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Chapter 1 : John F. Kennedy and the second reconstruction | Search Results | IUCAT

In his short but eventful presidency, John F. Kennedy became the key political figure behind a dramatic civil rights revolution: a Second Reconstruction, spurred by an ambitious drive by the federal government to remove racial barriers in political and economic life. 'John F. Kennedy and the Second.

Kennedy had spent time relaxing in Florida while Richard Nixon maintained a hectic campaign schedule. As a result, Kennedy appeared tan and relaxed during the debate while Nixon seemed a bit worn down. Radio listeners proclaimed Nixon the better debater, while those who watched on television made Kennedy their choice. It was one of the closest elections in American history. The Democratic newcomer was John F. Kennedy, senator from Massachusetts, who at the age of 43 could become the youngest person ever to be elected President. Regardless of the outcome, the United States would for the first time have a leader born in the 20th century. Age was not the only factor in the election. Kennedy was also Roman Catholic, and no Catholic had ever been elected President before. Al Smith, a Catholic, suffered a crushing defeat to Herbert Hoover in 1928. This raised serious questions about the electability of a Catholic candidate, particularly in the Bible Belt South. The Presidential election of 1960 was one of the closest in American history. Kennedy won the popular vote by a slim margin of approximately 119,000 votes. Richard Nixon won more individual states than Kennedy, but it was Kennedy who prevailed by winning key states with many electoral votes. To mollify these concerns, Kennedy addressed a group of Protestant ministers. He pledged a solid commitment to separation of church and state. Despite his assurances, his faith cost him an estimated 1 million votes. Nixon decided to leave religious issues out of the campaign and hammer the perception that Kennedy was too inexperienced to sit in the Oval Office. Nixon stressed his steadfast commitment to fighting communism. He had made a name for himself as a staunch red-baiter in the post-war era, leading the charge against alleged spy Alger Hiss. Nixon emphasized the importance of his 8 years as Vice-President. The Soviet Union and China were always pressing, and America could ill afford a President who had to learn on the job. Kennedy stressed his character, assisted by those in the press who reported stories about his World War II heroism. While he was serving in the South Pacific aboard the USS PT-109, a Japanese destroyer rammed his ship and snapped it in two. Kennedy rescued several of his crewmates from certain death. Then he swam from island to island until he found a group of friendly natives who delivered a distress message Kennedy had carved into a coconut to an American naval base. Although both candidates were seen as moderates on nearly every policy issue of the time, each hailed from different backgrounds. Kennedy was from a wealthy background and graduated from Harvard University. Nixon painted himself the average American, growing up poor in California, and working his way through Whittier College. The combination of New Englander John F. Kennedy and Texan Lyndon B. Johnson created what some called a "Boston-Austin connection" that helped balance the Democratic ticket geographically. In an attempt to broaden his base, Kennedy named one of his opponents for the Democratic nomination his Vice-President. Lyndon Johnson was older and much more experienced in the Senate. Johnson was from Texas, an obvious attempt by Kennedy to shore up his potential weaknesses in the South. Nixon named Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as his running mate to attack Kennedy in his region of greatest strength. In such a close contest, every event matters. Many analysts suggest that the decisive battle in the campaign was waged during the televised Presidential debates. Kennedy arrived for the debates well-tanned and well-rested from Florida, while Nixon was recovering from a knee injury he suffered in a tiresome whistle-stop campaign. The Democrat was extremely telegenic and comfortable before the camera. Radio listeners of the first debate narrowly awarded Nixon a victory, while the larger television audience believed Kennedy won by a wide margin. When the votes were tallied in November, Kennedy earned 303 electoral votes, while Nixon earned 219. Kennedy polled only about 49.7% of the popular vote, more votes than Nixon out of over 68 million votes cast. The electoral college awarded the election to Kennedy by a margin, despite Nixon winning more states than Kennedy.

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Chapter 2 : Carl M. Brauer (Author of John F. Kennedy and the Second Reconstruction)

Get this from a library! John F. Kennedy and the second reconstruction. [Carl M Brauer] -- Analyzes Kennedy's motives and assesses his accomplishments and short-comings in the area of Civil Rights.

While African-American Members of Congress from this era played prominent roles in advocating for reform, it was largely the efforts of everyday Americans who protested segregation that prodded a reluctant Congress to pass landmark civil rights legislation in the s. Among its recommendations were the creation of a permanent FEPC, the establishment of a permanent Civil Rights Commission, the creation of a civil rights division in the U. Department of Justice, and the enforcement of federal anti-lynching laws and desegregation in interstate transportation. In , President Truman signed Executive Order , desegregating the military. Senator Strom Thurmond as its presidential candidate in Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts observed. The federal courts also carved out a judicial beachhead for civil rights activists. Supreme Court, by an 8 to 1 vote, outlawed the white primary, which by excluding blacks from participating in the Democratic Party primary in southern states had effectively disfranchised them since the early s. A decade later, the high court under Chief Justice Earl Warren handed down a unanimous decision in *Brown v. Board of Education U. Brown* sparked a revolution in civil rights with its plainspoken ruling that separate was inherently unequal. House of Representatives About this object Howard Smith of Virginia, chairman of the House Rules Committee, routinely used his influential position to thwart civil rights legislation. Smith often shuttered committee operations by retreating to his rural farm to avoid deliberations on pending reform bills. However, Congress lagged behind the presidency, the judiciary, and, often, public sentiment during much of the postwar civil rights movement. Southerners continued to exert nearly untrammelled influence as committee chairmen coinciding with the apex of congressional committee influence in the House and the Senate , in an era when Democrats controlled the House almost exclusively. In the 84th Congress " , for instance, when Democrats regained the majority after a brief period of Republican control and embarked on 40 consecutive years of rule, 12 of the 19 House committees, including some of the most influential panels "Education and Labor, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rules, and Ways and Means" were chaired by southerners, who were largely unsympathetic to black civil rights. Several factors prevented the few African Americans in Congress from playing prominent legislative roles in institutional efforts to pass the major acts of , , and Black Members were too scarce to alter institutional processes or form a consequential voting bloc. Until the fall elections, there were only five African Americans in Congress: Dawson, Powell, Diggs, Nix, and Hawkins. John Conyers joined the House in and Brooke entered the Senate in Yet while they were determined, energetic, and impassioned, there were too few African Americans in Congress to drive a policy agenda. Moreover, black Members themselves disagreed as to the best method to achieve civil rights advances, and individual legislative styles, conflicting loyalties party versus activist agendas , and personality differences circumscribed their ability to craft a black issues agenda. Consequently, their uncoordinated and sporadic actions mitigated their potential effect. At key moments, some were excluded from the process or were inexplicably absent. Their symbolic leader, Powell, was too polarizing a figure for House leaders to accord him a highly visible role in the process. This perhaps explains why the Harlem Representative, despite his public passion for racial justice and his ability to deliver legislation through the Education and Labor Committee, was sometimes unusually detached from the legislative process. Her act of civil disobedience galvanized the U. Congress later honored Parks with a Congressional Gold Medal and by making her the first woman to lie in honor in the Capitol Rotunda after her death. Above, Parks rides on a desegregated bus. With few well-placed allies, civil rights initiatives faced an imposing gauntlet in a congressional committee system stacked with southern racial conservatives. Under the leadership of Chairman Emanuel Celler for most of this period, the House Judiciary Committee offered reformers a largely friendly and liberal forum. But no matter how much support the rank-and-file membership provided, any measure that passed out of Judiciary was sent to the House Rules Committee, which directed

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legislation onto the floor and structured bills for debate. Chaired by arch segregationist Howard Smith of Virginia, this hugely influential panel became the killing ground for a long parade of civil rights proposals. Measures were watered down or were never considered. The filibuster, a Senate practice that allowed a Senator or a group of Senators to prevent a vote on a bill, became the chief weapon of civil rights opponents. In this era, too, Senate rules were modified, raising the bar needed to achieve cloture, i. Influential southern Senators held key positions in the upper chamber and, not surprisingly, were among the most skilled parliamentarians. Vardaman or Theodore Bilbo. Between and more than civil rights measures were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but only one was reported back to the full Senate. The episode riveted national attention on violence against blacks in the South. Eisenhower condemning the violence. Despite such official intransigence, the nonviolent civil rights movementâ€”contrasting sharply with the vicious southern backlash against itâ€”transformed public opinion. Driven increasingly by external events in the midsâ€”the Brown v. The protest began after the arrest of Rosa Parks, a seamstress and a member of the NAACP who defied local ordinances in December by refusing to yield her seat on the bus to a white man and move to the rear of the vehicle. Racial violence in the South, which amounted to domestic terrorism against blacks, continued into the middle of the 20th century and powerfully shaped public opinion. Though more sporadic than before, beatings, cross burnings, lynchings, and myriad other forms of white-on-black intimidation went largely unpunished. Nearly African Americans are thought to have been lynched between and , but that figure likely underrepresents the actual number. They had never seen a black member of Congress. Blacks came by the truckloads. Never before had a member of Congress put his life on the line protecting the constitutional rights of blacks. Justice Department probe of the defrauding of black Mississippi voters, proposed to unseat the Members of the Mississippi delegation to the U. Known as a political maverick, Powell had backed Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson in , but broke with Stevenson in because of his ambivalent position on civil rights. Powell attached his amendment to a variety of legislative measures, beginning with a school lunch program bill that passed the House on June 4, Johnson , a civil rights bill began to move through Congress. Southern opponents such as Senators Russell and Eastland, realizing that some kind of legislation was imminent, slowed and weakened reform through the amendment process. The House passed the measure by a wide margin, to 97, though southern opponents managed to excise voting protections from the original language. Powell particularly aimed at southern amendments that preserved trials by local juries because all-white juries since blacks were excluded from the voting process, they were also barred from jury duty ensured easy acquittals for white defendants accused of crimes against blacks. Sit-ins like this one took a toll on segregated businesses across the South. Many establishments relented and ended segregation practices because of the ensuing loss of business. The resulting law, signed by President Eisenhower in early September , was the first major civil rights measure passed since The act established the U. Commission on Civil Rights CCR for two years and created a civil rights division in the Justice Department, but its powers to enforce voting laws and punish the disfranchisement of black voters were feeble, as the commission noted in A year later, the Civil Rights Act of P. However, southerners managed to strike a far-reaching provision to send registrars into southern states to oversee voter enrollment. Though southern Members were heartened by these successes, consequential internal congressional reforms promised to end obstructionism. The support of moderate Republicans presaged the development of a coalition that would undercut the power of southern racial conservatives and pass sweeping civil rights laws. This photograph showed the view from over the shoulder of the Abraham Lincoln statue while marchers gathered along the length of the Reflecting Pool. Pressure for change, as it did throughout the Second Reconstruction, came from outside the institution. By , the need for a major civil rights bill weighed heavily on Congress and the John F. Protests at lunch counters in Greensboro, North Carolina, in were followed in by attempts to desegregate interstate buses by the Freedom Riders, who were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Bull Connor unleashed police dogs, and high-powered hoses on protesters. The images coming out of the Deep South horrified Americans from all walks of life. In August , King and other civil rights leaders organized the

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largest-ever march on Washington, DC. A reluctant Kennedy administration began coordinating with congressional allies to pass a significant reform bill. McCulloch and Celler forged a coalition of moderate Republicans and northern Democrats while deflecting southern amendments determined to cripple the bill. In scope and effect, the act was among the most far-reaching pieces of legislation in U. It contained sections prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations Title II ; state and municipal facilities, including schools Titles III and IV ; and “incorporating the Powell Amendment” in any program receiving federal aid Title V. President Johnson and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana tapped Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to build Senate support for the measure and fend off the efforts of a determined southern minority to stall it. President Johnson signed the bill P. The legislation suspended the use of literacy tests and voter disqualification devices for five years, authorized the use of federal examiners to supervise voter registration in states that used tests or in which less than half the voting-eligible residents registered or voted, directed the U. Attorney General to institute proceedings against use of poll taxes, and provided criminal penalties for violations of the act. Passage of the Civil Rights Act of dealt the deathblow to southern congressional opposition. On March 7, , marchers led by future U. As with the brutality in Birmingham, public reaction was swift and, if possible, even more powerful. The sight of them rolling over us like human tanks was something that had never been seen before. A bill moved through both chambers that suspended the use of literacy tests for a five-year period and provided for sending federal poll watchers and voting registrars to states with persistent patterns of voting discrimination. It required Justice Department pre-clearance of any change to election statutes. Joined by Representatives Diggs, Hawkins, and Powell, Conyers had visited Selma in February as part of a Member congressional delegation that investigated voting discrimination. An amended conference report passed both chambers by wide margins and President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of P. The measure dramatically increased voter registration in the short term. By , 60 percent of all southern blacks were registered. In Mississippi, for instance, where less than 7 percent of African Americans qualified to vote in , 59 percent were on voter rolls by In southern states, particularly in cities such as Atlanta, Houston, and Memphis, the creation of districts with a majority of African-American constituents propelled greater numbers of African Americans into Congress by the early s. In northern urban areas, too, the growing influence of black voters reshaped Congress. Blacks constituted a growing percentage of the population of major U. Louis , and Shirley Chisholm Brooklyn were elected to Congress from redrawn majority-black districts in which white incumbents chose not to run. Having secured a measure of political rights, black leaders now emphasized the importance of equal economic and educational opportunity. Congressional action in this area was measured; the national mood and major events had begun to turn against reform.

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Chapter 3 : The Election of [calendrierdelascience.com]

*John F. Kennedy and the Second Reconstruction (Contemporary American History Series) [Carl M. Brauer] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Analyzes Kennedy's motives and assesses his accomplishments and shortcomings in the area of Civil Rights.*

In broad daylight, in front of hundreds of witnesses, a president is murdered. An act of horrific violence. Is he really dead? I mean, who did this. Within hours, a suspect is arrested: But two days later, he, himself, is killed. That was really the origin of a lot of conspiracy thinking. Since that time, millions of Americans have been convinced that the assassination was not the work of one man but a conspiracy. Can modern forensic science and ballistics crack the case. Now, for the first time, using state-of-the-art technology, NOVA brings together a team of experts to analyze the gun, the bullets, the crime scene. Two shooters in the plaza. In the New Mexico desert, firearms experts tackle an old case that has never really gone cold: In , one investigation found there was no conspiracy; 15 years later, a second investigation said there was. Could more sophisticated forensic science provide new insights and uncover the truth about J. These men believe it can. Luke Haag has been a forensic scientist for 47 years. His specialty is firearms. My dad is in this business, and I grew up, even in grade school, going out and helping him with casework and research involving firearms. He also teaches shooting reconstruction, all over the world. The Kennedy assassination is, unfortunately, not as easy, in a way. It might seem that reconstructing the Kennedy shooting, which happened in broad daylight, should be simple. There were hundreds of spectators there, some 30 people taking photographs, over 50 law enforcement people in Dealey Plaza. You would think it would be the easiest case in the world to solve. Among the witnesses is a dress manufacturer with an eight millimeter movie camera: He shoots 26 seconds that have become the most studied home movie in history. Ultimately, the film becomes the crucial piece of visual evidence in the assassination investigation. Yet, despite the evidence and witnesses, the J. The Kennedy assassination is a lot like a Rorschach test: Everything about the assassination which points to Lee Harvey Oswald, I can share with you an alternative explanation which speaks to the possibility of a conspiracy. So now, Luke and Mike Haag are focusing on the gun, bullets and crime scene to try and reconstruct one of the most notorious crimes of the 20th century. It happened in Dallas, on November 22, , a Friday. I remember where I was, I was with my future wife, coming out of a music class. I was in kindergarten, and I remember my teacher burst into the room crying. I was with Bobby Kennedy the day of the assassination, in a meeting, and we broke for lunch. I was at Love Field. I was on the left runningboard of the follow-up car, immediately behind the presidential vehicle. All of a sudden, I heard an explosive noise over my right shoulder. And I saw the president grabbed at his throat, and I knew something was wrong. I jumped off the runningboard of the follow-up car and ran toward the presidential vehicle. As I was running, they tell me there was another shot. It hit the President in the head, and then it exploded out the right side of his head. Blood and brain matter and bone fragments sprayed out across the people in the car, across the trunk, myself and Mrs. Kennedy came out on the trunk. I grabbed her and I put her in the back seat. And I screamed at the driver to get us to a hospital. At 80 miles an hour, with Clint Hill sprawled across the trunk, they head for Parkland Hospital. And so I took off my suit coat. I covered up his head and his upper back and when I did that she let go. And we rushed him into the emergency room. The Dallas doctors try to save him. It was a hopeless case. There was simply no possibility. Texas Governor John Connally is also wounded; he will recover. Back at the crime scene, witnesses point to the Texas School Book Depository. As police search the building, a TV news cameraman shoots this footage. Deputy Sherriff Luke Mooney, within about 45 minutes of the shooting, discovered three empty rifle cartridges. The fired cartridge can be tested and linked to a specific gun. The cartridge case holds the bullet, gunpowder and a primer. When the firing pin strikes the primer, it creates a spark, igniting the powder, which accelerates the bullet through the barrel. After the bullet leaves, the empty cartridge case is ejected from the gun so the next cartridge can be loaded. The process of loading, firing and ejecting marks the cartridge case with tiny scratches

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and gouges that can be seen under a microscope. Markings similar to these can prove the three empty cartridge cases were fired by a rifle, also found on the sixth floor. It was only about 10 minutes later that the rifle location was found. A Mannlicher-Carcano wedged between two stacks of boxes. Hidell, an alias used by Lee Harvey Oswald. The Carcano is a military rifle, something that might be popular with gun collectors but is almost never seen by homicide detectives. Robert Frazier, the F. They had no ammunition for this kind of gun in their reference collection. This is the F. Might this highly unusual rifle have characteristics that can shed light on the Kennedy case? Luke and Mike Haag acquire one of these rifles for testing. This is the 6. It has an offset, inexpensive telescopic sight. By comparison, the bolt-action Carcano is slow and clumsy. So why would any assassin choose the Carcano. This was basically a little less than 13 dollars for the rifle, and a little more than seven dollars for the scope. And as far as the awkwardness of it: As they test the Carcano, Luke Haag discovers the bullet may be even more unusual than the rifle itself. Here are four typical military bullets from the first and second World War. The Carcano is basically a cylinder. The cylindrical shape, with straight sides and no taper or sharp point, affects how the bullet interacts with the rifling, spiral ridges in the wall of the barrel that spin the bullet for stability. Pointed bullets have much less surface area contacting the barrel, so they tend to be less stable as they exit the gun. The Carcano bullet, the rifling begins grabbing it clear up here at the nose. As reporters swarm in, Dallas homicide cops keep working the biggest case of their lives. They had the case sewed up in an excellent way within two days of the incident. I give them high marks. I figure we have sufficient evidence to convict him. The key evidence, essentially all of it, would have been admissible at trial. Police are also learning more about Lee Harvey Oswald. Was he put up to this by the Russians? As a nation, we would have to take retribution. We would have to fire back, if they killed our president. Harvey Oswald has been shot. On live television, Oswald is shot and killed by Jack Ruby, a strip club owner with a long arrest record. An assassination that came out of nowhere, that had no explanation, now gets weirder and weirder. Now there will be no trial, no answers to the questions: Did he have help? Did Jack Ruby silence him as part of a conspiracy. Pollsters go into the field, and, within a week, 60 percent of respondents are saying more than one person was responsible.

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Chapter 4 : John F. Kennedy and the Second Reconstruction (Book Review)

John F. Kennedy and the second reconstruction. by Brauer, Carl M., Publication date Topics Kennedy, John F. , African Americans.

Assassination Background President John F. Kennedy decided to travel to Texas to smooth over frictions in the Democratic Party between liberals Ralph Yarborough and Don Yarborough no relation and conservative John Connally. Polaroid photo by Mary Moorman taken a fraction of a second after the fatal shot detail. Secret Service Special Agent Clint Hill shields the occupants of the Presidential limousine moments after the fatal shots. Witness Howard Brennan sitting in the identical spot across from the Texas School Book Depository four months after the assassination. Circle "A" indicates where he saw Oswald fire a rifle at the motorcade. The assassination site on Elm Street in A white arrow indicates the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, and the white arrow on Elm Street is the spot where Kennedy was struck in the head. The structure to the right of the depository is the Dal-Tex Building. The itinerary was designed to serve as a meandering mile km route between the two places, and the motorcade vehicles could be driven slowly within the allotted time. Special Agent Winston G. Sorrels, Special Agent in charge of the Dallas office, were the most active in planning the actual motorcade route. On November 14, both men attended a meeting at Love Field and drove over the route that Sorrels believed was best suited for the motorcade. For the return trip, the agents selected a more direct route, which was approximately four miles, or 6. The planned route to the Trade Mart was widely reported in Dallas newspapers several days before the event, for the benefit of people who wished to view the motorcade. The Main Street section of the route precluded a direct turn onto the Fort Worth Turnpike exit which served also as the Stemmons Freeway exit , which was the route to the Trade Mart, as this exit was only accessible from Elm Street. Therefore, the planned motorcade route included a short one-block turn at the end of the downtown segment of Main Street, onto Houston Street for one block northward, before turning again west onto Elm, that way they could proceed through Dealey Plaza before exiting Elm onto the Stemmons Freeway. Nellie Connally, the First Lady of Texas, turned around to the President, who was sitting behind her, and commented, "Mr. Suddenly, shots were fired at President Kennedy as his motorcade continued down Elm Street. Many bystanders later said that they heard what they first thought to either be a firecracker or the backfire of one of the vehicles shortly after the President had begun waving. Kennedy all turned abruptly from looking to their left to looking to their right, between Zapruder film frames and Connally testified that he immediately recognized the sound as that of a high-powered rifle, then he turned his head and torso rightward, attempting to see President Kennedy behind him. Governor Connally testified he could not see the President, so he then started to turn forward again turning from his right to his left. The governor also testified that when his head was facing about 20 degrees left of center, [27] he was hit in his upper right back by a bullet that he did not hear get fired. The doctor who operated on Connally measured his head at the time he was hit as having turned 27 degrees left of center. Connally testified that just after hearing a loud, frightening noise that came from somewhere behind her and to her right, she turned toward President Kennedy and saw him raise up his arms and elbows, with his hands in front of his face and throat. She then heard another gunshot and then Governor Connally yelling. According to the Warren Commission [34] and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, [35] Kennedy was waving to the crowds on his right with his right arm upraised on the side of the limo when a shot entered his upper back, penetrated his neck and slightly damaged a spinal vertebra and the top of his right lung. The bullet exited his throat nearly centerline just beneath his larynx and nicked the left side of his suit tie knot. He raised his elbows and clenched his fists in front of his face and neck, then leaned forward and left. Kennedy, facing him, then put her arms around him in concern. The bullet created an oval-shaped entry wound, impacted and destroyed four inches of his right fifth rib, and exited his chest just below his right nipple. This created a two-and-a-half inch oval-shaped air-sucking chest wound. That same bullet then entered his arm just above his right wrist and

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cleanly shattered his right radius bone into eight pieces. The bullet exited just below the wrist at the inner side of his right palm and finally lodged in his left inner thigh. The Commission made no conclusion as to whether this was the second or third bullet fired. The presidential limousine then passed in front of the John Neely Bryan north pergola concrete structure. The two investigative committees concluded that the second shot to hit the president entered the rear of his head the House Select Committee placed the entry wound four inches higher than the Warren Commission placed it and passed in fragments through his skull; this created a large, "roughly ovular" [sic] hole on the rear, right side of the head. Hill testified that he heard one shot, then, as documented in other films and concurrent with Zapruder frame , he jumped off into Elm Street and ran forward to try to get on the limousine and protect the President; Hill testified to the Warren Commission that after he jumped into Elm Street, he heard two more shots. Kennedy returned to her seat, and he clung to the car as it exited Dealey Plaza and accelerated, speeding to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Kennedy crawled back into her limousine seat, both Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally heard her repeatedly say, "They have killed my husband. I have his brains in my hand. I love you, Jack. Doctors later stated that after the Governor was shot, his wife pulled him onto her lap, and the resulting posture helped close his front chest wound, which was causing air to be sucked directly into his chest around his collapsed right lung. James Tague was a spectator and witness to the assassination. When Tague pointed to where he had been standing, the police officer noticed a bullet smear on a nearby curb. When the Commission counsel pressed him to be more specific, Tague testified that he was wounded by the second shot. The presidential limousine passed by the grassy knoll to the north of Elm Street at the time of the fatal head shot. As the motorcade left Dealey Plaza, police officers and spectators ran up the grassy hill and from the triple underpass, to the area behind a five-foot 1. No sniper was found there. Holland, who had been watching the motorcade on the triple underpass, testified that "immediately" after the shots were fired, he saw a puff of smoke arising from the trees right by the stockade fence and then ran around the corner where the overpass joined the fence, but did not see anyone running from that area. That included a middle-aged man and a younger man, standing 10 to 15 feet 3. At the time of the shooting, he saw "something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around", which he could not identify. Bowers testified that one or both of the men were still there when motorcycle officer Clyde Haygood ran up the grassy knoll to the back of the fence. He said he had seen the same man looking out the window minutes earlier. Most witnesses recalled that the second and third shots were bunched together. According to witness Helen Markam, Tippit had spotted Oswald walking along a sidewalk in the residential neighborhood of Oak Cliff , [65] three miles from Dealey Plaza. Officer Tippit had earlier received a radio message that gave a description of the suspect being sought in the assassination, and he called Oswald over to the patrol car. Markam testified that after an exchange of words, Tippit got out of his car and Oswald shot him four times. Oswald was next seen by shoe store manager Johnny Brewer "ducking into" the entrance alcove of his store. Suspicious of this activity, Brewer watched Oswald continue up the street and slip into the nearby Texas Theatre without paying. McDonald, who was one of the arresting officers, Oswald resisted arrest and was attempting to draw his pistol when he was struck and forcibly restrained by the police. Two days after the assassination, as he was being escorted to a car in the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters for the transfer from the city jail to the county jail, Oswald was fatally shot by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby. The incident was broadcast live on American television at CST on Sunday, November Earl Rose at 2: The stated cause of death in the autopsy report was "hemorrhage secondary to gunshot wound of the chest". Kennedy the discomfiture of coming back to trial. Hidell" and delivered to a post office in Dallas where Oswald had rented a post-office box. Johnson being sworn in as U. Jacqueline right , still in her blood-soaked clothes not visible in picture , looks on. The President was pronounced dead at 1: His casket was then loaded onto Air Force One through the rear door, where it remained at the rear of the passenger compartment in place of a removed row of seats. The choice of autopsy hospital in the Washington, D. Kennedy, on the basis that John F. Kennedy had been a naval officer during World War II. State funeral of John F. Kennedy The state funeral took place in Washington, D. Recordings of the assassination No radio or television stations broadcast the assassination

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live. Members of the media who were with the motorcade were riding at the rear of the procession. The Dallas police were recording their radio transmissions over two individual channels. This famous film footage was taken by garment manufacturer and amateur cameraman Abraham Zapruder , and became known as the Zapruder film. Frame enlargements from the Zapruder film were published by Life magazine shortly after the assassination. The footage was first shown publicly as a film at the trial of Clay Shaw in , and on television in Amateur movies taken by Orville Nix , Marie Muchmore shown on television in New York on November 26, , [] [] [] and photographer Charles Bronson captured the fatal shot, although at a greater distance than Zapruder did. Other motion picture films were taken in Dealey Plaza at or around the time of the shooting by Robert Hughes, F. Ike Altgens was the lone professional photographer in Dealey Plaza who was not in the press cars; he was a photo editor for the Associated Press in Dallas. An unidentified woman, nicknamed by researchers as the Babushka Lady , might have been filming the Presidential motorcade during the assassination. She was seen apparently doing so on film and in photographs taken by the others. Previously unknown color footage filmed on the assassination day by George Jefferies was released on February 19, , by the Sixth Floor Museum. Official investigations Dallas Police After the Dallas Police arrested Oswald and collected physical evidence at the crime scenes, they held Oswald at their headquarters for interrogation. All afternoon, they asked Oswald about the Tippit shooting and the assassination of the President. Representatives of other law enforcement agencies were also present, including the FBI and the Secret Service, and occasionally participated in the questioning. When confronted with evidence that he could not explain, he resorted to statements that were found to be false. The FBI report claimed that the first shot hit President Kennedy, the second shot hit Governor Connally, and the third shot hit President Kennedy in the head, killing him. In contrast, the Warren Commission concluded that one of the three shots missed, one of the shots hit President Kennedy and then struck Governor Connally, and a third shot struck President Kennedy in the head, killing him. Warren Commission Main article: The Clark Panel determined that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and destroyed its upper right side.

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Chapter 5 : John F. Kennedy - policy, domestic, foreign, second

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His paternal grandfather P. Kennedy was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. His maternal grandfather and namesake John F. Fitzgerald served as a U. Congressman and was elected to two terms as Mayor of Boston. All four of his grandparents were children of Irish immigrants. Kennedy lived in Brookline for the first ten years of his life and attended the local St. In April , he had an appendectomy , after which he withdrew from Canterbury and recuperated at home. His older brother Joe Jr. They carried out their most notorious stunt by exploding a toilet seat with a powerful firecracker. In the ensuing chapel assembly, the strict headmaster, George St. John, brandished the toilet seat and spoke of certain "muckers" who would "spit in our sea". Ted was born the following year. In September , Kennedy made his first trip abroad when he traveled to London with his parents and his sister Kathleen. Ill-health forced his return to the United States in October of that year, when he enrolled late and attended Princeton University but had to leave after two months due to a gastrointestinal illness. He convalesced further at the family winter home in Palm Beach, then spent the spring of working as a ranch hand on the 40,acre Jay Six cattle ranch outside Benson, Arizona. I feel that Harvard can give me a better background and a better liberal education than any other university. I have always wanted to go there, as I have felt that it is not just another college, but is a university with something definite to offer. Then too, I would like to go to the same college as my father. Ambassador to the Court of St. When Kennedy was an upperclassman at Harvard, he began to take his studies more seriously and developed an interest in political philosophy. The thesis eventually became a bestseller under the title *Why England Slept*. While Kennedy became increasingly supportive of U. That fall, he enrolled at the Stanford Graduate School of Business and audited classes there. Navy Reserve " Main article: He exercised for months to straighten his back. He was commissioned an ensign on October 26, , [31] and joined the staff of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D. Accompanied by a female acquaintance from a wealthy Newport family, the couple had stopped in Middletown, Rhode Island at the cemetery where the decorated, naval spy , Commander Hugo W. Koehler , USN, had been buried the previous year. Ambling around the plots near the tiny St. Senator Claiborne Pell had become good friends and political allies, although they had been acquaintances since the mids during their " salad days " on the same Newport debutante party "circuit" and when Pell had dated Kathleen "Kick" Kennedy. During the trip south, he was hospitalized briefly in Jacksonville after diving into the cold water to unfoul a propeller. Thereafter, Kennedy was assigned duty in Panama and later in the Pacific theater , where he eventually commanded two more PT boats. Warfield expecting the arrival of the large Japanese Naval force that would pass on the evening of August 1. A lot of you men have families and some of you have children. What do you want to do? I have nothing to lose. They swam against a strong current, and once again Kennedy towed the badly burned motor machinist "Pappy" MacMahon by his life vest. The somewhat larger Olasana Island had ripe coconut trees, but still no fresh water. Kennedy and Ross found a small canoe, packages of crackers, candy and a fifty gallon drum of drinkable water left by the Japanese, which Kennedy paddled another half mile back to Olasana in the acquired canoe to provide his hungry crew. The plan was to attach one gunboat to each PT boat section to add gun range and power against barges and shore batteries which the 59 encountered on several occasions in mid October through mid November. The 59 acted as a shield from shore fire and protected them as they escaped on two rescue landing craft at the base of the Warrior River at Choiseul Island , taking ten marines aboard and delivering them to safety. After receiving treatment for his back injury, he was released from active duty in late His father also requested the Silver Star, which is awarded for gallantry in action, for his son. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. They cut my PT boat in half.

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Brauer, an American historian and biographer, is the author of many books, articles, and reference works. During his career, he has conducted hundreds of oral history interviews. Brauer was born in Jersey City where he attended public school. From to , he was a visiting assistant professor at the University of Missouri at Columbia and at Brown University. From to he was an assistant Carl M. From to he was an assistant professor of history at the University of Virginia, where he taught popular undergraduate and graduate courses in modern American history. It became the standard work on the Kennedy administration and civil rights and was adopted by many colleges and universities. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. There he wrote his first commissioned book, Presidential Transitions: It has been consulted by Presidential transition teams and by the press since and has been used in many courses on the Presidency. Kennedy School of Government. In this capacity, he managed a research and advocacy program related to public service careers, testified before Congress, and represented the project in print and broadcast media. In , Brauer joined the Winthrop Group, a business history consulting firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Two years later, he established his own office as a freelance historian and biographer, in Belmont, Massachusetts. Since , he has written commissioned histories for health care institutions, professional service firms, and business corporations. He has also written biographies, edited memoirs and conducted oral history projects. Memoirs of David R. Pokross ; New England Deaconess Hospital: Brauer is married to Nancy J. Schieffelin, an artist and clinical social worker. They are the parents of two adult sons. Brauer has been an elected member of Belmont Town Meeting since He was president of the local community arts center and he was a founder and board member of the local education foundation. He is a member of the Belmont Hill Club.

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