



CAMELOT

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was born on 29 May 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts, the son of Joseph Patrick and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. He graduated prep school from Choate in 1935 and in June of 1940, cum laude from Harvard. At age 25, his book, "Why England Slept" became a national best-seller.

In April of 1943, Lieutenant John F. Kennedy took command of PT 109 in the South Pacific. On 1 August 1943, the Japanese destroyer, Amagiri, cut the PT 109 in half. Kennedy bravely rescued three men and was awarded the Purple Heart, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and a citation for bravery from Admiral W.E. Halsey.

At the age of 29, Kennedy won the same congressional seat his grandfather, John Francis Fitzgerald, had held 50 years earlier. In 1952 he ran for the Senate and defeated Henry Cabot Lodge. On 12 September 1953, John F. Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Newport, Rhode Island. In 1956, JFK won a Pulitzer Prize for his book, "Profiles in Courage" and was easily re-elected to the Senate in 1958. He fought ardently for the civil rights of all people. Kennedy was the champion of the poor, the aged and the disenfranchised.

Kennedy began strategizing to run for President in 1958 when he started giving speeches all over the country. Caroline Bouvier Kennedy was born on 27 November 1957. Jacques Lowe first met Senator Kennedy in the summer of 1958. One of the most famous photographs of JFK taken by Lowe was of Senator Kennedy with Caroline on his lap in August of 1958 at Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's House at Hyannis Port. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Jr. was born on 25 November 1960, just a few weeks after his father's presidential victory.

"The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

John F. Kennedy, Address to the Nation Washington, D.C., 11 June 1963.

Kennedy Family Heraldic Crest.

The Down of Camelot (\$10) Jack and Jackie leave their Georgetown home on N Street for the last time, Washington, D.C., 20 January 1961.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.



The Magic of Kennedy (\$5) Wisconsin, Fall 1960. The Kennedy Campaign reared its grins as cheering crowds settled around the country to see JFK.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.

Destined To Be President (\$20) Democratic barbecue, Omaha, Nebraska, late Summer, 1959. This famous picture later became the first campaign poster, the basis of many international stamps and JFK's "In Memoriam" mass card.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.



Fun In the Sea (\$15) After the Democratic Convention in July of 1960, JFK and Jackie enjoy a two-week respite at their beloved Hyannis Port, Massachusetts home.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.



THE NEW FRONTIER

We are grateful to John F. Kennedy for the New Frontier which ushered in advancements for the U.S. and the world which still influence us today. JFK and his Administration were responsible for passing some of the strongest civil rights legislation in the nation's history. We remember JFK as a bold, passionate and caring President. Kennedy's Medicare proposal was eventually passed in 1965, giving older Americans health insurance.

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, in October of 1962, President Kennedy was successful in demanding that 16 Soviet cargo ships and Soviet submarines be turned back and that Soviet built missile bases and missiles be removed from Cuba. In 1963, JFK succeeded in negotiating a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

President Kennedy propelled the United States in space development. With JFK's strong commitment, the U.S. caught up with and eventually surpassed the Soviet Union in space advancement. From 1961-1962, the U.S. launched four space probes and placed 46 satellites into orbit. John Glenn was the first American to orbit planet Earth on 20 February 1962.

John F. Kennedy's accomplishments as President include women's rights policies, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, federal aid for education, the Minimum Wage Law and equal employment laws. In May of 1963, JFK asked the Pentagon to draw specific plans to halt all involvement in Vietnam by December of 1965. He told his brother, Robert that it would be his top priority after the 1964 election.

In 1961, JFK fulfilled his campaign promise to establish the Peace Corps. In 33 years, over 130,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 94 countries, making a difference in the lives of millions of people. Even today, the Peace Corps is a living memorial to JFK and his dreams for world peace which are still being fulfilled.

"Freedom is indivisible and when one person is enslaved, all are not free."

John F. Kennedy, Rudolf Wilde Plaza Berlin, 26 June 1963.

Great Seal of the United States of America.

President Kennedy (\$10) John F. Kennedy's first day as leader of the free world, 21 January 1961. He signed an executive order providing more and better food for needy families as his first official act.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.



Commander & Chief (\$5) President Kennedy at his desk in the Oval Office, early 1961.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.

Kennedy is Crowned (\$20) Kennedy's acceptance speech at the Los Angeles Coliseum, 15 July 1960. Eleanor Roosevelt, Hubert Humphrey and Adlai Stevenson were among those who proclaimed Democratic unity by praising their young standard-bearer.

Photo by Jacques Lowe.



JFK, LBJ & LBJ (\$15) John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey at the Democratic National Convention, Los Angeles, 15 July 1960. 4-10 pm, Robert F. Kennedy was later a close advisor to JFK as U.S. Attorney General. Third political partner. Photo by Jacques Lowe.