizens came to say farewell to their leader. Ceremonies in the rotunda included speeches by Senator Mansfield, majority leader, Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and John McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Johnson placed a wreath on the casket.

Today a low Pontifical Mass was celebrated at St. Matthew's Cathedral by Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, a personal friend of the Kennedy family. The body was then taken to its final resting place in Arlington Memorial Cemetery. At grave-

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EDITORIAL

Riderless Horse

There was a parade in Washington, D. C., today. Crowds lined the streets as they do for any parade, but there were none of the gay, excited sounds of a typical crowd.

There were beating drums in Washington, D. C., today, but missing was the stirring, martial music which usually accompanies the sound of drums.

There were marching soldiers and sailors in Washington, D. C., today, but their step was slow and dignified, unlike the usual brisk tread of marching men.

There was a riderless horse in Washington, D. C., today, without a firm hand on the reins or feet in the stirrups.

There was a caisson drawn by six white horses in Washington, D. C., today, carrying a flag-draped coffin in which lay the earthly remains of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States of America.

Can we of the United States not liken ourselves to that riderless horse who passed the thousands who lined the route of our President's funeral cortege? We have lost the hand that held the reins of our government so firmly, lost him to an assassin's bullet, lost him to eternity.

This is a time for grief and a time for mourning. It is also a time for reflection and to reflect upon the brief span of John Kennedy's life is reason enough for sadness. Forty-six years only were given him, and he accomplished so much. He rose to the highest office in this nation and in the free world. He proved himself under fire and gained the respect of older world leaders who might have been expected to regard him as a young upstart. He saw the world through grave crises and led it to great triumphs. And now he is gone.

In the two years, ten months, and two days of his presidency, John Fitzgerald Kennedy achieved much. What might he have done in five more years? He is now considered a good President. Might he not have become great? Here we are faced with the greatest tragedy in life, the "what might have been." Our tears fell not only because of a life lost, but also because of opportunities lost; not only because of the death of a man, but also because of the death of dreams, plans, hopes, and aspirations.

And what is left? Not an empty hulk of a country, but a land still the most powerful in the world. We can still fulfill the goals the late President so clearly defined for us. Let us continue the work he has begun in the nation and the world. Let us give meaning to his life so that all the tears that were shed while watching that parade today will serve to water the crop he has planter. Let us take into our firm hands the reins of that riderless horse, mount, and move on into the bright future that John Fitzgerald Kennedy envisioned for this nation and the world. —J.H.

EDITORIAL

Reign of Reason

November 22, 1963: the thirty-fifth President of the United States is dead, the victim of an assassin's bullet. The horrifying news of this tragedy swept across the United States and the entire world in a matter of hours. The world's reaction was similar: It can't be; I don't believe it. Not in this day and age.

We repeatedly tell ourselves that things like the assassination of government heads are reserved for the small unstable governments of Latin America and the emerging states of Africa. The horrifying truth of the matter is that John F. Kennedy was assassinated in the United States—the land of the free and the home of the brave, as it is called in our national anthem. The tragic events following the assassination make us shudder even more. The man apprehended and charged with the infamous deed of assassination was, himself, murdered.

Friday's first impressions indicated that Kennedy had been assassinated by a member of the Radical Right. Could the assassination have been the result of opposition to the administration's program of Civil Rights? Could there have been objection to Mr. Kennedy's religion? To his foreign policy? To U.S. participation in the UN? All of these thoughts tended to enter many of our minds.

As later reports stated, Lee H. Oswald had political sympathies on the left side of the idealistic road. After Oswald's murder, the Federal government announced that his actions in no way were associated with any foreign power. But the reactions of Americans to this tragedy will be affected by Oswald's affinity for Communism.

This is the time for the educated, cultured, supposedly wise segment of the American population to make its presence felt. We must appeal to cool reason and the rule of law.

We have been disturbed by some of the unreasonable, illogical thoughts we have heard expounded around us. We must, in this time of great trial of the American democratic system remember that our Constitutional guarantees are existent for the benefit of all men in all times. Law shall not be overthrown by emotional non-reason in times of grief, for if this were to happen, the American system would perish from the earth.

Mr. Kennedy's policies were not loved by all of us, but we must remember the sincerity and hopefulness with which he pursued his ideas. We must, as Mr. Kennedy so admirably demonstrated, believe and prove to the world that the United States is a world dedicated to peace; that we are a nation concerned with the lives and prosperity of our fellow men throughout the world. We must be strong in our pursuit of peace and in our love of the world. We must remember that this is the year 1963, that we are not alone in the world, that in a larger sense we are, of necessity citizens of the world.

We must maintain our dignity as Americans. We must assume our responsibilities as citizens of the world. We of the present day college generation are the product of an era of revolution. Mr. Kennedy would say we are living on the New Frontier. Whether we wish to or not, we must realize the truth of this fact, for fact it is.

We of the WEEKLY join in with civilized men everywhere in our expression of grief and of sympathy to the Kennedy family. We express the sorrow of the student body of Ursinus College.

To the students we offer the message given by Louis Pasteur to his students at the Sorbonne in Paris. The year: 1892. "... Do not let yourselves be tainted by a depreciating and barren skepticism, do not let yourselves be discouraged by the sadness of certain hours which pass over nations. Live in the serene peace of laboratories and libraries. Say to yourself first: What have I done for my instruction? and, as you gradually advance, What have I done for my country? until the time comes when you may have the immense happiness of thinking that you have contributed in some way to the progress and good of humanity..." — C.P.

Assassination Historically

(Continued from page 1) history brought Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency at the youngest age of any at that time. All three became President near the beginning of the four year term. Only Lyndon Johnson takes over near the end, with the obvious disadvantage of being an interim President. But, of the four, Johnson, who was personally chosen by John Kennedy, brings with him by far the most widespread political experience, and he knows intimately the Congress with whom he will have to work.

Inevitably Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy will be compared to Mrs. Mary Lincoln. Her conduct on this day of crisis reflected the dignity and training of her youth, an asset that Mrs. Lincoln did not have.

What then is evident in all this? Initially, it is a credit to our national morals in general, that unlike some other areas of the world, not one of these assassinations was planned by any leader hopeful of placing

himself in power in the crisis. Most discouraging about the assassination, which we all assumed would not occur in mid-twentieth century, is the resort to violence, to hate, to the absolute denial of the greatest human right, life itself. All those in our society who have incited to riot, who have substituted violence for reason, who have chosen which laws to obey and which to deliberately break, have, in a sense, helped kill John F. Kennedy. Despite the utter waste of the killing, the nation must now accord President Johnson a support worthy of our common interests. We have emerged even stronger from similar disasters.

John F. Kennedy already has his niche in history. The Peace Corps, civil rights attempts and his incessant struggle for world peace guarantee that. Let us honor the man for the man he was, the good he did and the sacrifice he made, even though he was so young. We need no mythical achievements to increase his stature.

In the Mail

The Honorable Wm. Scranton Governor's Office Capitol Building Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Subject: Traffic regulation at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Main Street, (US-Pa. 422) Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir: A situation which is of vital concern to the one thousand students of Ursinus College, the residents of Collegeville, and the many drivers using the subject highway, has at this date reached the point when corrective action is mandatory.

The intersection of Route 422 and Sixth Avenue, Collegeville, and the entire three block area from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue has become a menace to the safety of those concerned. The speed limit has been set, by the Commonwealth, at 35 miles per hour. This speed limit is higher than that normally posted in school zones, and although this area is predominately used by college students, a large number of public school students are also involved. This speed limit is not presently enforced satisfactorily and there are no signs which indicate that this is, in fact, a school zone.

A large portion of the students of the College must cross Route 422 to attend classes, meals and any Campus events. Faculty members, resident heads and visitors also actively use this intersection. In addition to the number of people associated with the College who use this area, a portion of the town's people are also involved. This traffic referred to is merely pedestrian.

The vehicular traffic has increased to the point that pedestrians are required to wait as much as five minutes at busy hours before they are able to cross this intersection safely. This has a tendency to discourage traffic safety observance.

On the evening of November 19, 1963, a student was struck by an automobile while crossing this intersection. At the time of this writing, her condition is listed as "satisfactory". The fault of this accident may lie with the driver or with the student. However, one thing is certain; if this intersection, as well as the remainder of the area noted above, was posted

Student Reaction . . .

(Continued from page 1) ory by merely pulling the trigger of an automatic rifle. Personally it is difficult for me to mourn for John Kennedy more than I would for any other man. What I do mourn, however, is for a society that has allowed a cult of violence and hatred to be formed. Read your newspapers, visit your slums, just open your eyes to the amount of violence in our country. If only this event, that has left millions of people bewildered as to why it happened, could arouse society to take positive action against violence then John Fitzgerald Kennedy would not have lived for nothing.

Charles Spencer (Jr.-Pol. Sci.) God knows. If that guy (that shot Kennedy) had been a rightist there could never be any more sincere conservatives in the country.

Kenneth Woodward (Senior-Pol. Sci.) My first reaction was of disbelief; that such an action could have happened in a country as civilized as ours is supposed to be. My mind is still filled with disbelief and I have a feeling that a large void has been created in the lives of us all. President Kennedy was a young, vigorous and forceful leader and it is now our job to continue the work he started so that what he did and believed in will not die but continue as our country will and must.

"Butch" Hazeltine (Jr.-Hist.) Shocked and stunned. I couldn't believe that this could happen in this day and age. We read about things like this in history books, but don't think about it for this day and age.

R. M. Campbell (Jr.-Ec.) To me, it is impossible, truly impossible, to put my feeling into words. I can only say that President Kennedy was a great man, a great president and above all a great American. Someone who I will always remember and idolize as one of our greatest National Heroes. I only hope that President Johnson, as well as the Presidents to come, can walk with as big a stride as President John F. Kennedy did.

"School Zone" and the speed limit lowered, or a caution light installed, the possibility of other similar accidents occurring would be limited.

As a representative of those students and faculty who have signed the attached petition, I would like to request renewed investigation of this matter by the Commonwealth Traffic Commission.

Also attached are letters from the Collegeville Borough Council and the Trappe Borough Council requesting similar action.

I appreciate your attention in this matter and hope that a solution satisfactory to the Commonwealth, the Borough of Collegeville and the College may be worked out.

Please feel free to call upon me for any information or assistance which I, or the students, may be able to render.

Yours very truly,  
THE URSINUS WEEKLY  
SHARON E. ROBBINS  
Editor-In-Chief  
CC: Dr. D. L. Helfferich  
Dr. G. S. Pancoast  
Mr. H. E. Godshall  
Collegeville Borough Council  
Trappe Borough Council

Dear Editor,

Perhaps no greater "Broadcast of Freedom" will emerge from our Century than that of Friday, November 22, 1963, for on this date in history the anguished cry of 180,000,000 Americans was heard and borne by some 2,000,000,000 people circumscribing our miniscule segment of the universe. For a brief moment their thoughts were our thoughts and our grief was their grief. It is quite possible that this is to be the inroad of "A New Frontier" in the relation of enemy to enemy as man to man, friend to friend, brother to brother. Global citizen to Global citizen.

The girth of the significance of this event, its implications, its far-reaching effects may never be ours to analyze. This may well belong to future generations. However, there has been a spirit or fire rekindled in the hearts and minds of, possibly, people everywhere. Coming from a feeling of despair and desperation and rising in the form of new hope and stronger faith in what we and our forefathers must have believed as they wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident . . . That all men are created equal." Might we not conclude this chapter of history by usurping the thought that a man who trusts in what he believes and dies for what he believes has not died in vain that somewhere during the conflict a spark ignites and the flame devours the wrong.

I am prouder than ever to be able to say to the peoples of the world; "I am an American and I firmly believe in her way of life. Thank God for America."

Sincerely,  
J. Edmund Lippy, Jr.

European Travel Seminar —1964

Students interested should meet with Mr. Davis in Room 5 Tuesday, November 26, 1963, at 4:00 p.m.

Chapel Service . . .

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the meaning of the memorial service into full focus with a simple eulogy, which recalled to all the humanity, the heroism, the greatness—the image of the late President. Thru Dr. Helfferich's kaleidoscopic portrayal, students and faculty attended to the memory of the man who was a father, a husband, a patriot, an American and martyr for the principles of mankind.

From the over-powering silence at the onset of the service through the visible veneration displayed, to the last melodious notes of the organ, the service in Bomberger will be remembered. Like all Americans, we too shall endeavor to "find strength in what remains behind."

World Saddened . . .

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side were many dignitaries from all over the world, come to pay respects to the departed leader.

As the casket was lowered, a 21 gun salute was fired by the honor guard and Air Force planes flew overhead. The great crowds then slowly departed as the presidency of John Fitzgerald Kennedy came to a tragic end.

Life in Review . . .

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his crew when a Japanese destroyer suddenly loomed out of the darkness and sliced the PT boat in two, on August 2, 1943. For his "extremely heroic conduct" he was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. The experience made his back condition worse and he suffered malaria attacks for years.

John Kennedy resumed civilian life in March, 1945, when he was discharged from the Navy after having been in a military hospital for months. He became, briefly, a special correspondent for International News Service. However, in April, 1946, he entered politics, running for Democratic nomination as a member of the House of Representatives from the eleventh Massachusetts District. He won the primary and went on to serve the eleventh District in the 80, 81, and 82, Congresses. In 1952, the Congressman turned to the Senate seat then filled by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., whom he replaced, winning by a 70,000 vote margin. Four years later, John Kennedy was a strong contender for the vice-presidential nomination in the Democratic convention, but he was defeated by Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

This defeat inspired Kennedy to set his sights determinedly on

the presidential nomination of 1960. The drive which made him a Congressman at 29, and a Senator at 35, now successfully put him in the White House at 43. Kennedy swept the Democratic convention, winning the presidential nomination on the first ballot, defeating opponents Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Sen. Stuart Symington, and Adlai E. Stevenson.

To get this victory John Kennedy had announced his candidacy early and entered seven preferential primary elections, including one in West Virginia, where the Catholic population is only five per cent. His easy victory proved that his religion was not a setback.

This grueling pace was continued in Kennedy's campaign against Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate. Mr. Kennedy emphasized the need for America to attack the New Frontiers, and many people believe he won the race with his youthful vigorous appearance in the TV debates with Nixon.

Mr. Kennedy won the presidential election by 82 electoral votes, a good amount, but the popular vote presented a much closer margin: 113,957 votes out of a total of 68,832,778. However, Kennedy became the first Roman Catholic, and the youngest man, to occupy the White House.

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Letters to the Editor should be typewritten (double-spaced) and received the Thursday before publication. They may be handed to any editor or deposited under the door of the Weekly office in the basement of Bomberger Hall. All letters must be signed; names will be withheld upon request. The Weekly reserves the right to edit or condense any letter, and to choose those which are judged most pertinent and appropriate.

Anyone interested in joining the staff should contact the editor of the staff for which he wishes to write or work.

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Editors Robbins and Peek speak with Commonwealth Secretary of Highways, Henry D. Harral.

### Students Petition for Corrective Measures at 6th Ave. & Main St.

The Ursinus WEEKLY, as a result of the accident of last Tuesday evening at Sixth Avenue and Main Street, began the circulation of a petition requesting the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to re-investigate the traffic situation on Main Street between Fifth Avenue and Eighth Avenue. The letter which accompanied this petition is included in this issue under "In The Mail".

Approximately 30 students volunteered their services to gather signatures; over seven hundred were obtained. This was accomplished between 7:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Tuesday evening. Letters from the Borough of Collegeville and the Borough of Trappe also accompanied the petition.

Wednesday the letters and petition were presented to Mr. Robert Coleman of the Department of Highways by Sharon Robbins, Editor-in-Chief, and Carl Peek, Feature Editor of the Weekly. Miss Robbins and Mr. Peek were in Harrisburg on Wednesday for the Governor's Student Press Conference. Mr. Coleman is with the highway safety division and was thus particularly interested in the Collegeville situation. The district director, Mr. Frank Sieboth, whose office is located in Haverford, will be contacted to conduct the investigation after an official request is made by the Borough to the Commonwealth.

The possible means of corrective action are: a caution light at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Main Street; a lowered speed limit; caution signs at either end of the area from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue which state "School Zone" and have blinking caution lights; other means of caution markings.

There is some feeling, both in Collegeville and in Harrisburg, that a stop light would be the least desirable, as well as the most expensive, corrective action. This would be undesirable due to the traffic tie-up it would cause.

Further comments were received from Mr. Henry D. Harral, Secretary of Highways and a native of Montgomery County. Mr. Harral was interviewed by Miss Robbins and Mr. Peek as part of the planned program of the Governor's Conference. A carbon copy of the letter from

### Student Editors At Scranton's Press Conference

Sharon Robbins, Editor-in-Chief of the Ursinus Weekly, and Carl Peek, Feature Editor, attended Governor Scranton's Intercollegiate Press conference on Wednesday afternoon, November 20 at the state capital in Harrisburg.

Approximately 100 representatives from 40 different Pennsylvania colleges attended the hour long conference. Questions raised by the student press corps dealt chiefly with matters of education; a large representative group from the Pennsylvania state colleges extended the question and answers concerning state appropriations to public institutions of higher learning considerably.

The bloc of large independent university reporters were more interested in Scranton's views on the Goldwater, Rockefeller, and the newly revised Pennsylvania drinking law.

Of general concern to the assembled editors, as many questions on the subject reflect, was the problem of the Pennsylvania state sales tax of 5 percent, particularly as it pertained to college texts.

On issues recently in the national news, Scranton replied by saying he was one of the statesmen who proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution to allow voluntary Bible reading and prayer in the public schools; he made no comment on the possibility of Dick Nixon as a presidential nominee of the Republican party; he stated that he thought Margaret Chase Smith's sex had little to do with her possibility as a vice-presidential nominee.

Scranton stated that the constitution convention referendum was defeated because of a general fear of a graduated income tax. He pointed out that most State Supreme courts have interpreted constitutions of a similar nature to Pennsylvania's present constitution, as allowing a graduated income tax. Scranton himself stated that he personally was opposed to a state income tax. He feels that income taxation should be on the Federal level and on the Federal level only, just as he feels that sales taxes are a function of the state government, and real estate taxes are a function of the local municipalities.

At the press conference the student editors were able to gain a knowledge of Governor Scranton as a personality and not just a name with a title in a far away place. The editors stated that they found Scranton a rather likable person, engaged in the sincere and dedicated completion of his duties as a governor.

### Messiah to Be Presented Dec. 12

On Thursday, December 12, at 8:15 p.m., in Bomberger Chapel, the 26th annual performance of Handel's Messiah will be presented by a chorus of two hundred students. In addition to the chorus of students led by Dr. Phillip, there will be guest soloists: Genevieve Rowe, soprano; Doris Mayes, alto; Frederick Mayer, tenor; Gene Boucher, bass-baritone; and Howard Gamble FAGO, organist.

There will be a limited number of tickets available for the evening performance. The rehearsal in the afternoon is free and all students are welcome.

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### "Tara" Theme of Senior Ball

November 22, 1963, the class of 1964 held its Senior Ball at Sunnybrook. The theme was "Tara", and the music was furnished by Al Raymond and his dance band.

Recognition was given to those who had worked on the decorations. Sue Doyle, Linda Kachel,



Nancy Holochuk, Lady of the Senior Ball

Dave Stewart and Dick Kitchel did a marvelous job, and the members of the senior class expressed their thanks to them.

Tom Sandhoff, Vice-President of the class introduced the permanent class officers: President—Jim Shinnick; Reunion Chairman—Nancy Haluchuck; Loyalty Fund Chairman—Fred Yocum; Secretary—Joan Kleinhoff.

President Helfferich crowned Nancy Holochuk the Lady of the Ball and Dean Rothenberger crowned Jim Shinnick Lord.



Jim Shinnick, Lord of the Senior Ball

President Helfferich then spoke to those present concerning the assassination of John Kennedy, 35th President of the United States. He stated that the respect one shows for a man of Mr. Kennedy's stature should be a continuous thing; that our respect two weeks or two months ago for the deceased President should have been the same as it was now. Dr. Helfferich then quoted from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can not forget what 'he' did here."

The Senior Ball was closed with the singing of The National Anthem.

### WOMEN START BASKETBALL

Basketball practice for all interested women is starting. If you want to play on the Ursinus team, please report to the T-G gym tomorrow afternoon at 4:00.

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### Donald Barnhouse TV 10 Newscaster to Speak

On Wednesday evening, December 4, the Public Affairs Commission of the "Y" will present Donald Barnhouse, student, world traveler, lecturer, and news commentator of WCAU-TV, in a discussion of his recent tour through Russia.

### Soviets Speak at Phila. Council

#### US Students Question

by Bob Daniels

On Thursday, November 21, a small group of Ursinus students as well as students from other colleges and secondary schools in the Philadelphia area participated in an intercollegiate forum entitled, "Two Young Soviets Speaking Out". The forum was sponsored by The World Affairs Council of Philadelphia and was held in the auditorium of the Annenberg School of Communication at the University of Pennsylvania. The two Russians are in the United States as part of an exchange Travelling Seminar Program arranged by the American Friends Service Committee and the U.S.S.R. Committee of Youth Organizations. Three Americans have just returned from travelling in the Soviet Union as part of this exchange program which is designed "to provide communication in depth between mature young people from the U.S.S.R. and the United States."

The two speakers were Alexander Krivopalov, who is a member of the editorial board of Komsomolskaya Pravda (a communist newspaper), and Gennadiy P. Eliseyev, Secretary of the Volgograd Regional Committee of the Young Communist League. The other member of the Soviet group became ill just before departure and could not make the trip. Interpreting was done by Mr. Krivopalov, who speaks English fluently, and a guest interpreter, Mrs. Brucya Dedinsky, formerly a language teacher at George School. Mr. Krivopalov and Mr. Eliseyev each gave a short explanation of his own work and then answered questions concerning their jobs and other topics.

One student asked if membership in the Young Communist League was compulsory. Mr. Eliseyev said that the League is continuously campaigning to recruit new members, but added that no one is standing behind you with a club, forcing you to join. He also commented on the membership requirements for the League. There are about forty groups throughout the Soviet Union, with a total membership of about four million members. The membership fee varies according to one's income, so everyone can afford to join. Another student asked if a Russian soldier remains a member while serving his military obligation. Gennadiy said that a soldier remains a member of the league and attends meetings in the town nearest his base.

Someone asked Mr. Krivopalov if his newspaper was self-supporting and whether he censors any news before publishing it. He replied that the newspaper was entirely self-supported and that he does not censor any news. He added that news is printed as it is received from the wire services of England, France, and United Press International. Mr. Krivopalov did say, however, that most of the news printed is from letters sent by members of the League, who comment on the international news. Jan Dop, an exchange student from the Netherlands who is at Ursinus this year, asked Mr. Krivopalov why his paper didn't publish in entirety a speech that President Kennedy made in which Mr. Kennedy said that he wants to co-operate with Russia in placing a man on the moon by 1970. Jan asserted that this part of Mr. Kennedy's speech was omitted. Mr. Krivopalov completely denied that this was true.

On the world scene, the subject of the Cuban revolution

The lecture, which is open to the public without charge, is being given under auspices of the Public Affairs Commission of the Student YM-YWCA. Co-chairmen of the Commission are Miss Sally J. Reed who is a senior majoring in mathematics, and William S. Lundgren, also a senior and majoring in economics.

A native Philadelphian, Barnhouse is the son of the Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse. He received his education from Penn Charter School and Harvard, from which he was graduated at the age of 17. He has since done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton in physics, theology and philosophy.

He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and the Near East and has lived for one year each in Berlin, France, England, the Arab countries, and Israel. He speaks five languages and has lectured widely on his global tours.

His background in travel and life in foreign countries rendered him an important aid to Billy Graham for whom he was personal research assistant for four years.

Barnhouse joined WCAU-TV in 1960 where he has been associated with the News Department. He has written and produced several public affairs programs, including the weekly series "Space: The New Ocean."

He is presently studying at Bryn Mawr College for a Masters Degree in political science.

### College Group Visits Saint Gabriels

Last Tuesday evening a group of forty Ursinus students went on a tour of St. Gabriel's Hall in Valley Forge. St. Gabriel's is a protectorate for Delaware Valley boys who have been judged delinquent.

When the students arrived, they gathered in the auditorium for talks from the acting director and the staff psychologist. Father Gabriel, the acting director, explained the policy of the school to the group. The aim of the protectorate is to help these boys adjust to a normal way of life and then send them back home as better citizens. The purpose is rehabilitation, not punishment. The boys should be treated as normal people, not given sympathy. Most of the boys have some form of emotional problem.

He also told a little of the history of the institution which was started in the 1890's with about 300 boys and very limited facilities. Today there are 167 boys and 30 brothers. The staff psychologist then added a few remarks about the group therapy used at the school.

After the talk the students were divided into groups and taken on a tour of the school by ten senior boys. The school has its own bakery, laundry, and other facilities in which students work as part of their therapy.

The evening ended with refreshments in the cafeteria. At that time the Ursinus students asked any questions they had of the brothers.

Anyone else who desires to work at the protectorate is welcome. Enos Russell, who is leading this program, should be contacted.

was discussed. Mr. Eliseyev was asked how the Russian people felt about this event. Mr. Eliseyev replied that the Russian people as well as other peoples of the world admire the Cubans for their courage and success in overthrowing the dictator Batista. He did not admit, however, that in reality they have been subdued by perhaps a more powerful one, Fidel Castro.

Those who attended this forum now know, if they didn't already, what kind of people Russians are, and have a much better understanding of the dedication of these people to their country. I am sure that America is and will continue to be, all the more dedicated to the principles on which our country was founded.

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# Lyndon Baines Johnson Sworn in as 36 President Friday November 22, 1963



LYNDON B. JOHNSON, thirty-sixth President of the United States. (Times Herald photo)

They now call him Mr. President—his name is Lyndon Baines Johnson. Following the tragic assassination of John F. Kennedy on Friday, November 22, this man has had to fill the role of the President of the United States.

The new President was sworn in a short hour and a half after the death of President Kennedy. Johnson was given the oath of office by U.S. District Judge Sarah Hughes in the presence of his wife, Lady Bird, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, and a small group of observers in the cabinet of the presidential plane.

Since assuming office, Mr. Johnson has consulted with top Kennedy aids. He has evinced every intention of continuing with the same officials and aids that were used by the former President. A Cabinet meeting has been held at which time he told the members that he "needed their help in the time ahead." Johnson met with Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to Viet Nam and with others on Sunday to discuss the situation in that country. This meeting had been planned by President Kennedy. The new President proclaimed Monday a day of mourning and asked the world to join in this remembrance of our late President.

Born near Johnson City, Texas, Johnson was the son of a school teacher and a member of the Texas Legislature. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930. In 1937 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and remained here for eleven years.

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During the Second World War, he served in the army, and received a Silver Star. Elected to the Senate in 1948, he served with distinction and in 1955, he was elected to serve as majority leader, the youngest in history. His service in this office was distinguished, and he succeeded in getting the first Civil Rights Bill in eighty years through the Senate.

As an unsuccessful candidate for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, Johnson decided to team up with John Kennedy and run for Vice President. The pair were successful, and on January 20, 1961, he took the oath of office of Vice President. He was an active member of the executive branch during these past three years, traveling far and wide and also taking on the leadership of the civilian space program and civil rights in regards to governmental contracts.

President Johnson married Claudia Taylor in 1934. They are the parents of two daughters, Lynda and Lucy. They make their home on the LBJ Ranch, near Johnson City, Texas.

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## Lecture Presented On Rome Council

On Monday night, November 14, Father Massimini, a professor at Saint Charles Seminary of Overbrook, Philadelphia, spoke to a small gathering in Bomberger Chapel. Last year he was a student priest in Rome and was present for much of the action in the first session of the Ecumenical Council. Many of the preparatory discussions were held in the House in Rome where he lived. He spoke for about 25 minutes on the Council and its objectives; he answered questions concerning the updating of the Church, its approach and attitude toward a dialogue with other religious faiths.

David DiEugenio introduced Father Cox, the Newman Club advisor, who then introduced Father Massimini to the students and faculty present. Father Massimini's talk started with background material. He stated that Pope John XXIII had only four and a half years to begin a process of changing some ideas of the Catholic Church which had accumulated over a period of 400 years. This need for change arose from the fact that in the last fifty years two World Wars have had a tremendous effect upon people and their beliefs the world over. The second war in particular showed the importance of Christian and humanistic ideals and what could happen when they were lacking.

An increase in the study of the Scripture has also promoted interest in new and differing views of the people. The discovery of the Dead Sea scrolls is an excellent example of the effect of new subject matter. Father Massimini used the opening of the meeting at the Ecumenical Council as the example of differences in means of worship. An African bishop from Ethiopia usually said the prayers and mass to the sound of the beating drums, a rhythm which to his people was a way of worshipping God.

At the council Christian groups of Catholic and Protestant were formed. Father Massimini said that after five minutes one couldn't tell them apart. All are working toward the same end. All realize that there is a tremendous challenge to the church today. 2,500 people are meeting every day to face the challenge of a modern church in a modern world. 400 theologians, experts in their field, answer the questions that arise out of a changing society. This mass assembly represents people who realize that differences exist among the Christians of the world, but who are trying to do something about bringing them closer together.

Baptism, excommunication, communion, in relation to the church, a definition of the Pope, his authority over the council, and law codes were some of the topics facing the council that were fully explored at this meeting. Father Massimini attempted to explain the view of his church toward these areas of religion. His purpose was to show the similarities among the Christian religions of the world, rather than the differences.

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## Greek Gleanings

### Alpha Phi Omega

The brothers and prospective pledges held a service project on Saturday, November 16, at SGF, a camp for underprivileged Jewish children. One casualty of the morning's work, was prospective pledge Ron Deck, who was attacked by poison ivy while dealing under brush. Way to go, Ron! The following Saturday SGF was again the setting for a dance and party open to brothers and prospective pledges, and their dates. Twenty-seven men students have expressed an interest in joining the fraternity. Any other men students who are interested should contact Larry Coon, Derr 213, before the beginning of Thanksgiving vacation.

### Delta Pi Sigma

Contrary to popular opinion brother Conrad Duffield is not a phinque, he has attended a meeting. Goodd Shooow. The two groups of brothers, one with and the other without, enjoyed themselves at the Senior Ball Friday. Congratulations to Mike Walsh who had a date a whole week before the Ball.

### Kappa Delta Kappa

Several of the sisters and their dates traveled to "Kelly's" house after the Senior Ball where they had an early breakfast. Last Sunday afternoon the C-T High School football field was the scene of a spontaneous football game between a group of KDers and some brothers of Delta Pi. Congratulations, Deltans, on your victory!

### Omega Chi

Omega Chi held its informal initiation November 20th at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Wagner. The pledges are to be congratulated on the fine spirit they displayed.

Formal initiation will be held tonight. With their thirteen new sisters, the O'Chiers will go to Wagner's for a dessert.

The sisters would like to thank Phi Psi for the party Thursday night. Phi Psi and O'Chi got together for a dessert party.

### Tau Sigma Gamma

It's been a busy time for Tau Sig!

We'd like to congratulate Judy Smiley and Sue Honeysett for winning places on the first all-college hockey team, and Sue day, June Ritting, Karen Kohn, and Janet Smith for making all-college also.

Best wishes and hurrahs go to Kathie Stamford on her pinning to Pete Dunn, a brother of Zeta Chi, and also to Peggy Cooper who's wearing Terry's pin again.

Tau Sig had a wonderful Homecoming luncheon at Lakeside, welcoming back many alumni, including three past presidents.

Informal initiation was held on Nov. 14. The group had a great time and we're happy to report that all have survived the ordeal, although 3 pledges and 4 sisters had a rather close call. Congratulations to Betteanne

## Curtain Clubs First Theatre in Round Production December 6

The date is set and the performance is being perfected. The fall production of the Curtain Club will be DEAR WORMWOOD, a play which is based on THE SCREW-TAPE LETTERS by C. S. Lewis.

## Teacher Exams to Be Given Feb. 15

College seniors planning to teach school will be able to take the National Teacher Examinations on February 15, 1964. This date for the annual nationwide administration of tests for prospective teachers was announced by the Educational Testing Service, a non-profit agency which also prepares College Board and graduate school admissions tests.

Scores on the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts for employing new teachers, and by several States for granting teaching certificates, or licenses. Some colleges require all seniors preparing to teach to take the tests. Lists of school systems which use the examinations are being distributed by Educational Testing Service to colleges educating teachers.

More than 400 testing centers have been set up throughout the nation for the February 15 examinations. At the full-day session, future teachers may take the Common Examinations, testing their professional knowledge and general educational background, and one or two of the 13 Optional Examinations, measuring mastery of the subjects they expect to teach. Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on taking the examinations, according to Education Testing Service.

Bulletins of Information containing registration forms and detailed information about the February 15 administration of the tests may be obtained from College placement offices, school personnel departments, or directly from: National Teacher Examinations, Education Testing Service, Princeton, N. J. Registration for the tests opens November 1, 1963, and closes January 17, 1964.

Moore, our new social chairman!

### Zeta Chi

Congratulations to Bill Schweinfurth on his recent repinning to Linda Thompson, president of KDK. Congratulations to Nick Teti whose recent birthday has qualified him for the ZX pension plan.

A fine time was had last Friday at the Radnor "Palatial Mansion", home of Mons King. The brothers enjoyed the party which proved that cultural entertainment and inspiration are not dead on the Ursinus campus.

ZX lost and found—Missing—Mons King's ZX sweatshirt, Ken Spicer's pajamas, Don Simmons' pajamas and Harry Pote's pin. Found—absolutely nothing.

The "Honor of the Week" was bestowed to brother Ky Coon who was asked by the cultural exchange program to portray Commander Whitehead in a leading magazine of Bora Bora, Tahiti. We learned much to our surprise that Ky has already been there—anyway, congratulations Ky!

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