

## APPENDIX I

### John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address

Delivered on January 20, 1961 (administering of the oath of office)

Total Sentences: 51

Par/Line	Sentence
2.1	We observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning signifying renewal, as well as change.
4.1	We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution.
4.2	Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.
5.1	Let 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 liberty.
8.3	But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.
15.1	So let us begin anew remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof.
15.2	Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.
18.2	Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.
26.1	And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

The data of this research selected from:

<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/newtop100speeches.htm>

## APPENDIX III

### Biography of John Fitzgerald Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who will also be referred to as JFK or Kennedy, was born on 21 May 1917 in Boston, Massachusetts. He was the second born of nine brothers and sisters. He was ill during most of his childhood, a circumstance that did not improve but only worsened, as he got older. The Kennedy family originated from Ireland but in 1848 JFK's grandfather, Patrick Joseph Kennedy, moved to Boston where he married Mary Augusta Hickey. They got five children among them was JFK's father, Joseph Patrick Kennedy. JFK's father grew up to be a cunning businessman using methods that were not always in accordance with the law.

In 1924 JFK started at a private school in Boston. He was the first Catholic on this Protestant school. Due to his poor health he was often absent from school, and this had an effect on his academic work. The inattentive approach he had to his studies, he compensated for when he started at Harvard in 1936. Some of his interests from an early age was reading, an occupation which took much of his time lying in bed. Besides from reading large volumes of history books and other literature, JFK also learned how to catch people's attention by the use of his charm and wit. Later on this was one of the traits that made him so popular with women. In late 1937 John F. Kennedy wrote his thesis on English foreign politics from 1931 to 1937. He made his father's employees do the research for his project. The project was later published in book form under the title *Why England Slept*.

In 1941 the United States got involved in the Second World War. JFK's brother Joe was accepted in the pilot education program. JFK could not join the army due to his medical history, but since he would not be less important than his brother, he used his father's influence to get a doctor to declare him fit for the navy. In 1942 he joined a naval program to become a naval officer. He became captain on one of the PT-boats. In 1943 John F. Kennedy's PT-boat was severely damaged by a Japanese destroyer and sunk. JFK saved a man from drowning by

swimming with him from the wreck to an island on which they were stranded for a period of time. He got some locals to bring a message to the navy on a coconut and he and his crew were all saved from the island. After this incident JFK's health got worse seeing that he got serious back problems. The rest of his life he was on strong medication, some of which is not even legal in present time. The message to the public was, whenever something was wrong with him, that it was just old injuries from his time in the navy. Kennedy's father, Joe Kennedy, had always had high expectations to JFK's brother Joe Jr., but in 1942 Joe Jr. died in a plane crash. With Joe Jr. Kennedy gone, JFK had to take the place of his brother as the new hope of the family and all of Joe

Kennedy's expectations were on JFK. After the Second World War, Joe Sr. began to shape JFK's political career. John F. Kennedy got elected to Congress in 1946 and he was in the House of the Representatives until 1952. In 1952 JFK ran against Henry Lodge for the seat in the Senate for Massachusetts and he won a small victory.

In 1953 John F. Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier. It is speculated that one of the most prominent reasons for JFK marrying Jacqueline was because of his political career and how it would benefit him to have a beautiful wife and being portrayed as a happy family figure. It also benefited JFK that Jacqueline was from a well thought of,

rich family. In 1955 John F. Kennedy's health deteriorated greatly. He was given his last rites, for the fifth time, but once again he survived and during his following hospitalization he wrote the draft for the book *Profiles in Courage*. His political advisor, Ted Sorenson, edited the draft to *Profiles in Courage*, which led to the publishing of the book in

1956. This book received the Pulitzer Prize in history and was a major asset to John F. Kennedy's political career, because it cemented him as a serious writer and historian.

In 1956 JFK ran for the seat as Vice President for the Democrats, but lost to Estes Leaver. After this defeat John F. Kennedy, and his farther, started preparing for the presidential election in 1960. These four years JFK and his staff

laid a massive amount of work in traveling around the United States campaigning for the presidency. In 1960 JFK ran for the presidency. He ran against Richard Nixon and won a small victory with the percentage 49.7 to Nixon's 49.5. John Fitzgerald Kennedy became the youngest president ever elected as well as the first Catholic to obtain the seat in the White House. During President Kennedy's term he experienced many political crises, as well as many political victories. Kennedy's presidency and life ended in Dallas on 22 November 1963 when he was killed by an assassin's bullet.