

2,500 Crowd Into Saint Patrick's Cathedral for a Pontifical Requiem Mass

MOURNERS WEEP AT SOUND OF TAPS

250 Clergymen Take Part in Service—Catafalque Is Draped by Flag

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Twenty-five hundred persons attended a mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday for President Kennedy.

This was their prayer: "O God, whose nature is ever to give mercy and forbearance, we humbly entreat Thee for the soul of Thy servant John, who at Thy bidding has departed from this world."

The congregation at the pontifical requiem mass for the President was somber as the 250 seminarians, priests and prelates filled down the main aisle to begin the service.

At the end, when the slow, single notes of Taps sounded from the choir loft and the soft answering echo hung in the vaulting, they wept.

There were some empty places in the 2,300-seat cathedral when the clergy filed in at 10 o'clock. Twenty minutes later, as the antiphonal choirs finished chanting the Dies Irae (Day of Wrath), all the seats were filled and the aisles were crowded.

The long line of clergy made a stir as they walked to the places around the altar. The seminarians and priests wore black cassocks and white surplices. The celebrant of the mass and his assistants were dressed in embroidered black vestments and the prelates wore purple—the color of penitence and mourning.

Muffled Traffic Heard

The day was gloomy and overcast. Only a little light showed through the stained-glass windows to illuminate the upper reaches of the cathedral. The muffled sounds of traffic came through the opened doors at the sides and on Fifth Avenue.

The Dies Irae, a description of the Last Judgment and a prayer to Jesus for mercy that is a part of the requiem mass, was last heard in the cathedral in June. Then too it referred to "Thy servant John"—Pope John XXIII.

The congregation displayed little outward emotion as the choir from the archdiocesan seminary in Yonkers chanted and sang through the ordinary of the mass—a symbolic re-enactment of the Crucifixion and sacrifice of Jesus.

The red lights on television cameras winked and the white, gull-wing coronets of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul fluttered. The sisters operate the Kennedy Child Study Center in East 67th Street, which is endowed by the Kennedy family.

Several hundred people received communion after filing past a flag-covered catafalque representing the coffin, that was placed at the head of the main aisle.

The end of the mass was taken up with prayers in English, including the Lord's Prayer and one for the dead:

"Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let the perpetual light shine upon him. May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace."

The catafalque was illuminated by six tall candles. One guttered and went out.

The celebrant of the mass, Auxiliary Bishop John J. Maguire, vicar general of the archdiocese, circled the catafalque and pronounced absolution by sprinkling it with holy water. Then he repeated the absolution with a censor, distributing incense above the catafalque.

When the celebrant returned to the altar, the mass ended. Then Dr. Charles J. Courboin, sitting at the organ at the back of the edifice, played Taps and the stillness was shattered.

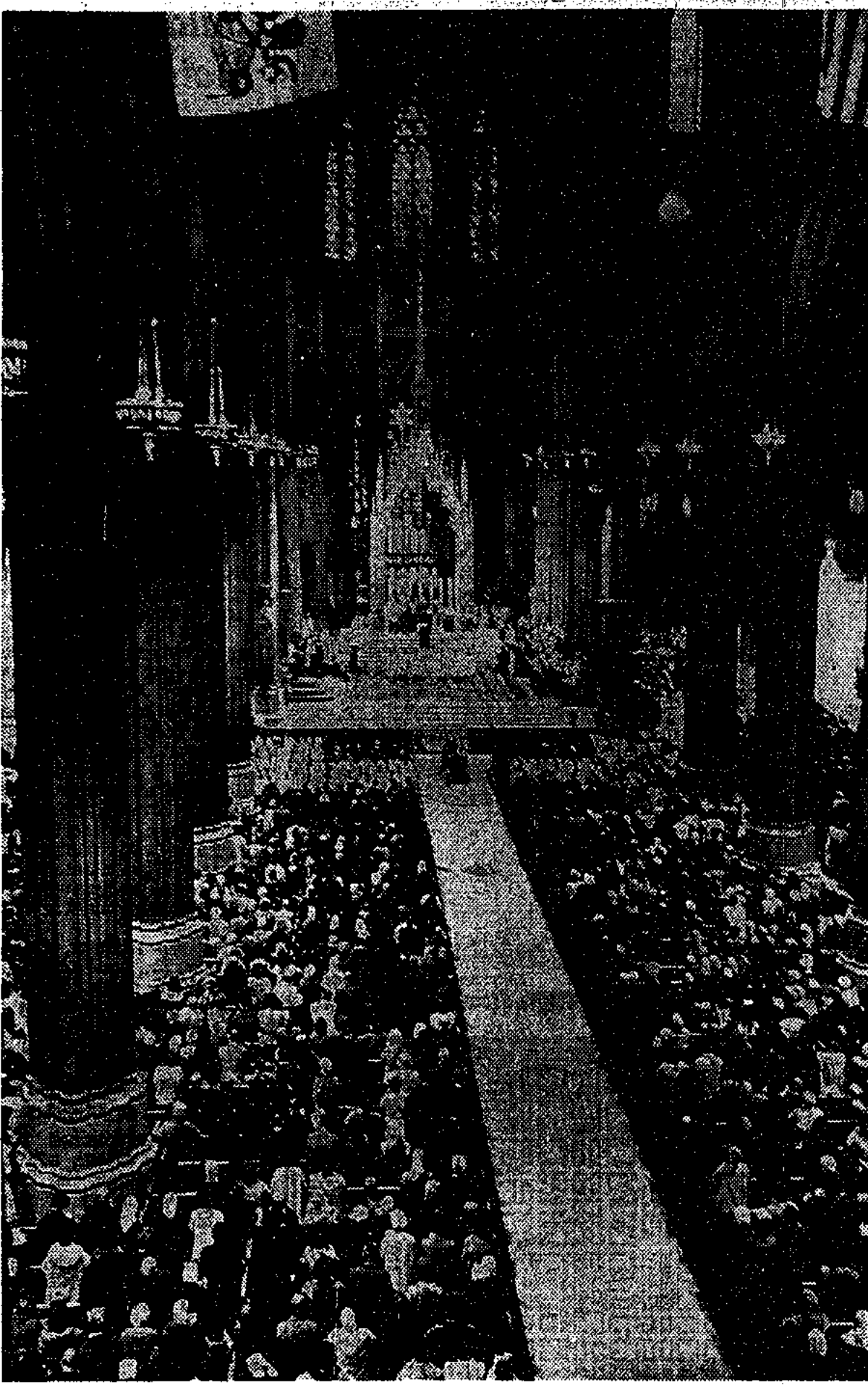
Anthem Ends Service

The clergy and the congregation, many of them brushing away tears, sang the National Anthem and the memorial service was over. As they left, it began to rain.

Among the guests in the front of the congregation were representatives of the armed forces, a Metropolitan Episcopal priest and a Metropolitan Leonty of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia.

There will be a requiem mass for the President at St. Patrick's today at 10 A.M. Ordinarily, such observances are forbidden on Sundays and other major holidays. However, Pope Paul VI, through the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, has granted permission to Catholic churches in the nation to offer a requiem mass for the President today.

A spokesman for the archdiocese of New York said that, to his knowledge, this was the first time that such dispensation had been granted to pay homage to a layman.



REQUIEM MASS IS CELEBRATED: Solemn pontifical requiem mass being sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some 2,500 persons heard the mass at the Fifth Avenue cathedral.

CONNALLY GAINS, DOCTORS REPORT

Turn May Have Saved Life—Full Recovery Likely

By JOHN HERBERS

DALLAS, Nov. 23—Gov. John B. Connally Jr. was reported in good condition today with a bullet wound suffered immediately after President Kennedy was assassinated.

Physicians said that the 46-year-old Governor of Texas was expected to suffer no disabling after-effects. He will remain in the hospital for 10 to 14 days.

Governor and Mrs. Connally were riding in the seat ahead of President and Mrs. Kennedy yesterday when a sniper's bullet struck the President in the head. The Governor had turned to see what had happened when he was struck in the back by another bullet.

Dr. Tom Shires, chief of surgeons at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, said the Governor probably would not have been killed, if he had not turned.

"After consulting with Mrs. Connally and others on the scene," Dr. Shires said, "the consensus is that the Governor was quite fortunate that he turned to see what happened to the President. If he had not turned to his right, there is a good chance he probably would have been shot through the heart. As it was, the bullet caused a tangent wound."

Parkland Hospital reported late today that Governor Connally's condition was good. It said:

"His mental condition is clear. He is in control of all his faculties. The last X-ray of his chest was good. We are pleased with his improved progress."

From his hospital bed, the Governor proclaimed Monday, the day of the President's funeral, as "an official day of mourning in Texas."

Physicians said that the bullet had traveled through the Governor's body and had broken his fifth rib. It then struck his right wrist, causing a compound fracture, and lodged in his left thigh. A fragment from the rib punctured his lung.

Stevenson Warned in Dallas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson said today he had told a White House aide that some Dallas citizens had expressed misgivings about President Kennedy's plan to visit their city.

Mr. Stevenson, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, who was harassed in Dallas a month ago, said he had not made any recommendation as to whether Mr. Kennedy should reschedule his trip to the city where he was assassinated yesterday.

Mr. Stevenson was spat on and struck with a sign in Dallas Oct. 25 when he emerged from a theater after a speech celebrating United Nations Day.

Mr. Stevenson told a newsman that Arthur H. Schlesinger Jr., a Presidential assistant, following Mr. Stevenson on the plane that day to get a full report on what had happened.

Mr. Stevenson said that he had summarized the incident and had told Mr. Schlesinger that "some business people who had been my host expressed some misgivings about whether the President should come."

Political Prospects for 1964 Are Changed in City and State

By RICHARD P. HUNT

The 1964 prospects for Governor Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner and dozens of lesser politicians in New York City and the state were changed dramatically by the death of President Kennedy.

Potential candidates in both the Republican and Democratic parties received the news with feelings of sorrow and shock. Partisan politics were suspended. Politicians, however, privately reappraised the outlook for the campaign.

These consequences were foreseen yesterday. The Governor's chances of winning New York State's 43 electoral votes, if he becomes the Republican candidate for the Presidency, were improved. This prospect will improve his chances of winning the nomination.

The Mayor, who had been pondering whether to run for the Senate or remain in City Hall, will now be under heavy pressure to make the Senate race. Probably he will also be mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for vice president.

The Republicans who will run for the House of Representatives, the state Senate and the Assembly will have less to fear from the possibilities of a landslide for a ticket headed by Mr. Kennedy.

The Democrats will have to moderate their hopes of winning at least one house of the Republican-controlled Legislature. And several of their Congressional candidates will now face closer contests.

Democrats Were Favored

Until yesterday, the top strategists in both parties believed that a Democratic ticket headed by Mr. Kennedy would carry the state next year. Mr. Kennedy won New York by 383,666 votes in 1960.

President Johnson, whom some liberals regard as a late-comer to the cause, is considered substantially less of a vote-getter in New York than Mr. Kennedy was.

For the Governor, this appraisal means a fresh opportunity for him to carry his

How to Display the Flag in Mourning Described

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Display of the flag by civilians in mourning for President Kennedy is provided in a code adopted in 1921 by veterans' and other patriotic organizations.

The procedure is not covered by Federal statute, but in general it is similar to that used by the military.

The flag is first run up to the top or end of a flagpole or staff and then lowered to the traditional half-staff position. When it is retrieved after display, the flag is again hoisted to the peak and then lowered for removal.

The military's regulations provide for "placing a flag in mourning" when used by marching troops, a custom not applicable to ordinary civilian display. In this case, two streamers of black crepe about 7 feet long and 12 inches wide are attached to the peak of the staff.

CAPITAL WEIGHING POLITICAL EFFECT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5 certain to produce Democratic—even partisan—unity for some time to come. The President and the people will expect it.

When that feeling dissolves, there will be little time before the convention for an organized effort against Mr. Johnson.

History would seem to favor the new President. Three 20th-century Vice Presidents before him have moved into the White House: Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Harry S. Truman.

All were nominated at the next convention—and elected. Even Mr. Truman, who was very unpopular in some Democratic quarters in 1948, was not denied the nomination.

The emerging conviction that President Johnson will head the ticket immediately focused Democratic interest on his choice of a running-mate.

The name mentioned most frequently was that of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

The feeling among party leaders is that Mr. Johnson, as a conservative, or at least moderate, Democrat, will need some strong liberal sponsorship if he is to make a good showing in the urban, industrial states.

Mr. Humphrey, it is suggested, would supply that precious commodity.

Another possibility is Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, who is not as well known as his colleague but who would put a Roman Catholic on the Democratic ticket.

G. O. P. Liberal Foreseen

The prospect of Mr. Johnson's nomination appeared likely to produce not only a liberal running mate but also a liberal Republican opponent.

While necessarily ignorant of the posture the Johnson Administration will assume, observers are inclined to believe that the new President's greatest potential weakness is his lack of appeal to independent and liberal voters.

To capitalize on such a weakness, the reasoning goes, the Republicans would be influenced to nominate someone like Governor Rockefeller, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon or Gov. William M. Scranton of Pennsylvania.

Of these, Mr. Rockefeller probably provides the strongest liberal reputation, but his candidacy may have been fatally flawed by his divorce and remarriage. His performance in the primaries is expected to decide this.

Mr. Nixon is less readily identified as a liberal, but his considerable vote-getting record in 1960 and his political acceptability in diverse wings of the party leadership continue to make him a strong contender.

Some politicians believe that Governor Scranton has gained a great advantage. The question here is whether he is prepared to assume the active national role he has thus far shunned.

The Pennsylvania Governor is, in some ways, like the late President Kennedy. A young, handsome Ivy League intellectual with broad personal appeal, he is the kind of a candidate who might run well against an older, somewhat conservative professional politician from the South.

While Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona does not appear today to meet the qualifications for running against President Johnson as successfully as some other Republicans, no one is counting him out.

Mr. Goldwater is simply too popular with too many Republican leaders to write off his candidacy eight months before the convention.

Goldwater backers have claimed control of 500 of the 655 votes needed for nomination at the Republican convention. Other Republicans have given the Arizona conservative about 400.

Looking further ahead, the maneuvering for the nomination to replace Mr. Wagner as Mayor would be intensified if he were to be elected to national office.

Council President Paul R. Screvane would serve the Mayor's unexpired term. But Controller Abraham D. Beame is a potential rival for the Democratic mayoral nomination in 1965, and others could be expected to enter the race.

In the contests for 41 House seats, 58 State Senate seats, and 50 Assembly seats, the Democrats have lost the opportunity to ride Mr. Kennedy's coattails.

A popular vote-getter can sweep the state so effectively that dozens of candidates for Congress and the Legislature are carried into office. Franklin D. Roosevelt did it in 1936, the last time the Democrats won control of both houses of the Legislature.

Counting on Mr. Kennedy's popularity, the Democrats had been hoping that in 1964 they might win control of the Senate and make heavy gains in the Assembly. With Mr. Johnson at the head of the ticket, they are likely to scotch those hopes.

The Republicans will now probably expect to retain control of the Legislature and to make a better showing in the contests for seats in the House of Representatives.

Before Mr. Kennedy's death, Republican strategists were confident that their Senate candidate, Kenneth E. Keating, would make a strong race for re-election, regardless of whether Mr. Wagner became the Democratic candidate.



ARRIVES AT WHITE HOUSE: Former President Harry S. Truman arrives to pass before the flag-draped coffin.



PAYS RESPECTS: Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower arrives at North Portico entrance of White House.

U.S. COMMUNISTS CONDEMN KILLING

Call It Action of Madman or 'Enemy of Democracy'

The Communist Party of the U.S.A. asserted yesterday that President Kennedy's murder could only be the action of "a mentally deranged person" or of "an enemy of democracy."

A statement issued in New York by the party said:

"In view of the fact that attempts are being made to link the suspected assassin with the Communist party, we want to reiterate our complete condemnation of the dastardly assassination of President John F. Kennedy as a monstrous crime against the country."

"We again declare that the murder of the President only serves the purpose of those who seek to destroy democracy, those who seek to throw this country into terror and fascist reaction."

"This act could only be the work of a mentally deranged person or the deliberate deed of an enemy of democracy, an agent of the ultra-right advocates of violence."

"We categorically deny all insinuations or declarations by anybody that the suspect now arrested, Lee Harvey Oswald, has any association with the Communist party."

"We further declare that all the history of our party proves that such acts of violence and terror are diametrically opposed to the policy and program of the Communist party."

"Nobody who teaches or practices acts of terror and violence is allowed to be a member of the Communist party. As a basic tenet we reject such practices. Throughout the years our party has been vigilant against such provocateurs and crackpots from coming into our party."

"Attempts to use this brutal act to whip hysteria against the Communist party or progressive movements only compound the despicable crime against the President and the country, and fail to get the real perpetrators and cover up

those who have encouraged this brutal and tragic deed."

Pravda Accuses Rightists

MOSCOW, Sunday, Nov. 24 (AP)—Pravda charged today that United States right-wingers were trying to use the assassination of President Kennedy to stir up anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria.

The organ of the Soviet Communist party said the Dallas police "for provocative purposes" were trying to blame United States Communists for the crime.

Pravda was skeptical about the arrest of Lee H. Oswald and said "the more details are reported, the darker and more suspicious all this story becomes."

The newspaper was echoing charges made last night by the Moscow radio.

It continued to depict Mr. Kennedy as the victim of opponents' efforts to improve East-West relations.

"Definite quarters," Pravda said, "are now striving to cover up the traces of the bloody crime and use the tragic death of the President for stirring up anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria."

"The murder of the United States President is a monstrous crime, which has shocked all the world, and the indignation of the Americans is perfectly understandable."

"But the very method of this terrorist act is not new for the United States. It is reminiscent of other much smaller acts of gangsters whose connections often lead to very high-placed extreme right-wing quarters and their patrons."

The Moscow radio said Oswald was charged with Mr. Kennedy's slaying after 10 hours of interrogation "but there was no evidence which could prove this accusation."

"The police are trying to involve the Communist party of the United States in the assassination of the President," it said.

Tass Accuses Racists

JEWIS HERE RECITE MOURNING PRAYER

1,100 in Temple Say Kaddish in Tribute to Kennedy

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

Eleven hundred Jews stood in the temple of Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun yesterday and recited a Mourner's Kaddish, one of the most sacred of Jewish prayers—in tribute to John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who was a Roman Catholic.

A Kaddish is usually recited only for deceased Jews.

The prayer mentions neither death nor the dead, but affirms faith in God and in the justice of His ways. Some read the Kaddish, most knew it.

"Magnified and sanctified be the name of God throughout the world which He hath created according to His will," an English translation begins.

It continues: "May we behold His Kingdom established on earth speedily and in our day, so that God may rule over us all. Amen."

"May He who maketh peace in the high places make peace for Israel and for all mankind say ye. Amen."

Usual Crowd Swelled

About 350 more people than might normally have attended the service came for the memorial portion in the final hour of the three-hour-and-20-minute service.

By 9:15 A.M. only a dozen men in black hats and white prayer shawls and three women had pushed through the heavy wooden doors of the temple at 257 West 88th Street, just west of Broadway. Cantor Robert Segal led the scattered congregation in chanting the introductory hymns and psalms.

These were the temple regulars, the especially faithful ones.

The Torah service followed, with the opening of the Ark and the withdrawal of the Torah scroll with its red cloth covering and silver breastplate.

In this second hour, with 50 persons present, the cantor's rich, sure baritone and the congregation's strong choral response filled the temple with hymns and Psalms in Hebrew.

By 11, when the memorial service was about to begin, hundreds had been led down the five aisles on the main floor to seats in the blue-cushioned pews. Others began to take places in the three-sided balcony.

Jewish men, women and children attended special memorial services at their houses of worship throughout the city yesterday.

Kennedy's Dreams

At the temple of B'nai Jeshurun, Rabbi Joel Geffen of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America took the marble pulpit at the center of a 40-foot-wide platform. He was robed and capped in black with a knee-length shawl.

He likened the late President to the ancient Jewish patriarch Jacob, who dreamed at Bethel that he saw a ladder reaching to Heaven and the Lord standing above it.

Dr. Geffen said that Mr. Kennedy, too, had had dreams—dreams of a world at peace and of equality of rights for all mankind. He quoted the slain man's prophetic vision of a world "where the weak are safe and the strong are just."

As guest preacher for Rabbi William Berkowitz, the congregation's spiritual leader, Dr. Geffen had been prepared to speak on "The Status of Jewish Jewry in the World." Instead, he had stayed awake most of the night to study his personal file of statements and speeches by Mr. Kennedy.

He entered the pulpit with no text but with a fistful of clippings and a paperbound copy of Mr. Kennedy's book "Profiles in Courage," and weaved excerpts from these into an eloquent sermon—eulogy.

A young man kept a handkerchief in his nose for most of the next half-hour and two women near him with reddened eyes dabbed at their tears with tissues.

Boy Grasps Railing

In the balcony, a heavy man with a full and wiry black beard sat with his great hands folded, a picture of meditation and deep composure. A boy of 10 leaned forward in the front row and grasped the railing with both hands.

Most of the mourners were solemn but not tearful, until near the end, when the words of the 23d Psalm stirred many to weeping.

In a tribute to Mr. Kennedy, Charles H. Silver, president of the congregation and former president of the Board of Education, said: "This is our untimely day of atonement."

He said there would be time later to assess "our code of tolerance toward the terrorist and hate-maker in our midst."

After the Mourner's Kaddish, Dr. Geffen returned to the pulpit.

"May the soul of our beloved President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, be bound up in the bonds of eternal life. May his soul dwell with all the righteous and blessed of the peoples of the world."

At Temple Emanu-El at 65th Street and Fifth Avenue, the regular sermon by the Rev. Dr. Julius Mark was canceled. Instead, Dr. Mark, as well as the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perlmutter, rabbi of the congregation, and Rabbi Ronald B. Sobel, assistant spiritual leader, delivered separate sermons in tribute to Mr. Kennedy.

On the temple's wall outside, a notice read:

"In Memoriam, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States. We are shocked and grief-stricken."