JOHN F. KENNEDY

LEADERSHIP FOR THE SIXTIES

SENATOR KENNEDY'S DEVOTION TO PUBLIC SERVICE IS STRONG FAMILY TRADITION

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Party candidate for President of the United States, is the son of a family that has dedicated itself to public service for three generations.

The Senator is also a devoted husband and father. In September, 1953, he married Jacqueline Bouvier, then a photographer for the Washington Times-Herald. In November, 1957, their daughter, Caroline, was born.

Senator Kennedy's father is Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain and one-time chairman of both the Securities and Exchange and Maritime Commissions.

The Senator is the grandson of the late John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston and Congressman, and the late Patrick J. Kennedy, member of the Massachusetts House and Senate.

Symbolic of the Kennedy devotion to the public welfare is the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation which recently financed the airlift of East African students to America. The Foundation grants are made without regard to race or religion and among the institutions it supports is the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Memorial Community Center in Harlem.

JOHN F. KENNEDY IS ONE OF THE MOST HONORED MEN IN AMERICA

Senator Kennedy attained in 1957 the nation's most coveted literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, for his biographical history, "Profiles in Courage."

Senator Kennedy has been awarded honorary Doctor of Law degrees for his public service by 18 colleges and universities, including Harvard, Notre Dame, Boston University, Boston College, Brandeis University, Tufts, Assumption College, Springfield College, Syracuse, Fordham, Villanova, the University of New Brunswick, and Lowell Technological Institute.

CONVENTION LEADER IN 1956

Senator Kennedy, after narrating the "Keynote Film" of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, was selected to nominate Adlai Stevenson for the Presidency. His own name was then placed in nomination for the Vice Presidency, leading to one of the most thrilling political battles of the 20th century, between Senator John F. Kennedy and Senator Estes Kefauver. After coming within 20½ votes of the nomination only to see the tie break in Senator Kefauver's favor, Senator Kennedy moved that the Kefauver nomination be made unanimous. Although Senator Kennedy lost the nomination, he emerged from the convention a national political hero and the most-sought-after speaker in the Democratic Party.

KENNEDY'S VALOR HONORED IN WAR

"One of the great stories of heroism in this war."

These were the words used by James Morgan, in the Boston Globe, to describe Kennedy's daring and courageous exploits as commander of PT-Boat 109 in the 1943 Battle of the Solomon Islands.

Sweeping across the perilous Pacific waters on a black August night, a Japanese destroyer rammed and sank the 109.

Senator Kennedy, then a young lieutenant, led his men ashore despite painful injuries. Then, while his crew was lost nine days in enemy territory, Senator Kennedy swam from island to island seeking aid.

Coming upon a native, Kennedy sent him for help, carrying a coconut on which the Senator had inscribed a plea for aid. The native made contact, and the Australian troops notified the U.S. Navy. The crew of the 109 was saved.

For his heroic efforts on behalf of his crewmen, Senator Kennedy twice was decorated. His Navy citation stated that his "courage, endurance and leadership" were "in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

So dramatic were the Kennedy exploits that John Hersey wrote a Reader's Digest article, "Survival," about them, and the "Navy Log" show filmed them for nation-wide telecast.

HAPPY FAMILY—Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, the Senator, and their two and a half-year-old daughter, Caroline.

CAPTAIN CONKLIN OF THE U. S. NAVY decorates young Lieutenant John F. Kennedy for his "courage, endurance and leadership in keeping with high traditions of the United States Naval Service."

PART OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY GROUP, left to right, standing: Edward M. Kennedy, Ethel S. Kennedy (Mrs. Robert F.), Robert F. Kennedy and Steven E. Smith. Left to right, seated: Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy (Mrs. John F.), Senator John F. Kennedy, Joseph P. Kennedy, Eunice Kennedy (Mrs. Sargent Shriver) and Jean Kennedy Smith (Mrs. Steven Smith).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CARE ABOUT YOU

SENATOR KENNEDY TELLS ATTORNEYS-Elmer C. Jackson, right, of Kansas City, president of the National Bar Association, and Edward B. Toles, left, of Chicago, chairman of the NBA Judiciary Committee, that "in a new Democratic Administration there will be far better representation, on the basis of merit, of persons of all racial groups" in the Federal Judiciary.

AT A RECENT KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT $100-plate kickoff dinner in Washington, D. C., the Senator is joined by well-wishers, left to right: Sidney Clark of Wilmington, Delaware; Howard Murphy of Baltimore, John H. Sengstacke of Chicago, Henry Walker of Indiana, Miss Willie Mae Hardy of Washington, D. C., and Harvey Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio.

Like Roosevelt

act to advance the Rights of Man. He wants all Americans to have an equal chance in life for a good education, a good job, a decent home, a meaningful future.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, great Democratic President, said: "Our fight—yours and mine—is to keep democracy safe by keeping it moving forward."

After eight years of aloof, do-little Republicanism in the White House, it is time again to move democracy forward—to a new day for citizens at home and our friends overseas in the rising nations of Africa and Asia.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

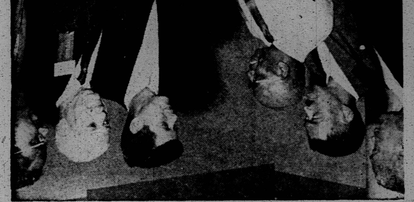
SENATOR KENNEDY PRESENTS his Pulitzer Prize check of $500 to Mrs. Norris G. Davis, co-chairman of the Boston United Negro College Fund campaign. Witnessing the presentation at the Senator's Beacon Hill apartment are Nathan Wright, left; Winthrop H. Churchill, second from right, Boston investment counselor and chairman of the Boston campaign, and the Reverend Walter C. Davis, president of the Boston Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance.

PITTSBURGHERS MEET KENNEDY—Senator Kennedy greeted Congressman William S. Moorhead of Pittsburgh and Reverend LeRoy Patrick of Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, during the national convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity in Washington, D. C.

SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY, accompanied by his wife, Jacqueline, addressed the opening meeting of the 1960 Workshop of the American Council on Human Rights at Howard University. Shown above on the dais at the Rankin Memorial Chapel are, left to right, Frank D. Reeves, Assistant to Senator Kennedy and Democratic National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Director of the Civil Rights Section of the Democratic National Committee, and Senator Kennedy.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

LIKE ROOSEVELT . . . KENNEDY AND THE KENNEDY'S RECORD ON CIVIL RIGHTS



SENATOR KENNEDY AND FRIENDS. left to right, Toki Schalk Johnson, Kennedy's aides, and Mrs. Adelaide Holbrook Walker, the occasion honoring Mrs. Walker as one of the chairmen of the Democratic Women's Luncheon Banquet of the former Interns and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital, at the 36th annual session held in Washington, D. C. This affair attracted hundreds of homemakers, business women, athletes and sorority girls.

GREETINGS FROM SENATOR KENNEDY to principals at the annual Luncheon Banquet of the former Interns and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital, at the 36th annual session held in Washington, D. C. From left to right: Attorney Bedford Lawson, Dr. Edward Hawkins, executive secretary, Dr. Charles R. Copher, retiring president, Senator Kennedy, Dr. James Walker, president-elect, and Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, chairman of the program committee.

SENATOR KENNEDY CHATS happily with Judge Elbert Parrott, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan John B. Swainson, 1960 candidate for Governor of Michigan.

SENATOR KENNEDY MEETS an ardent supporter, Mrs. Katie E. Whitlock of the National Beauty Culturists League, was in the capital to discuss campaign strategy with the Senator.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY and his wife, Jacqueline, with Congressman Adam C. Powell on the platform in front of the Hotel Theresa at the mass rally in Harlem on October 12. Congressman Powell told the vast audience: "I have known Nixon for twelve years; I personally picked him to be a member of the Eisenhower Committee on Fair Employment Practices legislation of which I was the Chairman. On each and every occasion that the Powell FEPC Bill came before the House, the Senate, the Subcommittee, and the full committee, Nixon voted against it. Nixon, Great Friends, says he is in favor of civil rights. That is or even a half-truth."

"The Senator's record, taken as a whole, and including certainly his forthright and repeated support of the Supreme Court public school desegregation cases, must be regarded . . . as one of the best voting records on civil rights and related issues of any Senator in the Congress. . . . That record has been consistent in its espousal of the civil rights cause."

—ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NAACP

SENATOR KENNEDY, IN 14 YEARS OF CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE, HAS SUPPORTED EVERY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF ANY KIND TO COME BEFORE EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS. SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS RECORD INCLUDE:

One of Congressman Kennedy's first votes as a freshman Representative from Massachusetts was in favor of the bill to outlaw the poll tax.

As a member of the House Labor Committee, he voted to report the Powell FEPC Bill to the House floor in 1949; and cast nine separate roll call votes for a strong FEPC in 1950. His opposition to the weak McConnell substitute was praised by Congressman Powell.

In 1954, as a member of the Senate Labor Committee, Senator Kennedy again voted to report a compulsory FEPC Bill.

In 1957, he was one of the few voting to retain Title III of the Civil Rights Bill of 1957, which would have enabled the Attorney General to protect through injunctive relief all Civil Rights guaranteed by the Constitution (including integrated schools), not voting rights only. This was generally regarded by both the Bill's friends and enemies as the most far-reaching part of the Bill—a section which might well have prevented the Little Rock impasse, as the NAACP later pointed out. In 1960, he again supported an attempt to authorize the Attorney General to take the initiative when civil rights were threatened. On both occasions, Mr. Nixon and the Republican leadership withdrew support from this essential measure.

In 1958, he was the only Senator to introduce legislation calling for strong federal action to outlaw the hate bombing of homes, schools, churches, synagogues and community centers. The Bill became law in 1960.

In 1959, he co-sponsored the Nixon proposal to outlaw filibusters.

In 1959, he co-sponsored an anti-lynching bill introduced by Senator Javits.

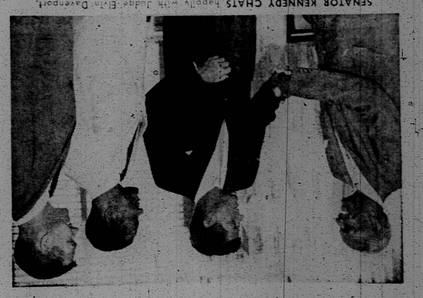
In addition, he voted in this 14-year period against the Jim Crow College Plan (1949), against segregation in the Army (1947, 1949, 1950), and against the poll tax three times (1949). Many of the few Senators who fought three times (1953, 1957, 1959) to change Senate Rule 22 in order to outlaw filibusters.

When Kennedy in 1957, already under discussion as a Vice-Presidential nominee, was one of those again voting against Southern filibusters, the Boston Chronicle editorialized:

"Senator John Kennedy from our state voted with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party in an already thus demonstrated by his deeds that he betempt to change the Senate rules, Senator Kennedy is for the passage of civil rights legislation and the rule of the majority as contrasted with the rule of the minority. By their deeds ye shall know them, and we admire this courageous son of Massachusetts, who one day in the not too far distant future will be accorded the greatest honor of that a proud people can bestow on any man."

In 1959, Senator Kennedy was commended by the NAACP for leading the fight against the Elec-

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)



SENATOR KENNEDY and Rep. W. L. Dawson of Illinois discuss the Senator's record on civil rights legislation.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

A Leader

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Senator John F. Kennedy is a leader in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt. That's why Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recently said of Senator Kennedy:

"Here is a man who wants to leave a record of not only helping his countrymen but of having helped humanity as a whole. . . ."

And Eleanor Roosevelt also said: "Senator Kennedy will fight to get prompt action on civil rights."

Mrs. Roosevelt knows that John F. Kennedy cares about people. Like FDR, he is concerned with human problems. He believes in the rights of Man and the will