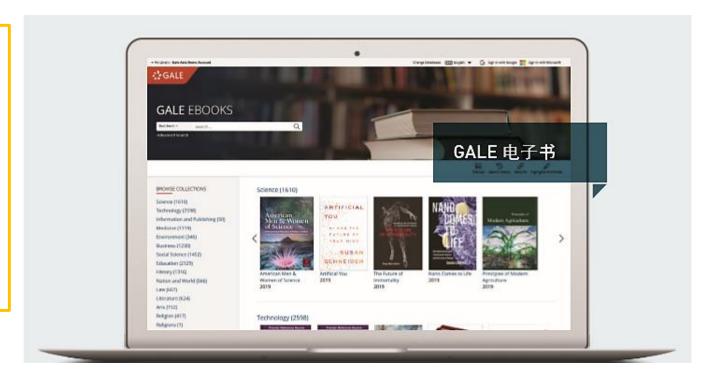




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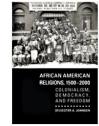
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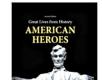
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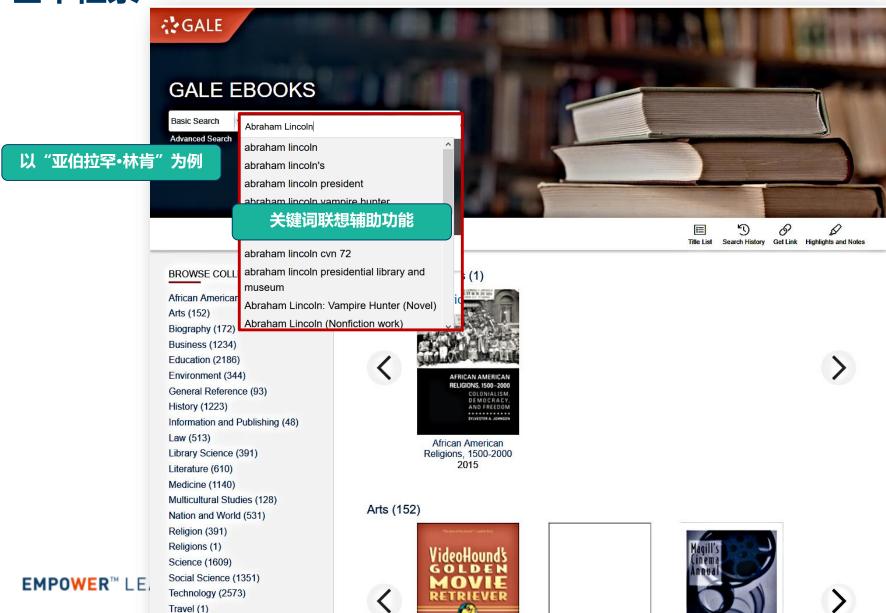






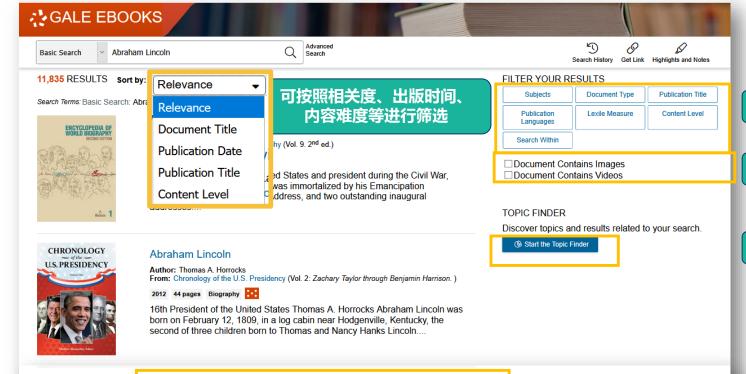


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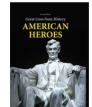




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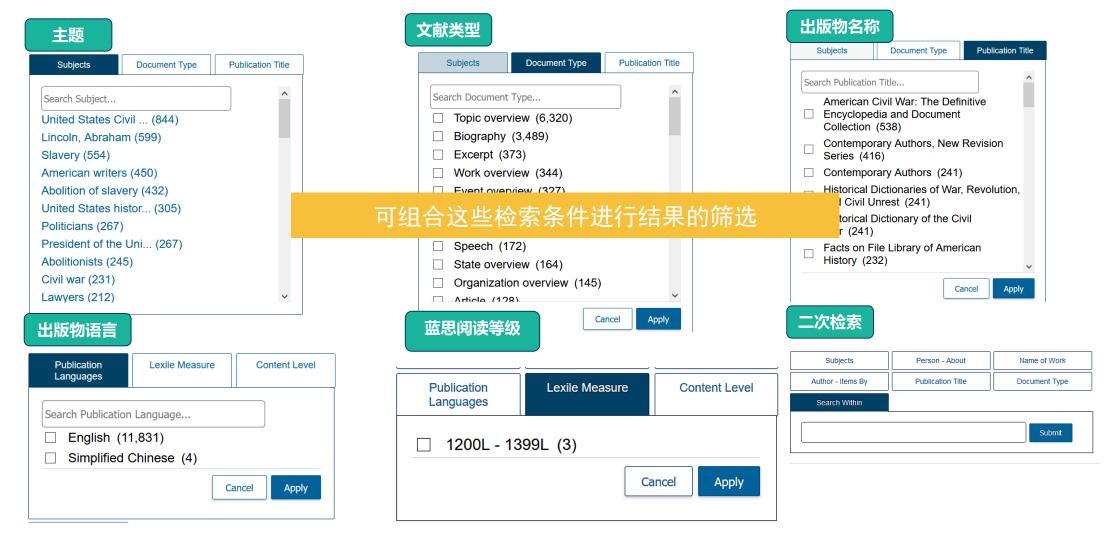
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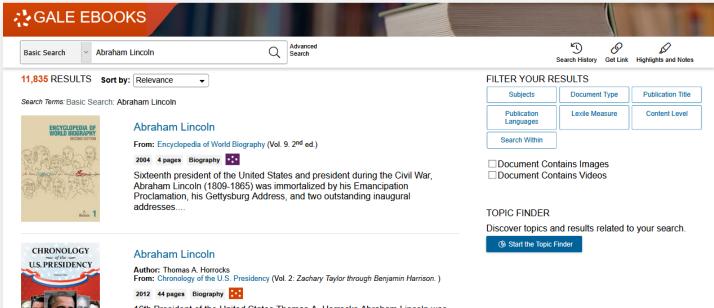


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Lincoln, Abraham

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The future president had a brother, Thomas, who died in infancy. His sister, Sarah (called Sally), was two years older than he. Much has been made in literature of his log-cabin birth and the poverty and degradation of Lincoln's childhood, but his father—a skilled carpenter—was never abjectly poor. The boy, however, did not aspire to become either a farmer or a carpenter. A highly intelligent and inquisitive youth he considered many vocations before he decided upon the practice of law.

In Kentucky during his first seven years, and in Indiana until he became an adult, Lincoln received only the rudiments of a formal education, about a year in total. Nevertheless, he was able to read, write, and speak effectively, largely through self-education and regular practice. He grew to be approximately six feet, four inches tall and 185 pounds in weight. He was angular and dark-complected, with features that became familiar to later generations.

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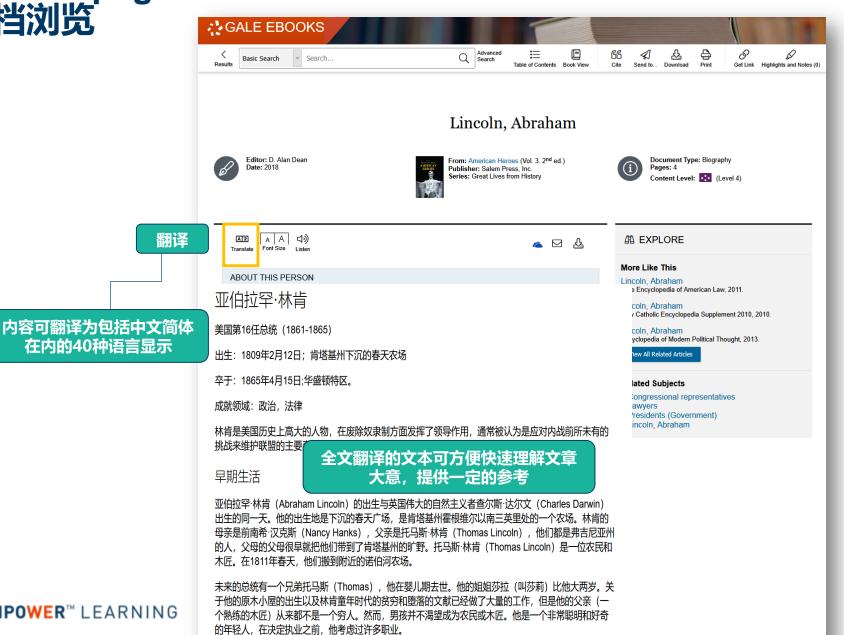
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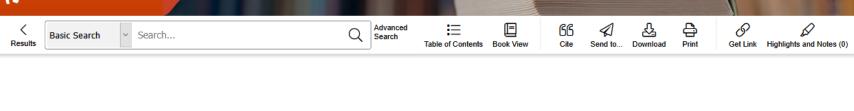
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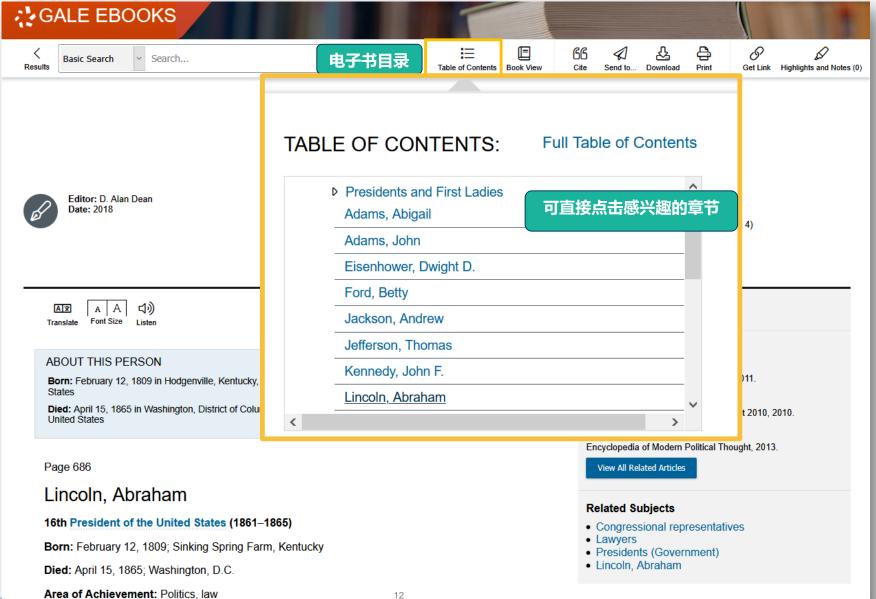




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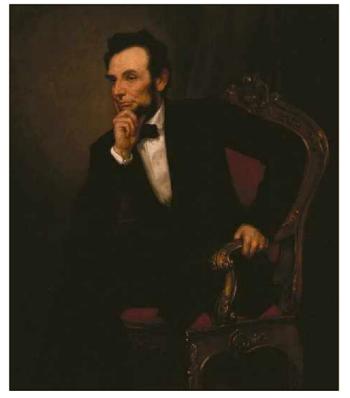
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information and ideas he could get from ano force and forcing his advisors to debate their ideas in his presence, he chose to blockade Cuba and threaten Khrushchev, keeping in reserve an air attack on the missile sites. Khrushchev withdrew the missiles and countless millions around the world were relieved that no nuclear war took

et every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of libenty."

Kennedy learned from the Cuban missile crisis. Afterward he was interested in "peace as a process," as he put it in the spring of 1963: the United States and the Soviet Union had to find ways to end the nuclear threat. Kennedy established a "hotline" for communication between the White House and the Kremlin and negotiated a treaty that stopped American and Russian outdoor nuclear tests, reducing radioactivity in the atmosphere. It is this, Kennedy's admirers say, that indicates how he would have acted in a second term. Yet Kennedy also listened to advisers who insisted that the United States send troops to Vietnam to go into combat and show the South Vietnamese army how to fight. Skeptical, Kennedy agreed, saying that if this did not work he could change his mind and withdraw the American forces.

Tragically, Kennedy did not live to follow that plan. In Dallas on a trip to heal a split among the Texas Democrats, he was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

Kennedy represented a new generation in American polities, for whom World War II and the Cold War were the major events, rather than the 1920s and the Depression of the 1930s. He brought with him a style different from that of Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, a contemporary style without formality and with wry, self-deprecatory humor. While his actual accomplishments were limited largely to proposing domestic legislation and to steps toward détente in foreign policy, he inspired millions in the United States and abroad to reach toward new goals in a spirit of confidence that they could make a difference. As did another assassinated president, Abraham Lincoln, Kennedy left a legacy of

Kennedy has remained one of the most admired and highly rated American presidents of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The year 2013 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Kennedy assassination, a pivotal event in the minds of these who remember where they were when it happened as well as those who were born long after it took place. A poll conducted by Peter Hart and Geoffiey Garin around the time of the fiftieth anniversary revealed that 75 percent of respondents surveyed questioned the Warren Commission's finding that the assassination was the work of a single gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald

Robert W. Sellen

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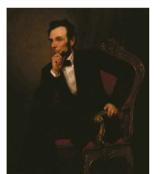
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Abroham Lincoln (Wikimedia Commons)

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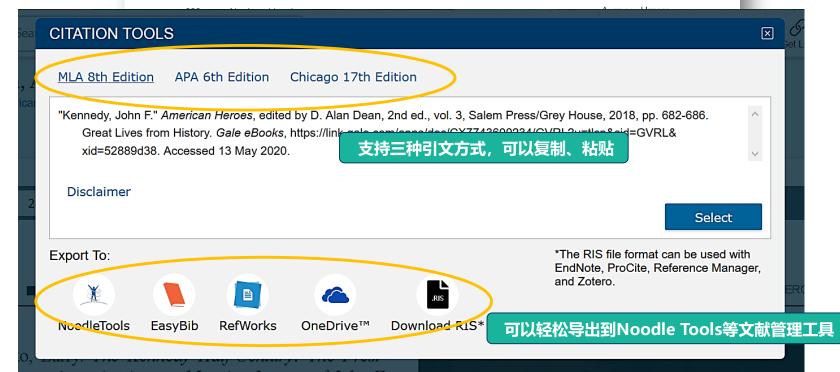
Moving with his family to Spencer County, Indiana, in December, 1816, Lincoln learned to use the American long ax efficiently on the Pigeon Creek Farm, where his father constructed another simple log cabin. He grew strong physically, and, largely through books he was able to borrow from neighbors, he grew strong mentally as well. The death of his mother from "the mills sick" in the summer of 1818 left both the boy and his sister emotion ally depressed until the arrival of their stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, from Elizabethtown, Kentucky. This strong and resourceful widow brought love and direction back to Lincoln's life and introduced him to her lively children, Elizabeth, Matilda, and John D. Johnston, then aged twelve, eight, and five, respectively.

While in Indiana, Lincoln was employed in 1827 as a ferryman on Anderson Creek and on the Ohio River intowhich it flowed. Then, in cooperation with Allen Gentry and at the behest of Gentry's father, he took a flatboat full



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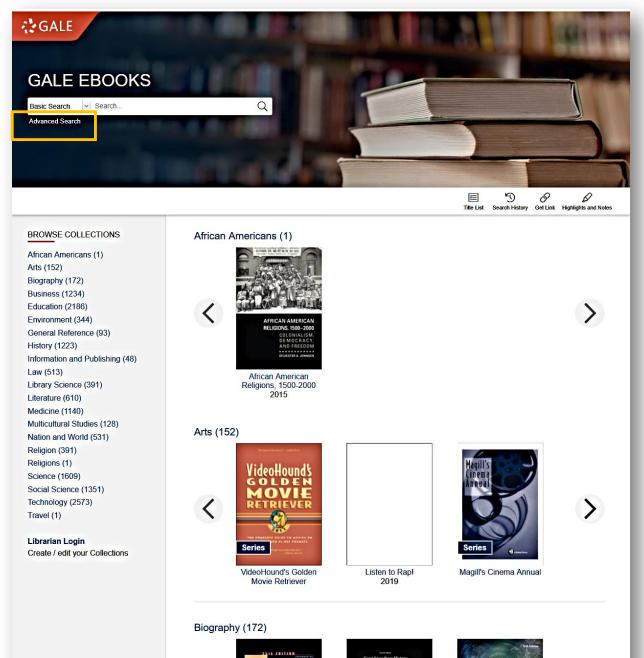




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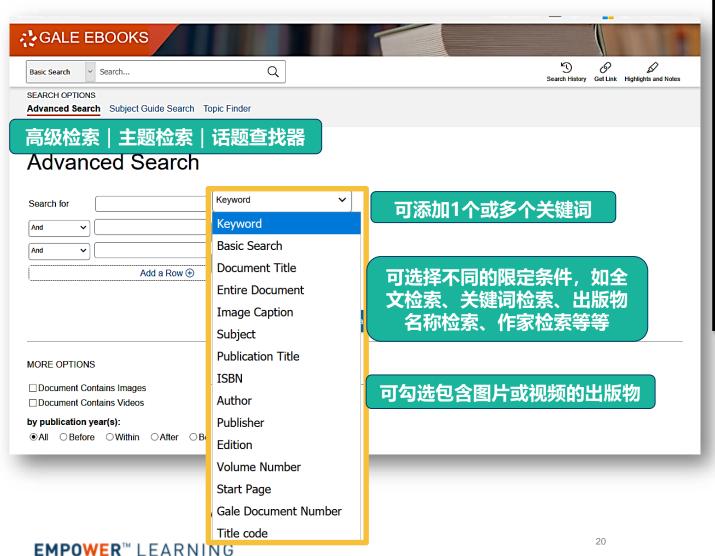


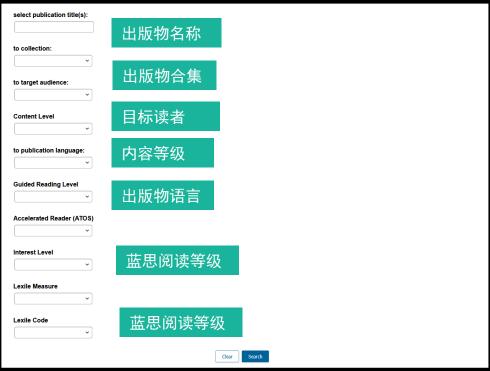














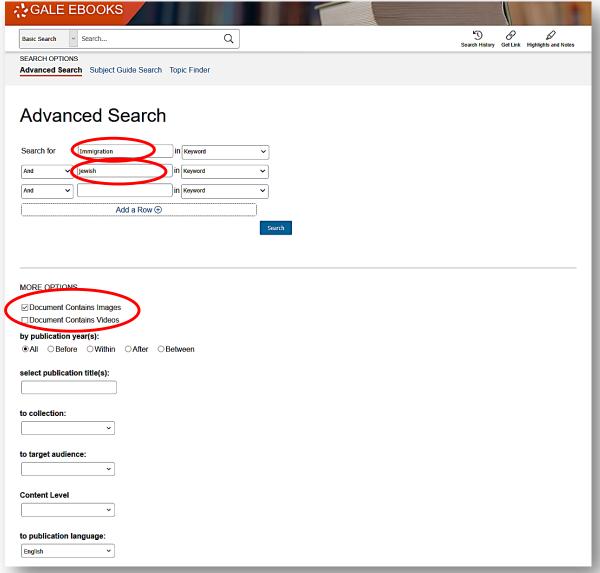
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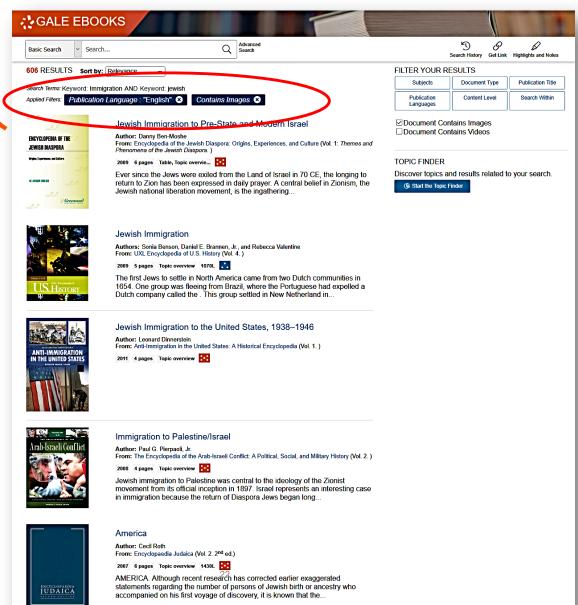
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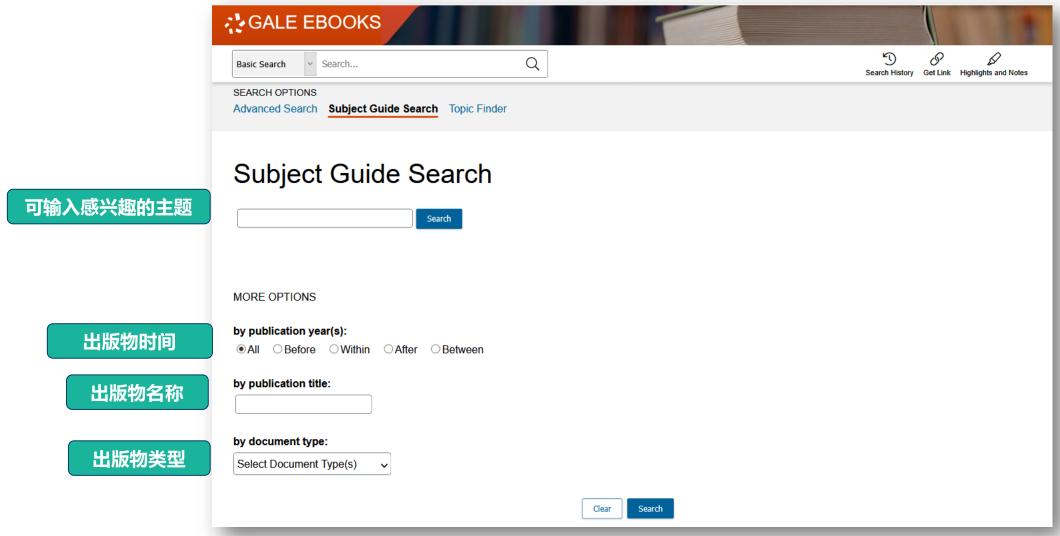
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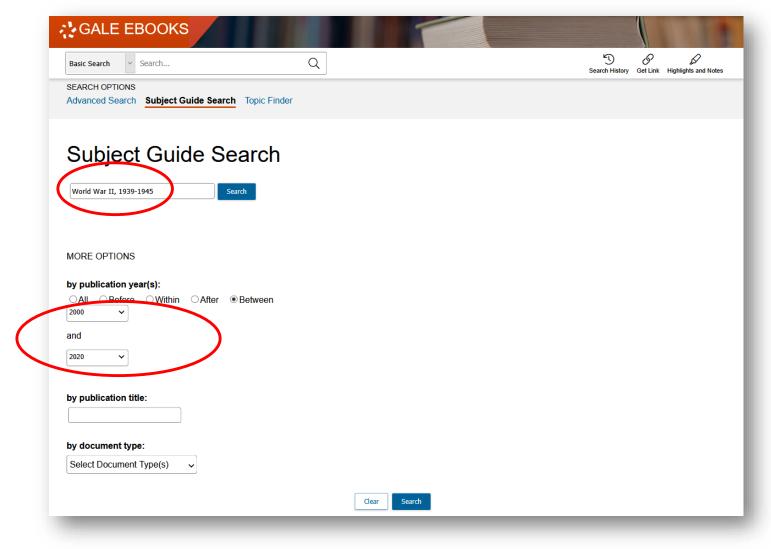
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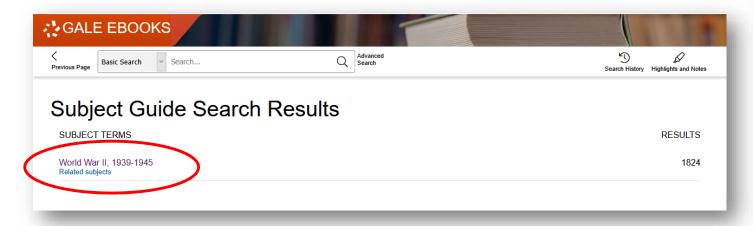
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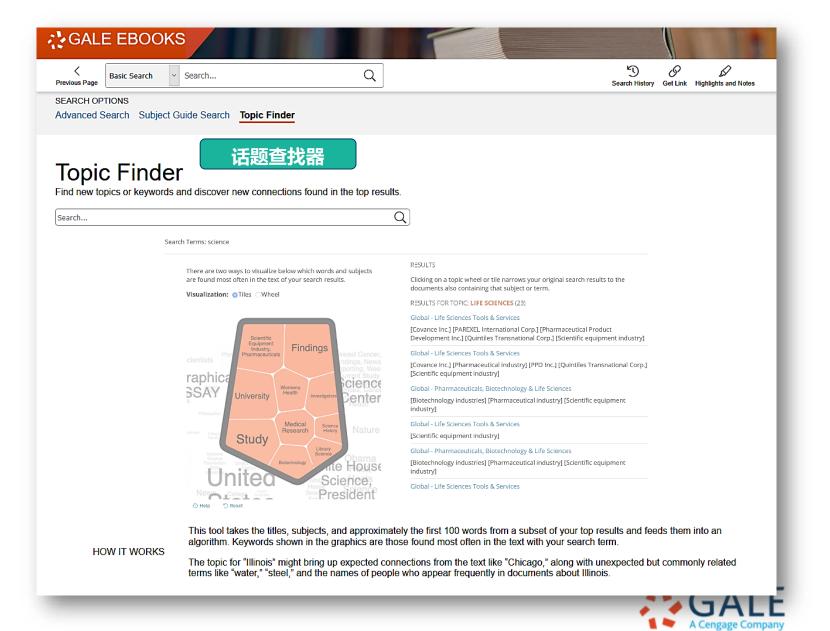


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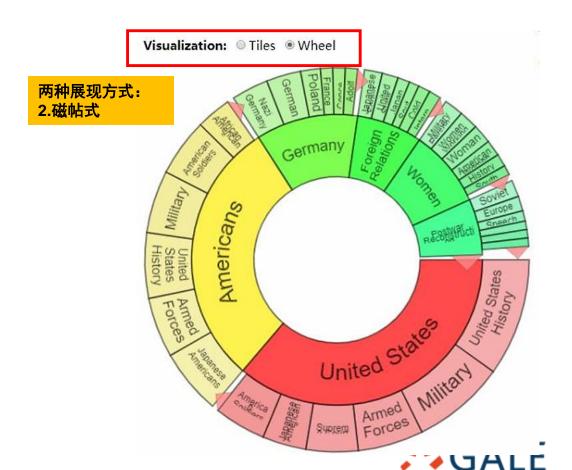
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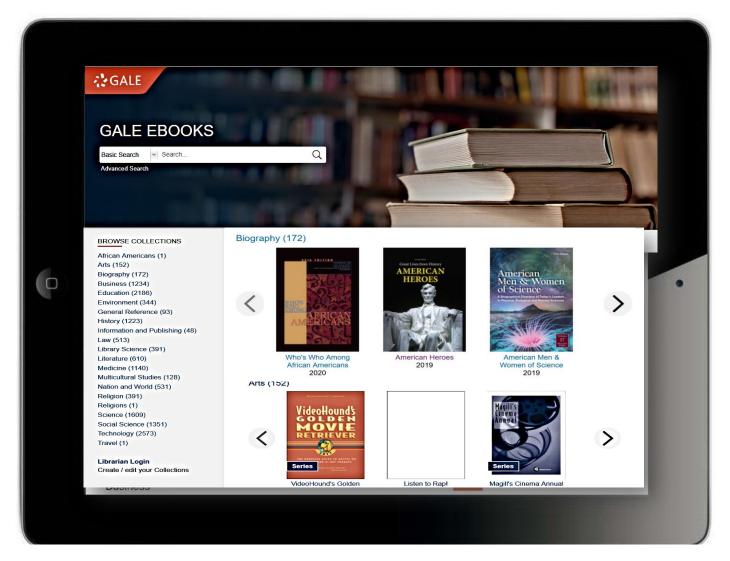
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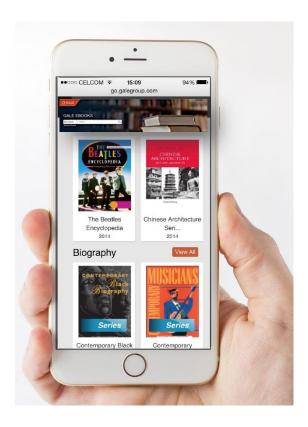






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